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ARCTIC OPERATIONS PROJECT

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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

Arctic Operations Project

Eureka Sound Installation

- General Operations -

PURPOSE - To establish a weather station at the most favorable location to be found adjacent to Eureka Sound, N.W.T., Canada, between latitudes 79°30'N and 80°30'N. In view of the difficulties of transportation to this area the program will be divided into three parts.

SPRING AIR PROGRAM - Installation of basic camp, radio, and weather observations equipment, with supplies for minimum of 5 months or up to capacity of the air lift.

SUMMER AIR PROGRAM - Reinforcement of basic camp and delivery of supplies to bring level up to one year.

AUTUMN SHIP PROGRAM - Installation of addition to basic camp two men, with rawinsonde equipment (one observation per day) and supplies for support of additional men.

SPRING AIR PROGRAM - To be accomplished by air transport from Thule, Greenland, during the spring flying period (March-May, 1947). Air craft, air crews, and flight control to be provided by the U. S. Army Air Forces. All other personnel and equipment to be provided by U. S. Weather Bureau and Canada. Air craft will be landed on ice surface of Eureka Sound for delivery of special equipment and personnel. Some bulk items may be delivered by parachute. Camp to be constructed adequate for limited station activities through the following summer. Spring Air Program includes reconnaissance, etc., as detailed in accompanying instructions. Air transport operations to commence with first favorable weather (estimated early April) and to continue until either weather becomes predominantly unfavorable, ice landing conditions deteriorate, available aviation fuel supplies are exhausted or full scheduled air-lift is complete. (estimate late May). If flight operations prove successful larger supplies of consumable stores will be transported during the Spring Program.

SUMMER AIR PROGRAM - To be accomplished primarily by air parachute delivery from Thule, Greenland, during the summer after adequate supplies of fuel are delivered to Thule by surface ship, (August-September). Aircraft to be equipped for parachute discharge. Extent of the Summer Air Program will depend on the amount of supplies successfully delivered by the Spring Program, and will bring up the supply level of all items to one year.

If sufficient open water is found in the vicinity of the station site in Eureka Sound it may prove feasible to use a flying boat (OA10 or equivalent) during the Summer Program for delivery of some supplies which might otherwise be damaged in parachute drop. If operations are sufficiently successful to this point, and adequate supplies can be delivered to Eureka Sound, additional Personnel may be transported by flying boat.

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At termination of the Summer Air Program (September) a station will have been established having adequate buildings to withstand the ensuing winter, with supplies sufficient to last until the following September 1948, (representing 100% factor of safety since it would be expected to re-supply in April), and with radio for schedules to Thule and meteorological equipment for surface observations and limited upper air soundings.

AUTUMN SHIP PROGRAM - To be attempted by surface ship (ice-breaker) during the late summer. (August-September, 1947). The purpose is to build up the function of the Eureka Sound station to permit one upper air observation daily. Supplies to be delivered must be confined within the capacity of the ice breaker, being principally deck load, and will consist principally of additional camp building, rasonde and rawind apparatus, rawind shelter, gas generators (or helium), food for 3 or more men for 12 months, fuel, miscellaneous small stores.

On successful completion of the Autumn Program station to consist of approximately 7 men with equipment for 4 surface synoptics, one rawinsonde daily, and supplies for a year. If the Autumn Ship Program should fail to reach Eureka Sound the station will remain at 4 men with surface observations and limited upper air (raob) soundings.

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GEOGRAPHICAL

Reference is made to description by Sverdrup, MacMillan, Cook, and to aerial reconnaissance in 1946 as far north as Depot Point. Charts to be used will be AAF, aeronautical charts, scale 1-1,000,000, sheet 7,20 and 21. Nomenclature will in general follow the names given by Sverdrup, with translation of the Norwegian to English where appropriate.

Entering the Eureka Sound Area from Thule one first crosses the Ellesmere Island Coastal Mountains. The ice cap of these mountains declines westward and terminates usually on the land without substantial discharge toward Eureka Sound. The country between the coastal mountain and Eureka Sound is rough and rugged and varying from 2000 to 5,000 feet, estimated. It is not believed that the pass shown on chart from Bache peninsula into Bay Fiorde is as represented. Descriptions indicate that this pass crosses the divide at several thousand feet and is extremely narrow, which description was confirmed by visual aerial reconnaissance. Rough country extends to Eureka Sound altho becoming lower in the west. This is believed to be a transition formation between the bold sandstone formation as found at Thule and the eroded limestone formation of the western Canadian Islands. Looking westward across this area one finds typically bold and barren arctic country breaking down toward the waterway of Eureka Sound and backed abruptly by the high snow clad peaks of the Axel Heiberg Mountains. Moving northward through Eureka Sound from Baumann Fiord the east or Ellesmere Island shore line in generally bold and unpromising except for occasional valleys and deltas. On this side it is believed that the country becomes less promising with higher latitude, and that the Fosheim Peninsula is mountainous to the sea except for some broad valleys. On the Axel Heiberg side the coastal area becomes more promising in higher latitude up to Depot Point and probably up to Schei Island. Big (Stor) Island has relatively gentle foreshore on the northeast. The coast of Axel Heiberg is here a series of gravel plains, sloping to the water and cut by numerous straight brooks and rivers. The slope of these plains may be considerable but it is believed that favorable camp sites undoubtedly exist. Depot Point is apparently all low and rolling, and Sverdrup speaks of extensive stretches of flat country around Muck Fiord. Evidence of suitable open country further north is inconclusive altho there are references to grassy and low terrain.

In early September 1946, a light snow cover covered the hills above an altitude estimated at 1,000 feet while below this level the ground was bare.

WEATHER - There is evidence that considerably lower temperatures must be expected in the spring in Eureka Sound than are found at Thule. Sverdrup speaks of temperatures of -57°C in late March and very low temperatures persisting well into April. This is confirmed by MacMillan and Cook.

March is described as very windy with frequent gales and much blowing snow. The persistence of clear still days increases rapidly however and MacMillan states that from the 15th of April to the 15th of May one can expect a majority of bright, sunshiny weather. Temperatures throughout April and May will be moderating but will be probably remain below freezing consistently and it likely that the first thaw will not occur until middle of June.

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After the appearance of open water in summer it is usual to have a predominance of rather low stratus. It is quite possible that Eureka Sound itself may remain relatively clear, at least with broken stratus layer, because of the high mountains of Axel Heiberg Island protecting on the west and north. This is conjecture. It is believed that stratus will be found prevalent against and across the Ellesmere Island coastal mountains on the flight route from Thule.

ICE CONDITIONS - During aerial reconnaissance in September 1946 Eureka Sound was all open water to the limit of our visibility and approximately as far north as the junction with Nansen Sound. This offers the formation of very large areas of new, smooth ice for the spring of 1947 if pressure influences have not developed to disturb this ice during the past autumn. The appearances of vast stretches of ice "as flat as a floor" is confirmed by MacMillan. It is believed that satisfactory ice flying surfaces will be found, especially in any sheltered location.

Sverdrup's experience does not wholly confirm the persistence of large areas of flat ice. He speaks of many pressure ridges running across the Sound at intervals and of areas of rubble ice. Also Sverdrup found rough ice in the northern part of Eureka Sound and Nansen Sound. It appears probable that Sverdrup conditions were the result of a bad previous year when Eureka Sound had not wholly cleared of ice or where severe pressure crushed the ice in the autumn. This suggests that the open water found in September 1946 may not be an annual occurrence. It is of interest that next year should be favorable with reference to ice formation. It should be particularly noted, however, that we have evidence of large differences of ice character and that the selection of the 1947 ice flying facilities should take into account the possibility of more serious conditions in a subsequent season. Selection must take into account protection against future pressure and accumulation of residual ice.

The waters of Eureka Sound were sufficiently open in 1946 to offer little or no hazard to surface navigation, but nevertheless carried considerable quantities of drifting ice and small areas of pack. Residual fragments will undoubtedly be found imbedded at random in any new ice surface. Fragments are believed to be sufficiently scattered to permit the selection of adequate runways without difficulty.

SNOW CONDITIONS - Records do not show the annual precipitation, or the average depth of snow to be expected. Sverdrup frequently speaks of heavy going in deep snow. On the other hand he also speaks of large areas of bare ice. The distribution of snow will depend primarily on the wind, but records do not show a marked predominance from any one direction. Southerly winds may, if anything, be the more severe. Heavy drifting must be expected. In the selection of the camp site it will be desirable to find protection from extreme winds but it will also be necessary to avoid construction in a pocket where very deep drifts may accumulate. The airstrip should be located where local conditions indicate a minimum of snow depth.

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AIR ROUTES, THULE TO EUREKA SOUND

For air-lift to Eureka Sound two practicable routes are available (See AAF Aero. Charts scale 1-1,000,000 Nos. 7, 20 and 21). A third route is also possible under certain conditions. The one which appears to be the best for low ceiling conditions is as follows: From Thule follow a course of 283° TRUE to a point near the mouth of Vendome Fiord, Ellesmere Island Lat. 77°30'N, Long. 83°35'W. This course crosses the lowest pass on the Southern Part of Ellesmere Island, i.e., from Makinson Inlet to near the head of Baumann Fiord. The divide across this pass is less than 3000 feet elevation. Therefore air passage can probably be made with a ceiling of 4500 feet. The route continues on a course of 345° TRUE from a point near the mouth of Vendome Fiord to the vicinity of Schei Island, where it is believed the station will eventually be located. This route has the advantage of the lowest passage across Southern Ellesmere Island and at no time will the plane have to fly over high mountains. Its total length is approximately 450 statute miles from Thule to assumed position of Eureka Sound Weather Station.

A second route would utilize the pass between Flager Fiord and Bay Fiord lying just north of the 79° parallel. This pass is rather high and narrow and not suitable for planes under less than about 1500 feet clearance above the terrain. The map showing the pass is rather deceptive since it is actually a long narrow river canyon with high precipitious walls and ramparts. Moreover the map shows the pass to be less than 1000 feet elevation which does not at all agree with comments of explorers and observers who have seen this pass. This route would start from Thule on a course of 315°T and continue to Hakluyt Island lat. 77°25'N, long. 72°40'W a distance of 85 statute miles; thence up Smith Sound on a course of 340°T for a distance of 120 statute miles to a point in Buchanan Bay lat. 79°N, long. 75°31'W., thence 275°T for 125 statute miles along Knud Peninsula and over the pass between Flagler and Bay Fiord to the head of a small fiord on the E. side of Eureka Sound in lat. 79°10'N., long. 84°50'W., thence 337° True for 90 statute miles to the northwestern tip of Schei Island, the assumed position of the station. The total distance scaled from the map is 420 statute miles. It would very likely require a flying altitude of about 5000 feet to safely cross the pass, consequently the route would not be satisfactory if ceiling was 6000 feet or less. On the other hand it follows closely the routes of explorers crossing Ellesmere Island and therefore it would simplify rescue in case of accident.

A third possible route is a direct course between Thule and the assumed station site. This requires a course of 315° T and 375 statute miles. Although it is the shortest possible route it has the disadvantage of crossing the greatest heights on the southern part of Ellesmere Island which requires a flying altitude of about 8000 feet to clear the land by 1500 feet. This would be satisfactory in good weather with ceiling over 10,000 feet especially on the return trips. In any event a certain amount of reconnaissance should be done prior to final selection of air-lift route.

SEA ROUTES

According to existing records no ship has ever entered Eureka Sound. This is generally due to the fact that all approaches to Eureka Sound are blocked with ice too heavy for ships of the traditional type used in

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in arctic waters for earlier exploration. Since the successful journeys with the USCG NORTHWIND during the summer of 1946 it is believed entirely possible to achieve passage into Eureka Sound with a powerful ice-breaker. Observation of much of the Sound itself during September 1946 found it almost entirely free of ice and readily navigable. The problem is therefore to obtain passage thru the approaches to the Sound. This does not appear an unreasonable attempt in the proper season.

LANCASTER SOUND AND WELLINGTON CHANNEL ROUTE - Sir Edward Belcher's account of his arctic voyages 1850 to 1853 indicate that at least in some years passage thru Wellington and Queens Channel to the northwest tip of Grinnell Peninsula can be negotiated even by a small sailing vessel. Belcher arrived in Northumberland Sound in August 1852 where he established Winter Quarters Lat. 77°52'N, Long. 97°W. Later some of his party sailed a small boat northward to Exmouth Island and as far as the South East cape of Cornwall Island. This necessitated dragging the small boat over ice floes at times to get into open water. During this time late August and early September, water in open leads had started to freeze during periods of calm. Observations of this party indicated a greater extent of open water or wide leads for an indefinite distance into Norwegian Bay. With the use of a powerful ice-breaker this route could easily have been negotiated after the middle of August in the year 1852. It is more than likely that this same condition occurs each year. The route would follow a course ENE true from Exmouth Island thru Norwegian Bay to the mouth of Eureka Sound, thence Northward thru Eureka Sound to the vicinity of Schei Island where it is assumed the WX station will be located.

JONES SOUND AND CARDIGAN STRAIT ROUTE - A second possible water route would be to follow Jones Sound Westward to the vicinity of Kent Island where passage would be attempted northward either by Cardigan Strait or Hell Gate whichever appeared to be the best after aerial reconnaissance. After passage thru one of the foregoing channels additional aerial reconnaissance would indicate the correct route to follow to the mouth of Eureka Sound. Perhaps the route would bear slightly west to take advantage of the sheltering effect of Graham Island thence NNE into Eureka Sound. This latter route is considerably shorter than the one thru Wellington and Queens channels. On the other hand Jones Sound is usually choked tighter with ice than is Lancaster Sound.

In 1900 Jones Sound and Cardigan Strait were navigated by the Fram, a small sealing vessel. Encountering a great deal of ice thru Cardigan Strait, the Fram sailed as far north as the vicinity of Graham Island where heavy pack ice forced her to retreat, when again she passed thru Cardigan Strait with great difficulty. The Fram, however, reported much "water sky" northward into Norwegian Bay. There is no doubt that passage on into Eureka Sound could have been made by a powerful Ice-breaker especially with the assistance of a small reconnaissance plane. During Sverdrup's passage of Cardigan Strait in the second week of August 1900 there was very little obstruction from ice but the tidal streams were so strong that the vessel was steered with difficulty and was occasionally almost turned about. Further to the Northward beyond the strait the Fram entered very close pack ice and during the next few weeks was constantly

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beset in the ice which was drifted by wind and tidal streams. In the middle of September the pack became suddenly open and the vessel was able to make rapid progress retreating to the southward where she again made passage thru Cardigan Strait.

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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

ARCTIC OPERATIONS PROJECT

EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

SPRING PROGRAM

Index of Instructions

II

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F O R E W O R D

Instructions herewith have been prepared primarily for the information of United States personnel engaged in planning various aspects of the Eureka Sound Installation, and for the purpose of coordinating the general plans and schedules of participating agencies. Due to the imminence of the program several instructions have been completed prior to the conclusion of final arrangements with the Canadian Meteorological Service. Arrangements have now designated a Canadian to be Official-in-Charge of the Eureka Sound station, and this appointment is accepted with the full support and enthusiasm of the U. S. Weather Bureau. It is expected that plans as outlined will be agreeable to all concerned and will be followed as closely as practicable.

Sections may be found in these instructions which are not in complete conformity with the designation of Canadian control or which are questionable for other reasons. It is requested that advice as to such sections be forwarded promptly to the Arctic Operations Project, U. S. Weather Bureau, together with suggestions for correction.

It should be noted that Instructions hereafter are intended as a guide rather than an order. The success of the Eureka Sound mission depends on cooperation, timing, thoroughness of plans and mutual understanding by all persons involved. This can only be achieved through agreement on a preliminary program in advance. At the same time it is recognized that the program must be flexible, and that unforseen circumstances in the field may require changes of plan at any stage of the operations. Supervising personnel are therefore authorized to deviate from the Instructions as conditions dictate. All deviations of a substantial nature should be reported immediately to the next senior official in the field, and should be further covered by written report at earliest opportunity, for distribution to the Canadian Meteorological Service and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

Spring Program

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 1 - Schedules

January through March -	Preparation of supplies for air shipment
March 1st :	Thule alerted to receive transients
March 1st to 15th :	Gasoline air shipped to Thule
March 15 :	First Eureka Sound Operations aircraft arrive Thule
March 20-25 :	Reconnaissance flight
March 20 - April 15:	Training at Thule Final preparations for air lift
March 25-30 :	Photo interpretation Final planning of flight operations
April 1st :	Initial Entry flight
April 1-7 :	Beginning of transport operations
April thru May 15 (or later):	Air Transport Advance Camp Construction Beginning weather observations radio schedules
May 15 (or later) :	Withdraw excess personnel from Eureka
May 20-30 :	Transients withdraw from Thule
June thru August :	Monthly airmail flights to Eureka from BW-8 thru to Thule

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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

Spring Program

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 2 - OPERATIONS General

FLIGHT OPERATIONS - Flight Operations are considered in three phases. There will first be flown a RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT for the purpose of selecting the most propitious location. This flight will not expect to land and will depend on visual observation and both high and low altitude photography. It will be flown in a long range C-54 aircraft, or equivalent, and will carry emergency supplies for the flight crew and two or more Weather Bureau observers.

The second stage involves INITIAL ENTRY onto the station location selected by reconnaissance. This will be accomplished by C-47 aircraft on skis, with C-54 aircraft escort or equivalent. It is to be hoped that if a satisfactory flight surface is found at the first location entered this may be selected as the station location. Only in case of serious objection to first location will alternate be attempted. Two Weather Bureau personnel and one Eskimo (if available) will be left at the advance station to prepare for air cargo operation.

The third phase of this activity involves AIR TRANSPORT. It is intended that an ice landing surface shall be prepared adequate for large cargo aircraft on wheels. This is practically mandatory because of the shortage of fuel at Thule for support of the less efficient C-47 operations. The use of large aircraft is less hazardous and will permit a larger cargo delivery. A portion of this delivery may be made by parachute.

AVIATION FUEL SUPPLY - Some 13,000 gallons of aviation gasoline are expected to be available in stocks at Thule for commencement of the Spring Program. This is not sufficient to move the required loads to Eureka Sound, and additional aviation gasoline must therefore be moved into Thule from BW-8 by air. This delivery of additional fuel is being undertaken by the U. S. Army Air Transport Command and is expected to amount to 50,000 gallons or more.

In view of the fact that the amounts of fuel, and the related air lift possibilities at Thule are uncertain it is planned to assemble the loads in three categories of priority.

ADVANCE CAMP LOAD - Minimum requirement of U. S. Weather Bureau for preliminary installation of a beach head, consisting of a 4 man camp with supplies for 5 months. Establishment of this camp depends on a firm commitment for additional delivery of supplies either through continuation of the SPRING AIR PROGRAM, or by activities of a SUMMER AIR PROGRAM. The Advance Camp will not be able to subsist through the 1947-48 winter without additional supply.

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Advance Camp supplies estimated 40 tons (see Annex 4.1)

FIRST REINFORCEMENT - An increment of supply will be undertaken as further air lift into Eureka Sound becomes available. This increment will not be for the purpose of establishing the Advance Camp on an annual basis, but will still depend on a commitment for additional supply. The First Reinforcement will be used for delivery to Eureka Sound of equipment which cannot safely be dropped by parachute and which is required for the construction of the weather station. This equipment will include permanent housing, rasonde receptor and limited meteorological supplies, and miscellaneous supplies.

Since Rasonde equipment is to be taken in on the First Reinforcement, a 5th man is also to be sent in to assist in general camp activities and especially to operate rasonde equipment. Any additional air lift within 20 tons will be used for food and fuel. (See Annex 16.1)

FIRST REINFORCEMENT Load estimated 20 tons

SECOND REINFORCEMENT - If the full amount of 50,000 gallons of aviation gasoline is successfully delivered to Thule there should be air lift possibilities for a Second Reinforcement. The amount of fuel which may be available is questionable since consumption during previous operations cannot be estimated closely due to unknown variables such as warm-up time for aircraft, abortive flights, training and reconnaissance requirements etc. The Second Reinforcement will be used to augment the level of supplies at Eureka Sound in so far as practicable. Supplies will consist first of food and fuels. Thereafter additional food, fuel, meteorological supplies etc. will be transported to the limit of available air lift. It is estimated that to bring the supply level up to 400 days (as of May 30) will require Second Reinforcement air-lift of 40 tons. (See Annex 16.2)

ESTIMATED FUEL REQUIREMENTS - Rough estimates of fuel requirements are taken as follows:

ADVANCE CAMP LOAD 40 tons

Reconnaissance

2 flights based on BW-8	1,500 gals.

Initial Entry

2 flights - C-47 - 15 hrs. at 100 gal/hr	1,500 "

Air Transport

10 rd Trips - 8000 lbs. per load 60 hrs. at 200 gal/hr	12,000 "

Reserve

For Emergency Reserve	5,000 "	
Return of aircraft to BW-8	4,000 "	
Abortys, taxiing, heaters and misc.	5,000 "	∴ 29,000 gals.

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		29,000 gals.
FIRST REINFORCEMENT LOAD 20 tons		
Air Transport		
5 rd trips - 8000 lbs. pay load 30 hrs. at 200 gal/hr.	6,000 gals.	
Reserve		
Aborts, taxiing, heaters etc.	3,000 "	
Future Air mail commitments	2,500 "	
		11,500 gals.
Total thru First Reinforcement		40,500 "
Originally available at Thule		13,000
Required from air delivery		27,500 "
SECOND REINFORCEMENT 40 tons		
Assume gas delivered to Thule		50,000
Remainder available		22,500
Air Transport		
60 hours at 200 gal/hr 10 rd trips at 4 tons - 40 tons	12,000 "	
Reserve		
Aborts, taxiing, heating etc.	5,000	
		17,000
Excess		5,500

Air-lift is here computed on a basis of 200 gals. per hour for 4 tons pay load. This may represent a C-54 with factor of safety on pay load (max. pay load 10,000 lbs.), or a C-82 with less speed but greater factor of safety on fuel consumption (average consumption 150 gals. per hour), or two C-47's at 4000 lbs. pay load each and 100 gals/hr consumption.

Air-lift operations will be conducted by the Troop Carrier Command, AAF, after the Air Transport Command withdraws from its operation of ferrying gasoline. Troop carrier will maintain rear echelon at BW-8 and advance echelon of some 35 personnel (ground and air crews) at Thule.

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 3 - ORGANIZATION

RESPONSIBILITY OF W. B. PERSONNEL - During the period of preparation, before the beginning of flight operations, the advance station official in charge will be responsible for preparation of all Eureka Sound supplies. The Thule official in charge has an over-all responsibility for the success of this mission and will provide such personnel, space, and other assistance as may be necessary. If the requirements of the advance base interfere with the function of the Thule station the allowable extent of such interference will be referred to the Central Office, Arctic Operations Project, for decision. It may be necessary to curtail certain Thule WX station activities during the period of air lift to Eureka Sound.

COORDINATION - After the beginning of field operations the advance station official in charge will be removed to Eureka Sound and will assume control of all surface activities at that location. A staff member from the Central Office, Arctic Operations Project, will be sent to Thule to assume charge of expediting and forwarding of supplies from Thule and will direct the Thule end of the Eureka Sound operation. The Thule official in charge will be responsible for the continued activities of the Thule Weather Station and for the housing and messing of transient personnel. The Thule Official in Charge will act in an advisory capacity with reference to the Eureka Sound operations.

ARMY RESPONSIBILITY - The senior officer present of the Army Air Forces will be responsible for all aspects of the air operations. He will designate air craft and air crews, prepare flight plans, control air ground communications, and manage the maintenance of the airstrip and aircraft at Thule. He will be responsible for loading aircraft for transport flight to Eureka Sound, for weight and balance, security of cargo, and method of delivery. On the Eureka Sound ice flight strip, Weather Bureau personnel will assist air crews in the maintenance and protection of their aircraft when required.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

Spring Program

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 4 - Preparation of Supplies

APPLICATION - Instructions herewith apply only to supplies for the Spring Air Program, although several activities enumerated are also applicable to supplies for the Summer Air Program. If during the preparation of supplies items are uncrated or otherwise processed which are not included in the spring program this action will usually prove an asset later.

SCHEDULES - Preparation of supplies should be planned for final completion by April 1st. However, supplies for initial entry flight (see Instructions No. 9) must be ready on March 25, and the air borne tractor by same date. If final preparation is completed April 1st it is assumed that the first two or three aircraft loads will be in readiness prior to that date if required. Dates are specified as herewith because it is expected that personnel available at Thule for preparation of supplies will be transported to Eureka Sound on or about April 1st or will be wholly engaged on other aspects of the program thereafter.

PRIORITIES - Supplies will be assembled for air shipment according to the general schedule of priorities listed in Annexes Nos. 4.1, 16.1 and 16.3.

UNCRATING SUPPLIES - All supplies in heavy wooden crates will be uncrated for air shipment, except in cases where equipment may be subject to damage even with careful handling. The packing cases may be turned in at Thule in exchange for lumber to be transported to Eureka Sound. Boxes containing an assortment of small items should be opened in all cases where there is any doubt as to the exact contents. If time permits it will be desirable to fabricate special light boxes of plywood for holding assortments of small supplies instead of using heavy boxes designed for overseas shipment. Uncrating must be accomplished systematically to avoid the loss of small parts, identifying markings, etc.

REPACKING - Since all items in shipment must be satisfactory for exposure to wind and snow, it will be necessary to protect damagable items such as radios, etc., by wrapping them in cloth or paper. Items taken from boxes and which are unbreakable may be repacked in bags or other light containers.

MARKINGS - In all cases where items are re-assembled or re-packed and their identity is not perfectly obvious, they should then be re-marked with their classification number and a list of contents.

WEIGHING - All units for air transport should be weighed and the weight plainly marked on the packages to expedite the loading of air craft.

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ASSEMBLY - After processing for air shipment all items should be assembled according to a pre-arranged plan. This plan should include a map showing the various locations used for storage of Eureka Sound supplies at Thule and a list of items in each storage. Outside storage will be used wherever practicable. In this case items will be arranged in the order of their priority for air shipment and divided into groups of approximately 4000 lbs., each. Items damagable by prolonged exposure will require storage under cover. The relative priority of the shipping arrangement must be clearly indicated on the assembly plan. It is intended that the assembly of supplies shall be so managed that the loading of aircraft can proceed rapidly and without errors.

AIR-LIFT - Annex 4.1 of these instructions contain a list of all items required for the Advance Camp for the Eureka Sound installation arranged in the order of priority for delivery and showing approximately the total number of loads of 4000 lbs. each for C-47.

ANNEX 4.1 AIRLIFT LOADING PRIORITY AND WEIGHTS

INITIAL ENTRY FLIGHT OR LOAD NO. 1

Emergency food, shelters, fuel, cooking equipment and temporary communication equipment for initial entry. This list for initial entry is identical to Annex 7.1 except in amount of detail and loading weights are shown here.

Item	Weight		Remarks
2 Weather Bureau men and 1 native	600	lbs.	
Tentage	90	"	2 tents small squad with pins, poles etc.
1 Watch dog	60	"	
Skis, 3 pairs	24	"	
Cooking stove and pipe	100	"	Small coal stove, tent size with 2 removable plates or Yukon stove
Personnel equipment 3 men	150	"	
1 Cooking outfit-small detachment	75	"	
Food, 45 fixed rations	250	"	Rations 3 men 15 days at 5 1/2 lbs. per ration
Tools	240	"	Shovels, picks, axes, ice chisels, tackle, crowbars, etc.
Gasoline heater	120	"	Herman, Nelson or smaller heater
SCR 694. com. equipment	95	"	Portable radio with hand generator
Gasoline driven Generator	75	"	14 volt - "little Joe" to go with SCR 694
Explosives	100	"	TNT - with primers, fuze, electric primers, electric detonator, etc.
Sledge (manhauling)	90	"	Manhauling sledge - Nansen type
Coleman stoves	16	"	4 single burner
Coal	400	"	4 - 100 lbs. sacks hard coal
Fuel gasoline - 50 gals.	400	"	for heaters, stoves and Generator[illegible]
Wood	50	"	Kindling
Ammunition	15	"	
1 Camp table	30	"	
3 Rifles - .30 cal.	30	"	
1 Rifle - .22 cal.	6	"	
Miscellaneous	100	"	Rope, snow saws, knives - runway markers, candles, lights etc.
Tarpaulins 1 - 15' x 20'	65	"	Floors for sleeping tents and cooking tent and cover for tractor when heating
	3195	lbs.	

LOAD 2

Remainder of station complement with personal equipment, pioneer set, carpenter set, etc.

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Item	Weight	Remarks
3 Persons	600 lbs.	200 lbs. each with clothing and gear
3 Sleeping bags	42 "	
Carpenter set	160 "	1 Chest complete set
Personal equipment - 3 men	120 "	40 lbs. each
1 Evans Oil heater	160 "	
Pioneer set	160 "	Includes sledge hammers, crosscut saw, tackle bars, etc.
Coal	400 "	
Fuel oil, 50 gals.	400 "	
Gasoline 50 gals.	400 "	
Timbers for unloading ramp - airborne tractor	380 "	6" x 6" and 4" x 4", assorted sizes of other peices as required
Misc. Station supplies	420 "	sheet metal, stove pipe, rope chairs, etc.
Nails, bolts, screws, etc.	300 "	assorted sizes as required
Food - 100 fixed rations	550 "	
	4092 lbs.	

LOAD 3

Item	Weight
Airborne tractor - with 10 gal. gas, anti-freeze and oil	4450 "

LOAD 4

Item	Weight
100 gals. gasoline	800 "
James House 16' x 24'	1860 "
Cut lumber	1000 "
Cargo sled Q.M.C. type	400 "
	4060 "

LOAD 5

Item	Weight
3 Weather Bureau persons	600 "
3 Sleeping bags	42 "
3 Sets personal equipment	120 "
Food - 163 fixed rations	900 "
Food - 50 dog rations at 1.3 lbs. per ration	65 "
Cut lumber	270 "
Gasoline - 50 gals.	400 "
Food - 295 general rations	1630 "
	4027 lbs.

LOAD 6

Item	Weight
1 Radio set AN/VRC-1	350 lbs.
1 Kohler Generator	650 "
3 Antenna Towers with guy wire and dead men, etc.	1000 "
1 Port. Generator 12 v 1.5 kw	250 "
Furniture, household	100 "
Elec. wiring and fixtures	700 "
2 tuning units	40 "
Coal	1000 "
	4080 lbs.

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LOAD 7

James House 16' x 40'	2750 lbs.
Cut lumber and plywood	1150 "
Electric wiring	180 "
	4080 "

LOAD 8

Food - 225 rations	1235 "
Cut lumber and plywood	1700 "
Electrical wiring and equipment	1100 "
	4035 lbs.

LOAD 9

Fuel oil - 150 gals.	1200 "
Coal	1100 "
Gasoline - 250 gals.	1750 "
	4050 "

LOAD 10

Gasoline - 300 gals.	2100 "
Coal	300 "
Prestone - 8 gals.	100 "
Fuel oil - 200 gals.	1600 "
	4100 "

LOAD 11

Coal	800 "
Lubricating oil - SAE 10 - 30 gallons	240 "
Lubricating oil - SAE 20 - 20 gals.	160 "
Fuel oil - 350 gals.	2800 "
	4000 "

LOAD 12

Herman - Nelson heater or equivalent	120 "
Cut Lumber	300 "
Coal	300 "
Elec. wiring and equipment	100 "
Lub. Greases, etc.	100 "
Stationery -WB forms, etc.	120 "
Gasoline - 50 gals.	400 "
Kohler Generator (1)	650 "
Storage Batteries	1000 "
Food - 180 rations	980 "
	4070 lbs.

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LOAD 13 - Fixtures - stove - dishes, snow melter, etc.

Stove	400 lbs.	Sink and misc. containers	150 lbs.
Snow melter	300 "	Accessories	300 "
Dishes and pans, etc.	300 "	Phonograph with records and morale equipment	200 "
Canvas cots and mattresses	300 "	Library	290 "
Chairs	250 "	Electric lights, fixtures etc.	150 "
Table, mess	180 "	Linoleum and cement	590 "
		Coal	200 "
Latrine equipment & chem.	250 "	1 Evans oil heater	160 "
			4020 "

LOAD 14

Wind charger and tower	800 "
Lumber - cut and plywood	1250 "
Electrolite, battery	200 "
Coal	1500 "
Canvas, tarpaulins, etc.	250 "
	4000 "

LOAD 15 - Weather Bureau station instruments and equipment

Instruments, thermometers, scales, barometers, recording barograph, etc.	300 lbs.
Instrument shelter	125 "
Anemometer tower and indicator	350 "
Rain gage, wind vane, etc.	110 "
WB Standard forms and tables	450 "
Typewriter	40 "
Radio set AN/VRC-1	350 "
5 Tuning units for transmitter	120 "
Household Furniture	415 "
Electrical wiring and antennas	720 "
Misc. station supplies - Hydrogen gen. chemicals, balloons, theodolite, plotting board, scales, etc.	1040 "
	4020 "

LOAD 16

Coal	1000 lbs.
Gasoline - 250 gals.	1750 "
2 James Hut Bulkheads	300 "
Miscellaneous	1000 "
	4050 "

LOAD 17

Gasoline - 550 gals.	3850 lbs.
Cut Lumber, insulation board, etc.	200 "
	4050 "

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SUMMARY OF TONNAGE - EUREKA SOUND AIR-LIFT

Fuel

Coal	7600 lbs.
Gasoline - 1950 gallons	13900 "
Fuel Oil - 1750 "	14000 "
Cut Lumber, plywood, insulation board	6160 "
Misc. unlisted weights to take care of incidental and extra equipment	2800 "

Food

600 rations at 5.50 lb. for permanent camp -	3300 "
308 fixed rations for construction period	1700 "
Electrical wiring and related equipment	2230 "
Houses, heavy machinery, radios and all other equipment	28940 "
	80630 "

Individual loads (estimated)

Load No.		Load No.	
1.	3195 lbs.	11.	4000 lbs.
2.	4092 "	12.	4050 "
3.	4450 "	13.	4020 "
4.	4060 "	14.	4000 "
5.	4028 "	15.	4020 "
6.	4000 "	16.	4050 "
7.	4060 "	17.	4050 "
8.	4035 "	18.	4090 "
9.	4050 "	19.	4160 "
10.	4100 "	20.	4000 "
			80,630 "

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LOAD 13 - Fixtures - stove - dishes, snow melter, etc.

Item	Weight	Item	Weight
Stove	400 lbs.	Sink and misc. containers	150 lbs.
Snow melter	300 "	Accessories	300 "
Dishes and pans, etc.	300 "	Phonograph with records and morale equipment	200 "
Canvas cots and mattresses	300 "	Library	290 "
Chairs	250 "	Electric lights, fixtures etc.	150 "
Table, mess	180 "	Linoleum and cement	590 "
		Coal	200 "
Latrine equipment & chem.	250 "	1 Evans oil heater	160 "
			4020 "

LOAD 14

Item	Weight
Wind charger and tower	800 "
Lumber - cut and plywood	1250 "
Electrolite, battery	200 "
Coal	1500 "
Canvas, tarpaulins, etc.	250 "
	4000 "

LOAD 15 - Weather Bureau station instruments and equipment

Item	Weight
Instruments, thermometers, scales, barometers, recording barograph, etc.	300 lbs.
Instrument shelter	125 "
Anemometer tower and indicator	350 "
Rain gage, wind vane, etc.	110 "
WB Standard forms and tables	450 "
Typewriter	40 "
Radio set AN/VRC-1	350 "
5 Tuning units for transmitter	120 "
Household Furniture	415 "
Electrical wiring and antennas	720 "
Misc. station supplies - Hydrogen gen. chemicals, balloons, theodolite, plotting board, scales, etc.	1040 "
	4020 "

LOAD 16

Item	Weight
Coal	1000 lbs.
Gasoline - 250 gals.	1750 "
2 James Hut Bulkheads	300 "
Miscellaneous	1000 "
	4050 "

LOAD 17

Item	Weight
Gasoline - 550 gals.	3850 lbs.
Cut Lumber, insulation board, etc.	200 "
	4050 "

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LOAD 18

Gasoline - 300 gallons	2100 lbs.
Radio transmitter	110 "
Radio receiver	80 "
1 drum of Kerosene - 50 gals.	400 "
Misc. station supplies	1400 "
	4090 "

LOAD 19 - Fuel Oil

10 drums - 500 gallons	4000 "
1 Evans oil heater	160 "
	4160 "

LOAD 20 - Fuel Oil

10 drums - 500 gallons	4000 lbs.

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SUMMARY OF TONNAGE - EUREKA SOUND AIR-LIFT

Fuel

Coal	7600 lbs.
Gasoline - 1950 gallons	13900 "
Fuel Oil - 1750 "	14000 "
Cut Lumber, plywood, insulation board	6160 "
Misc. unlisted weights to take care of incidental and extra equipment	2800 "

Food

600 rations at 5.50 lb. for permanent camp	3300 "
308 fixed rations for construction period	1700 "
Electrical wiring and related equipment	2230 "
Houses, heavy machinery, radios and all other equipment	28940 "
	80630 "

Individual loads (estimated)

Load No.		Load No.	
1.	3195 lbs.	11.	4000 lbs.
2.	4092 "	12.	4050 "
3.	4450 "	13.	4020 "
4.	4060 "	14.	4000 "
5.	4028 "	15.	4020 "
6.	4000 "	16.	4050 "
7.	4080 "	17.	4050 "
8.	4035 "	18.	4090 "
9.	4050 "	19.	4160 "
10.	4100 "	20.	4000 "
			80,630 "

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

Spring Program

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 5 - Accommodation of Army Personnel at Thule -

LIVING QUARTERS - Living quarters will be available at Thule for approximately 40 military personnel. Thule station will be alerted by the 1st of March to be ready for transient military personnel to arrive. Being alerted means that housing will be ready for entry of Army personnel.

FOOD - There are sufficient staple and fixed rations at Thule to take care of feeding the Army personnel for 3 to 4 months or more. Food rations available at the station consist of canned goods of assorted varieties, canned meats, powdered eggs, powdered milk, flour, sugar, etc. There is not on hand sufficient fresh frozen or fresh vegetables to feed the Army complement. This latter will have to be flown in by Army Transport for their personnel, if desired.

PERSONNEL - The Weather Bureau does not have sufficient help or mess attendants on hand to accommodate the army complement. It will, therefore, be necessary for the army to provide at least 3 mess attendants to cook, wait on tables, clean dishes and perform general kitchen police duties for their own personnel.

MESSING - Military personnel will mess at a consolidated Weather Bureau mess, using mess trays and related equipment. The army mess attendants, (3) are recommended, will assist in serving mess and cleaning tables, dishes, etc., after each meal. The Weather Bureau and army cooks will prepare all meals served in the consolidated mess.

COOPERATION - Since WB personnel are chiefly responsible for WX observations, the army personnel will have to assume responsibility of maintaining facilities used by the army.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 6 - Training

TIME - Previous schedules indicate an alert for the Eureka Sound operation on March 15th at Thule. It is not believed, however, that substantial air cargo flight can be maintained until approximately the middle of April. The intervening period will be used for preparation and for training.

PREPARING ICE RUNWAY - It is intended that an ice runway shall be constructed on the harbor at Thule both for training purposes and for subsequent use of ski-equipped aircraft. This will provide practice in the use of the airborne tractor for snow removal and provide indoctrination for pilots for landing on ice surfaces.

EXERCISES - Exercises may be simulated for the selection of snow surfaces from the air and practice ski landings may be made on the harbor ice. Additional excercises may include

(a) aircraft landing
(b) cargo discharge, loading tractor of heavy equipment, etc.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 7 - Preparation of Ski Runway at Thule

RESPONSIBILITY - The Official in Charge of the Thule Weather Station will be responsible for selecting a suitable strip on the bay ice, adjacent to Thule where a C-47 aeroplane may land and take off, either on wheels or skis.

WHEEL LANDING - It is planned that the first landing on the bay ice will be a C-47 on wheels. After the plane lands the wheels will be removed and skis installed in their place. This same plane will later be used on the flight of initial entry. (See Instructiens No. 7).

SKI LANDING AND TAKE-OFF - The strip selected must be 4500' or more in length so that a fully loaded C-47 may take off. The strip should be selected so that no obstructions will be found at either end, which present an aspect of more than 25 to 1 slope approaching the runway. The strip should also be oriented so that it is aligned as nearly as possible with the prevailing wind.

PREPARATION OF RUNWAY - The runway on the bay ice should be prepared in a similar manner to the ski and wheel runway maintained at Crystal No. 3, Baffin Island, during 1942 to 1944. All deep sastrugi should be removed or compacted either by use of shovels or with the tractor and blade. The edges of the selected strip should also be marked so that a plane might see from the air the area in which it is to land. Any residual ice humps or jagged bumps should be removed with an ice chisel so as not to endanger the under-carriage of a fast moving plane.

ICE LANDING TRAINING - After the flight crews and planes arrive at Thule and prior to the air transport activities, it is expected that pilots will practise a few landings on the bay ice landing strip both on wheels and skis to familiarize themselves with this type of operation, in accordance with available gasoline supplies.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 6 - Reconnaissance

PURPOSE - To select the three most favorable advance station sites in Eureka Sound area preferably between latitudes 79'30' and 80°30'N. Examination will include high and low altitude observation and photography.

AIRCRAFT - C-54 or equivalent to be used, with tankage for at least 20 hours flight after leaving Thule. Aircraft need not be modified for photography except that provision should be made for oblique photographs by aerial cameras, both port and starboard.

FLIGHT PLAN - Reference is made to AAF Aero Charts - Sheets 7, 20, 21.

NORTHBOUND FLIGHT - Route will cross Ellesmere Coastal Mountains in vicinity of Makinson Inlet, proceed to southern reaches of Eureka Sound and follow the waterway northward thru Nansen Sound to latitude 81°30'N at air altitude of 5000' to 9000' Mission is to determine best general areas for closer examination and determine rough geography.

SOUTHBOUND FLIGHT - Return for low altitude examination of area selected during northbound flight in progressive order southward, particularly between 80°30'N to 79°30'N. Altitude of observation of particular areas to be not more than 1500' with possible occasional passes at 500' to examine details of snow surface on prospective landing areas. Altitude between areas of examination at discretion of pilot. The minimum flight route from Thule outward and return to Thule will be approximately 1400 miles but may be greater, depending upon amount of detailed reconnaissance required.

WEATHER - It will be mandatory that areas under low altitude observation shall be exposed to direct sunlight for definition of shadows. If sunlight fails flight must be re-run, unless obviously favorable conditions are convincing to all observers.

TIMING - Flight should be planned to reach the northern turning point at, or shortly before local noon.

PERSONNEL - Army to provide flight crew of personnel with previous arctic experience. There should be included in this crew the pilot (possibly as C-54 co-pilot) who is expected to make the initial C-47 ski landing on ice surface during flight of Initial Entry.

WEATHER BUREAU to provide minimum two observers (Arctic Operations Project, Central Office, representatives and Advance Station Official in Charge).

PHOTOGRAPHY - ON NORTHBOUND FLIGHT oblique photographs will be made, both sides, of all potential station locations

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and of all prominent landmarks. Approximately every 10 to 15 minutes aircraft will be turned to permit overlapping obliques directly forward along Eureka Sound.

ON SOUTHBOUND FLIGHT for low altitude observation, a circle will be flown around each potential station site area at approximately 1500' and about 3 miles diameter for photographs taken from all angles. Very low altitude photographs will be taken along the lengths of potential ice flight strips. At least three alternate locations will be selected and thoroughly examined.

MARKERS - Three dozen black coal sacks containing a small quantity of sand and each will be carried, and thrown out at appropriate places to afford identifying markers in photographs, and possibly to assist in initial entry later on to show degree of change of snow surface. The plane will also carry twelve 1 lb. paper bags of lamp black to drop on selected surfaces. Paper bags should be equal in volume to 1 1/2 quarts and a 1 lb. stone should be included within the sack. About 6 smoke grenades should be available for dropping from plane at selected sites.

PHOTO DEVELOPMENT AND INTERPRETATION - Either reconnaissance airplane will return to BW-8 for processing film, or developing and printing facilities must be provided at Thule. Complete sets of prints will be made available at Thule for study by all personnel involved.

REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED STATION SITE - Reconnaissance will give special attention to observation and photographic record of the following elements.

1. Open exposure of favorable area to ensure representative weather observations, freedom from obstructions for tracking balloons, clear radio channels.
2. Character of adjacent ice landing surfaces.
3. Character of snow on landing surface.
4. Accessibility of the land from ice landing area, intervening ice etc.
5. Suitability of camp site, protection from high winds, snow accumulations etc.
6. Accessibility to fresh water in summer.
7. Possibility of flight strip on land either immediate available for skis or for future construction.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT - Equipment will be provided for Weather Bureau personnel, according to Annex No. 8.1 herewith.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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ANNEX NO. 8.1 - RECONNAISSANCE - List of equipment for 3 WB observers.

3 Sleeping bags (arctic type - double, down or equal.)
90 Rations (3 men - 30 days each)
3 Mountain tents
18 Empty coal bags with a few pounds of sand in each to be used to determine snow depth and texture by dropping from plane
12 Paper bags - containing 1 1/2 quarts of lamp black - to be dropped as desired, a 1 lb. stone should be in each bag to make fast enough to break on contact with surface
2 Five gallon cans of fuel
3 Snow shovels
3 Sets of personal gear and clothing. Part may be worn during flight, remainder to be carried in duffle bag of individual.

Following items suggested for each set of personal gear

1 Hunting knife
1 Arctic head gear
2 Pair sox - wool
1 Pair leather mittens and 2 pair extra wool liners
1 Pair Kersey lined trousers
1 Pair wool underwear, heavy winter
1 Pair ski boots
1 Sun glasses
1 Parka - (pile lined) heavy
1 Sweater
1 Windproof outer suit
1 Muffler
1 Pair winter Komiks (mukluks)
Tobacco, candy, etc., as required

1 Trail box - containing following equipment in addition to rations and other gear as above

1 Sewing Kit
1 Flashlight
8 Candles
2 Pocket compasses
12 Rawhide thongs
1 Cod line, hooks and jiggers
1 Minimum thermometer
Miscellaneous Equipment as required

In addition to the above it is assumed that the Army will provide, and it is recommended that the reconnaissance plane as well as all other

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operating planes carry the following emergency equipment on each plane:

Sleeping bags and suitable arctic clothing for each crew member
30 Rations per crew member
Tentage for flight crew
1 Pair skis for each member of flight crew
2 Pair Snowshoes per plane
3 Mountain stoves (Coleman single burner) or equivalent
Fuel for stoves if aviation gasoline is not used
1 Cooking set for 5 men
1 Man hauling sled Nansen type
2 Hand Axes (small)
1 Hunting knife for each crew member
1 Snow saw
2 Snow knives
4 Snow shovels - long handle - 10" steel
1 Ice chisel
2 30 cal. rifles with 200 rounds ammunition
1 small 6 volt. gasoline driven battery charger
1 Gibson girl radio or equivalent
1 First Aid Kit
100 ft. 1/2" line - nylon mountain rope or equivalent
1 set of Charts of area

It is also assumed that army aircraft equipment will include, engine heaters (Van Prague or equivalent) engine heating hoods or covers, visual signals and flares, smoke grenades, mechanics tools, etc.

EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 9 - Initial Entry Flight

THULE - Thule station will have selected a suitable strip on the adjacent frozen bay where a C-47 may make a wheel landing and then install skis on the plane. The ski-equipped plane should be able to take off with a full load from selected sea ice so the strip must be about 4000' to 4500' minimum. In addition provision may be made for distributing snow and compacting it on the present land strip so that the ski-equipped plane may also operate from the land strip. The initial entry into the Eureka Sound station site for the physical survey will be accomplished by the use of a C-47 on skis.

PERSONNEL - The initial entry aircraft will carry the following personnel:

(1) An air crew carefully selected and with arctic experience.
(2) Three Weather Bureau personnel - The Official in Charge, a Radio Operator and a native experienced in building snow houses and traveling in the arctic if considered necessary, otherwise a Weather Bureau technician will be sent in place of native.

EQUIPMENT - Tallowed boards to keep skis from freezing down, emergency camp equipment for full complement of plane, etc. For list see Annex 9.1 - Equipment to be taken on Initial Entry for Weather Bureau personnel to be left at Advance Station.

MISSION - The mission of the initial entry flight is to physically examine and survey the most propitious site previously selected from aerial and photographic reconnaissance. The initial entry plane will land at the site selected as most suitable, considering all aspects. After landing a careful physical examination will be made of the site and THIS SITE will be used unless proved to be unsuitable. If found suitable no other sites will be examined. If site is not suitable plane will proceed to next most likely site. When site has been selected by physical inspection, the three Weather Bureau men will be left with all the emergency equipment available in the plane at that time and the plane will then proceed to Thule where a complete report will be made on the location and the suitability for future wheel landings or ski landings, whichever is considered the best. The Weather Bureau personnel left at the site will set up emergency camp and will be prepared as soon as possible to communicate with Thule station so that landing instructions and local weather conditions may be transmitted to the air-lift flight crews.

ESCORT PLANE - A C-54 or equivalent escort plane will accompany the flight of initial entry. The escort plane will be instructed not to land but only to observe the landing and take-off of the

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initial entry plane. After observing the initial landing the escort plane will cruise overhead in the neighborhood until the survey of the potential station site has been completed. After the initial entry plane takes off for the homeward flight the escort plane will report same to Thule and when take off is completed, escort plane will then drop previously prepared emergency equipment by parachute at the spot indicated by the Weather Bureau personnel on the ground. This emergency equipment will include additional shelters in the form of cold weather tents, additional food, fuel, tools, etc., a complete list of which will be found in Annex 9.2. After dropping this equipment both planes will proceed to Thule station and air-lift to the Eureka Sound site will proceed as expeditiously as possible thereafter. The initial tonnage to be flown into Eureka Sound will be found in Annex 4.1 of operation plans. Equipment will be flown in accordance with the priority established in air-lift schedule.

ARMY EMEREGENCY EQUIPMENT - It is assumed that Army planes will carry necessary emergency equipment for plane crew and plane.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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ANNEX NO. 9.1 * These items are shown as load No. 1 in list of Annex No. 4.1

Equipment to be carried on flight of Initial Entry

3 Weather Bureau Personnel
1 Watch Dog
60 Dog food rations
45 Rations - 3 men 15 days
1 Small stove Yukon Universal or coal burning and stove pipe
2 Tents - squad with poles and pins or 2 special arctic tents
1 Set personal equipment per man - extra clothing, sleeping bags
1 Tarpaulin - 10' x 18'
1 Radio trans-receiver SCR - 694 or equal.
1 Portable gasoline generator for use with above radio
3 Flash lights and extra batteries
4 Coleman gasoline stoves single burner type, plus spare parts
400 lbs. coal, hard
1 Coleman 2 burner stove
50 gallons of gasoline
50 lbs. Kindling
1 Cooking outfit - small detachment
12 Candles - 1" x 12" or equivalent
2 Gasoline lanterns
5 Snow shovels
2 Ice chisels
1 Camp table
2 Crow bars suitable for removing rocks, digging holes, etc.
3 Picks
1 Explosive set (fuzes, primers - TNT) about 100 lbs.
2 Snow knives or machetes
2 Snow saws
1 Sewing Kit - assorted needles and thread - 4 yds. of tent patching cloth
100 ft. mountain rope - nylon
50 Runway marker flags - with double staffs as flags may be held flatwise toward wind
2 Cloth panels 3' x 10' each for marking contact point and direction for landing
3 Pair skis
2 Pair snow shoes
1 Man hauling sled
1 Set of charts of area
2 Pocket compasses
3 30 cal. rifles with 300 rounds of ammunition
1 22 cal. rifle with 1000 rounds of ammunition

Rations will include entire food required for Weather Bureau party for estimated period plus Matches, toilet paper, limited reading material, deck of cards, etc.

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ANNEX NO. 9.2 - Emergency Equipment to be carried on Initial Entry - Escort Plane.

PURPOSE - The following list of equipment which will be carried on the C-54 or other plane which escorts the initial entry plane is to serve two purposes:

(1) In case of bad damage or fire on the initial entry plane which destroys. the supplies carried thereon, this emergency equipment would provide protection and subsistance until other material assistance becomes available.
(2) The emergency equipment will aid to the general level of supplies at the advance station and increase the usefulness of the escort plane.

PREPARATION - All equipment and supplies listed will be made up into kits or units of sizes suitable for dropping by parachute. After the initial entry plane successfully takes off from the selected station site, the escort plane will then parachute all equipment marked with an asterisk out at the site indicated, unmarked items will be returned to Thule.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

* 1 - Medical Kit - complete with medicines, bandages, instructions, splints, etc.
* 2 - Tents - small squad pyramidal type, similar to those carried on initial entry plane.
* 120 - Food rations (660 lbs. fixed rations)
* 60 - Dog. food rations - 100 lbs. if possible
* 1 - Coleman Stove - 2 burners
* 1 - Coleman Stove - 1 burner
1 - Cooking outfit - small detachment
* 30 - Gallons of fuel - suitable for Coleman stove
* 1 - Tarpaulin - about 12' x 18'
7 - Sleeping bags - (1 for each person on Initial Entry plane)
* 3 - Pair skis
* 2 - Pair snow shoes
* 12 - Rawhide thongs
* 1 - Set of charts
* 2 - Pocket compasses
* 50 - Wool blankets (Blankets will be used to line James huts)
* 3 - Sets of clothing
* 50 - Lbs. of explosives, including fuzes, primers, etc.
* 1 - Kit snow saw, snow knives, 200' rope
* 1 - Kit tools, hammers, bars, snow shovels
* 3 - Flashlights
* 12 - Candles
2 - Rifles - with 300 rds. ammunitions .30 cal. Springfield
* 2 - Snow Knives
* 2 - Snow Saws
* 1 - Sewing Kit
* 1 - Coil mountain rope - 100'
* 24 - Boxes matches - (safety) - toilet paper, cards, reading material etc.

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1 - Radio Set - SCR-694 - TBX-8-SCR 619 or equal.
for emergency communications
1 - Set pyrotechnics- signaling equipment.

In case of an accident to the initial entry plane - the entire group of emergency equipment will be parachuted out to the distressed plane.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 10 - Maintaining Eureka Sound Landing Facilities

SEA ICE RUNWAY - In order that air-lift to Eureka Sound may continue without interference during scheduled period it will be necessary to maintain the sea ice runway at Eureka Sound. After each hard blow or storm there is likely to be sastrugi built up over the surface. If the sastrugi are very high or rough they will have to be leveled so that a landing plane will not be subjected to any extra hazards. In the event that the runway cannot be prepared in time for any scheduled flights, Thule Station will be immediately notified by radio.

RUNWAY MARKERS - Runway markers and direction "T" may be blown down or covered with snow from time to time. Prior to plane landings all markers and direction "T" will be corrected if necessary so that they may be easily seen by a pilot.

PARKING PLANES - A parking space sufficient to accommodate one aircraft will be prepared to one side of the strip at the end nearest the prevailing wind. This will be the normal unloading area, and road to the camp site will lead from this location. Parking site will have sufficient room to turn the airplane with one wheel locked. It will be provided with tie-down facilities consisting of rope loops frozen into the ice and will have snow house or other shelter adjacent for storage of heaters etc.

CLEARING UNLOADING SITE - All cargo as unloaded will be hauled to the camp site or otherwise moved into the "clear" so that planes landing subsequently will not be subjected to extra hazards of hitting any cargo on the ice.

LANDING FACILITY REPORTS - Thule must be kept constantly informed of the runway conditions and any change occurring on runway that may be construed as a hazard will be immediately reported to Thule. Likewise weather reports of local or prognosticated Eureka Sound weather will be forwarded to Thule at least 3 times per day and additionally if required during air-lift period.

UNLOADING AT EUREKA SOUND - The Official in Charge at Eureka Sound will provide any necessary help for unloading since planes must return to Thule with greatest dispatch. It is obvious that any plane weathered in at Eureka Sound will require several man hours of time from personnel that ordinarily would be spent on camp construction.

SAFE LIMIT OF ICE DURATION - It is believed that the selected ice runway will be safe for landing until the last of May and possibly the middle of June. After the 15th of May tests should be made every few days to determine ice quality and rate of deterioration. Thule should be informed according to the results.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

Spring Program

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 12 - Communications

TEMP. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

SCR-694 RADIO - During the construction period at the advance station the first communications will be with the SCR-694 set. This set is operated either by a hand cranked generator, a storage battery or a portable gasoline driven generator. The hand crank generator and portable gasoline generator will be available for use at the advance camp. The SCR-694 will be used until a small James Hut 16'x16' is completed. Communication is limited to frequencies between 3.8 and 6.5 megacycles with this equipment.

AN/VRC-1 RADIO - As soon as a suitable shelter is available (16'x16' James Hut) the AN/VRC-1 will be set up and used for communications since it is much more powerful, has a much wider frequency range and can serve as a Radio Beacon. There will be a 1.5 kw. -12 volt generator to operate this communication equipment during the emergency period. Tuning coils are to be supplied which permit tuning range from 200 Kc. to 12,500 kc. It may be pointed out that the TM for this set states distance range is approximately 60 miles (page 2), but its actual range under fixed installation and with an efficient antenna is much greater. As soon as conditions permit the AN/VRC-1 should be placed in a temporary operating condition. This means that it should be used with or without permanent type antenna or without being placed in its permanent location.

RADIO BEACON - Call Sign "E8"

The AN/VRC-1 is to be used as a Radio Beacon when required by Air Transport planes coming into Eureka Sound. Its frequency range permits this use and a keying device will be procured if possible for automatic keying of the transmitter on Beacon frequencies. If the keyer is not obtainable the transmitter should be prepared for Type CW emission and the circuit closed for continuous operation. The dynamotor operating this equipment is not rated for continuous operation so the transmitter should be stopped occasionally. The frequency to be used by the Beacon will be assigned and borrowed from the Army and is to be used only during the Air-lift unless additional instructions are forwarded concerning its use.

SPECIAL NOTE - The BC-191 transmitter (part of AN/VRC-1 set) can be keyed continuously only on CW type emission. This should be done not more than 2 to 4 hours at one time. Before keying again it should be left in non-operating condition for a few minutes - at least 5 minutes but more if conditions permit.

DO NOT - under any circumstance continuously Key the BC-191 transmitter on modulated CW or Voice Modulation as certain parts will be burned out from excessive loads.

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EMERGENCIES - The advance station will ordinarily send all communications out during scheduled periods, but may in emergency transmit at any time.

REVIEW - Frequencies and scheduled periods are subject to review and to be changed if necessary by chief of radio section at Thule. Schedules will be selected, however, that are convenient for the advance station and be so arranged that minimum interference with construction work will be encountered since it will require 1 to 2 men to operate communication equipment.

COMMUNICATIONS - Messages will deal exclusively with the following:

Weather information for Air Transport planes,
Landing instructions for transport planes,
Requests from advance station for certain required material and emergency use.

PERMANENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM - The temporary communication system will be maintained and operated until permanent equipment is installed and in use. At that time Eureka Sound will start regularly scheduled transmissions of weather data at periods to be assigned by Thule.

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ANNEX 12.1 - Radio Schedules (Temporary Communications Plan)

THULE - Thule will stand continuous guard on the advance station during the period that temporary communications are in effect. Frequencies to be guarded by Thule will be:

(a) 5597.5 day and night
(b) 6355.0 day and night
(c) Other frequencies as assigned.

Eureka Sound can transmit only on frequencies between 3.8 and 6.5 megacycles until the AN/VRC-1 Radio communication equipment is installed. It is desirable that frequencies be selected that give a clear channel, however, they must be authorized for use. When the AN/VRC-1 is installed, even temporarily, Eureka Sound can transmit on any assigned frequency between 200 and 12,500 kcs.

EUREKA SOUND - Eureka Sound will guard Thule for incoming messages only during scheduled periods:

(a) 11:00 to 12:00 Z
(b) 17:00 to 18:00 Z
(c) 23:00 to 24:00 Z

All times are G.C.T.

Frequencies for Thule Transmission will be assigned at Thule and entered on this sheet

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.

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INSTRUCTIONS NO 13 - Emergencies

SEARCH AND RESCUE - The AAF will provide a search and rescue unit which will maintain rear echelon at BW-8. Under ordinary circumstances there will be no necessity of having any of the unit at Thule since it will require extra facilities for the personnel involved. Upon requirement the search and rescue unit will move into Thule which would then become the base of operations while search is conducted.

RESPONSIBILITY - The Army will have entire responsibility for search and rescue operations. It is suggested, however, that plans for search be carefully coordinated with Weather Bureau personnel in Thule at that time, since they may have many valuable suggestions and previous experience which should be extremely useful in successful search operations.

EUREKA SOUND CAMP EMERGENCIES - Certain emergencies may arise at the station such as bad accidents, fires, plane and/or storm damage of a serious nature. It is difficult to say definitely what should be done in each case. In general in all such cases follow the course that the best logic dictates. There are however, certain eventualities that would indicate a specific course to follow.

(1) In case of an accident to a person which is somewhat serious and renders his usefulness negative at the camp site during construction, he should be returned to Thule on the first plane thereafter where he will remain until he is able to perform the necessary duties again or until replaced.

(2) In case of damage to plane which grounds it temporarily Thule should be notified immediately of circumstances
(3) In case of supplies or buildings being badly damaged by fire or storm notify Thule immediately with recommendations for replacement or other action.
(4) In the event of sudden bad weather while a plane is on its way or ready to start for Eureka Sound notify Thule immediately and flights will be recalled or stopped by Thule.
(5) If unflyable weather appears to be descending on Eureka Sound or if trend is toward bad weather--notify Thule as soon as possible.
(6) In any case of emergency where a decision cannot be made at Eureka Sound notify Thule immediately.

USE OF RADIO - Except at scheduled times (see Instructions No. 12) radio will be used only in case of emergencies of the character listed above. Excessive use of the radio renders it less effective and slows down camp construction.

LOSS OF RADIO - In the event that radio equipment at Eureka Sound fails to function, provision should be made to use visual signals for convenience of investigating aircraft etc.

LANDING - If landing strip is suitable for landing the "T" made of dark cloth panels will be displayed at the contact end of the runway.

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LANDING STRIP UNSAFE - The direction "T" will not be displayed if the landing strip is not considered safe for landing.

DROP KITS - Drop Kits will be prepared or ready at Thule for quick assembly to be flown over and dropped to personnel on ground in case of necessity. The drop kits will contain generally food, fuel, clothing etc. which can be used in emergencies as required.

EUREKA SOUND WEATHER FORECAST - It is directed that all weather reported from Eureka Sound for use of aircraft be conservative. It will be more economical to turn a loaded plane back to Thule than to let it continue in bad visibility conditions, low ceilings or bad drift. When there is any doubt concerning suitability of weather for flying - render all reports on the conservative side.

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 14 - Personnel and division of responsibilities

STATION PERSONNEL - Present plans require only 4 personnel of the advance station one half of these may be Canadians. The personnel will be

(1) Official in Charge
(2) Radio Operator - Technician
(3) Weather Observer
(4) Mechanic

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES - THE OFFICIAL IN CHARGE will have overall responsibility for operating the station successfully. He will likewise share in Weather observing duties, radio operation and related matters.

THE RADIO OPERATOR - TECHNICIAN will have charge of radio equipment and its operation.

THE WEATHER OBSERVER will be responsible for general quality and success of WX observations and maintaining station records in accordance with Weather Bureau policies.

THE MECHANIC will assist in necessary radio operations; help maintain records and maintain mechanical equipment at Thule Station.

In addition to regular assignment responsibilities, all individuals will share alike in preparing meals, cleaning the mess, galley, dishes and building, maintaining buildings, heating, providing water, drainage of living area and all related duties in connection with station operation.

It is recommended that duties be divided and that each individual take one week in turn for preparing meals and maintaining the mess facilities. This would be followed by one week of charge of quarters duties such as sweeping building, serving heating stoves with fuel oil, bringing in coal etc. All assignments except primary station activities should be rotated each week so that each individual will share equally in camp maintenance duties.

It is possible that a fifth man will be sent to the advance station. This person will be generally a weather observer and specialist in Radiosonde operations, hydrogen gas generation, pibal balloon observation etc.

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 15 - Camp Construction

Housing	Annex	15.1
Fuel	"	15.2
Food	"	15.3
Electric Power	"	15.4
Transmitting Antennas	"	15.5
Caches	"	15.6

INITIAL CAMP - After initial entry flight has landed and selected an advance site by examination, the Weather Bureau personnel left at the site will establish a temporary camp consisting of tent shelters and snow houses. These shelters will be used until more equipment and housing arrives from Thule.

COMMUNICATIONS - The first priority for Weather Bureau personnel at the advance station after setting up a temporary camp is to establish radio communication with Thule. Radio equipment will be installed in one of the tent shelters and Thule will then be contacted. Weather and runway information will be transmitted for all subsequent flights to the advance station. For details, shcedules, equipment etc. see Instructions No. 11 - Communications.

PREPARATION FOR RUNWAY - After communications are established with Thule, a runway suitable for wheeled aircraft will be prepared. It is assumed that the station site will have been selected partly because of good landing on nearby bay ice. Consequently the sea ice may require but little preparation beyond that found in its natural state. It is likely, however, that some sastrugi and residual ice bumps will have to be moved or smoothed out. This will be accomplished with shovels, ice chisels and mattocks.

RUNWAY MARKERS - A length of ice at least 4000 ft. long and 150 feet wide must be prepared. The sides of the runway strip are to be marked with "H" frame flags - so that the broad side of the flag will be presented to the airplane as it runs down the length of the strip. Flags, description and quantities are found in Annex 9.1. In addition two cloth panels are to be laid out in the form of a "T" at the contact point of the strip. The top of the "T" will be pointed down the runway in the direction the plane is to land.

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ANNEX 15.1 - Housing

PROBLEMS - Since the season will be early for selecting a suitable building foundation site it is intended that the James Houses be erected with the possibility in mind that they may have to be moved after the summer thaw is well advanced. It will be extremely difficult to select a foundation site covered by snow and hard frozen, that will meet the requirements for sturdy buildings. A Quonset hut is being furnished in the 20 tons supply allotment. This building is provided as a permanent shelter for the winter 1947 and 1948 as well as subsequent times. The James huts are intended to be used as living quarters only thru the summer.

It is expected that installation of electrical circuits, radio equipment, storage Batteries etc. will be of a temporary nature pending the erection of the permanent Quonset hut. When the Quonset hut is completed all equipment can then be placed in permanent position. For ease in construction it is best to erect the Quonset hut after the summer thaw is well advanced so suitable foundation can be placed and so that bad drainage water or swampy ground can be avoided. It is desirable, however, that the Quonset be erected adjacent to James huts so that they will not have to be moved. All James huts will still be used for storage and other uses. It is planned that the Quonset hut will be modified with at least one partition, extra windows, linoleum covering for floors etc. This material is being supplied in addition to the basic Quonset hut.

BUILDING ARRANGEMENTS - In the initial 40 tons of supplies there are three James Shelter units, 2 of which are 16'x24' feet in floor dimensions and a third, 16' x 16'. It is recommended that the smaller unit be constructed first since it will provide a very good type of shelter until more permanent arrangements are available. It will be fairly convenient to prepare food and possibly camp in the small 16' x 16' unit for short periods if there are not more than 6 or 8 persons at Eureka Sound at the time. The final use of the 16' x 16' James Shelter is to be an inflation shelter for inflating radiosonde and pilot balloons and storing calcium hydride and related equipment.

The second building to be erected should be one 16' x 24' unit which will house one galley, provide living quarters for the permanent station personnel and also serve as an office space for weather observing activities. Projected plans call for one small galley cookstove in this building which theoretically is to consume 50 lbs. of coal a day both for cooking and melting snow for culinary water supply. Supply provision provides only 50 lbs. coal per day which should be the average consumption over winter and summer. If coal is consumed in excess of this quantity it will have to be carefully rationed so that over a period of a given time the average coal consumption will not exceed the 50 lbs. allotment. This means that the stove cannot be kept burning 24 hours per day all the time. There will also be one oil heater in this building.

The third James Shelter which is also 16' x 24' is intended to house the Kohler generators, the storage battery bank, the workshop and for limited storage of certain types of supplies that must be kept under shelter. A second Evans oil burning space heater is provided for this building. However, it is not intended and fuel oil is not available for

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burning this heater more than possibly 2 to 4 hours in any given day. Attention is invited to the fuel oil allowance of an average of 8 gallons per day for all uses whatsoever, both winter and summer. Since summer use of the fuel oil will possibly not be more than 4 gallons per day it should be possible to use the second oil burner in the generating building part-time. The heater in the generating building should be used at times other than generating periods since an appreciable amount of heating effect will be produced by the generators while operating. It is perhaps best to plan on using the stove in the generator building during periods when it is necessary to work in the workship or prior to starting the generators. In any event, all fuel oil must be carefully conserved and rationed.

In the second supply allotment of 20 tons a fourth James Shelter unit is being included. This shelter will be 16' x 16' and it is planned to be used primarily as a storage building to relieve the congestion of supplies and equipment stored in other James units. The final use of this building, however, is largely left to the discretion of the Official in Charge since circumstances in the Field may require changes from this general plan.

The buildings should be safely separated from each other so that a fire in one will not be carried by wind or convectional heat to a second building. On the other hand those buildings which are to be lighted electrically or to have electrical circuits in them must be kept fairly close together to avoid loss of electric power over lengthy circuits.

SELECTING SITE - The James houses will be erected on the most suitable area located and should meet the following conditions in addition to those described in Instructions No. 6, Reconnaissance.

1. Should be level or nearly so in order that foundations may be placed with a minimum of disturbing the hard frozen surface.
2. Soil structure should be gravelly so that good drainage prevails near and around the building.
3. Should be conveniently located with respect to fresh water - either in form of ice, snow, or fresh water in season.
4. Should be not too distant from plane unloading spot.

FOUNDATIONS - Foundations for James huts will be 4" x 4" pieces laid out in 5 parallel rows the length of the building and spaced 4' apart. The sleepers will be leveled by cutting away surface material where necessary and by blocking up at other points. The 4"x4" sleepers should have contact with the surface at least every 4' along its length. The floor will be placed directly on 2"x4" cross members which are laid across the sleepers. It is easily seen from the foregoing that a great deal of time and labor will be saved by selecting a building spot on gravel that is nearly level. An instrument for leveling foundations must be available at the advance station.

SUPER STRUCTURE - When the foundation is complete the building will then be erected in finished form. The 16' x 16' inflation hut should be erected in complete form first since several points may be learned from its erection and will serve as an excellent emergency shelter.

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The finished building will provide a better type shelter for temporary quarters then the tents. The James houses arches should be stengthened by placing vertical supports from the floor to the arch at approximately 4' from the wall. This will help support snow loads and strengthen against high winds. The supports in turn may also be used to hold shelves etc.

MODIFICATIONS - It is suggested that extra windows be placed in James huts if required. Plexiglass wire screen is being furnished for this purpose. Window openings can be cut in the hut wall then a framed window with air space formed by two pieces of plexiglass screen can be installed and secured to wall material.

The interior of living quarters space may be lined with insulation board or 1/4" plywood which will make it much more comforable. Material is being furnished for this purpose. It is suggested that this problem be tried out at Thule where James huts are already erected so that any necessary pre-cutting may be accomplished ahead of time. It is also suggested that any bulkhead or partitions required, together with doors be pre-cut and fabricated at Thule as far as possible.

It may also be desirable to line the ends of the living quarter building with 1/4" plywood to improve the insulation and utility of the huts. If 1/4" plywood is not available cellutex board may be tried or use blanket.

SNOW WALLS - When buildings are completed it will be desirable to erect walls out of drift snow blocks around the buildings. The snow wall will serve as a protection against high wind and will help insulate the building from severe cold. The walls should be erected as high as the wall curvature permits and an air space of 6" x 8" should be left between building and snow wall. The snow wall can be erected completely to the top of hut at each end. The snow wall will be erected only about 5' high along sides of building because of the arched sides of the hut. The top of the snow wall should be brought into contact with the James hut to prevent drift from filling the air space.

Cross Section of Hut

Snow blocks

Air space

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ANNEX 15.2 - Fuel

COAL - Hard coal is to be used for the cook stove. Estimates require 50 lbs. per day for 150 days or 7500 lbs., 3 3/4 tons. (initial 40 tons of supplies)

FUEL OIL will be used to operate 2 heating units, one in the operations space and the second in the transmitter - Generator building. The heater in the operations building will be operated about 24 hours per day except during months of June, July and August when operation will probably not be continuous. The second heater will be operated only when heat is required in the generator building to keep equipment warm and make engines easy to start and when it is necessary to work in building. It is not expected that the heater in the generator building will be used more than 4 hours per day average. Average fuel consumption per heating unit per day = 5.6 gallons during the period indicated. This will require a total of 1750 gallons for 2 heaters, a gross weight of 6 4/5 tons. This oil must be carefully conserved and rationed.

Heating Fuel Oil

Month	Days	Gals/day/unit	Total
April	- 30 days	9 gals/day/ unit	270 gals.
May	- 31 "	8 " " "	248 "
June	- 30 "	6 " " "	180 "
July	- 31 "	3 " " "	93 "
August	- 31 "	2 " " "	62 "
			853 x 2 = 1706 gals.

1750 gals. or 6 4/5 tons

GASOLINE - is to be used for generators, tractor, some heating, portable generator, Coleman stoves and gasoline lights.

The tractor is to be operated mainly for hauling supplies from plane unloading point to camp site, for maintaining runway on ice and for hauling ice or snow blocks for snow melter. During period of 150 days it is estimated that the tractor will operate as follows:

Month	Hrs/day		Hours
April	- 5 hrs/day	x 30 =	150 hours
May	- 5 " "	x 30 =	150 "
June	- 3 " "	x 30 =	90 "
July	- 1 " "	x 30 =	30 "
August	- 2 " "	x 30 =	60 "
			480 hrs. 2 1/2 gals. per hr. = 1200 gals.

1200 gals. at 7 lbs/gal. = 4 1/4 tons

KOHLER GENERATORS - Generators will be operated approximately 10 hours per day during 4 transmission periods. Generators use about 8 gals/24 hours, $\frac{10 \times 8}{24}$ = 3 1/3 gals. x 150 days - 500 gals. = 1 3/4 tons.

GASOLINE LIGHTS, HEATERS, COLEMAN STOVES ETC. - 250 gals. = 7/8 ton
All gasoline and other fuels must be conserved carefully and rationed.

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ANNEX 15.3 - Food

FOOD will consist largely of staple rations such as canned vegetables, canned and dried fruits, canned meats, powdered milk, cereals, etc. in sufficient quantities to insure well balanced meals. The ration is based on 5 1/2 lbs. of food per man per day which is in excess of consumption at Thule and other similar arctic stations.

SUPPLIES - Food is being furnished for station complement of 4 men for 150 days plus 308 reserve rations for air crews, construction help etc. If food is being used in excess of 5 1/2 lbs. per day per man it will have to be rationed. If additional food supplies are not delivered during the Spring Program new food supply will be flown in August either by flying boats or by parachute drop.

COOKING - Cooking arrangements will be left up to Official in Charge at station. It is suggested, however, after station has been completed that each person in turn take a weeks duty as cook and KP to maintain the best morale. 308 fixed rations, type 10 in 1, K and E are being furnished for the construction crew and air crews if weathered in. It is suggested those rations be used to feed all hands during the emergency period since it will require a minimu of preparation, heating etc. The Official in Charge at Eureka Sound should assign one man to prepare food and maintain facilities. This person will assist in camp constructions work while not engaged in preparing food etc. It is suggested that this duty be rotated at short intervals to obtain best results.

RESERVE RATIONS provided for use during the construction period should be consumed first. These rations are 10 in 1, type K, Type E and D. This series of fixed rations are more easily prepared and since the permanent camp ration offers a greater variety of foods, the latter should be saved until the construction crew have completed the building project.

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ANNEX 15.4 - Electric Power

POWER SOURCE - Two Kohler 32 V - 2 kw generators are being furnished. These furnish power for lighting and battery charging. A 32 volt wind charger and storage battery system is also being furnished for auxiliary power. In addition one small portable 115 Volt AC generator is being furnished which may be used to operate radio receiver - R - 100 - which may be provided for morale purposes. The R - 100 Receiver may also be operated from batteries.

OPERATION - The main generators will be used only during transmission periods except when it is necessary to bring charges of batteries up in emergencies. The generators will not be used in excess of 10 hours per day average - providing the consumption of gasoline is 3 1/3 gallons per day or less. It is planned to have 4 transmission periods per day of not to exceed 2 1/2 hours each.

HOUSE LIGHTING - Electric lights may be used in building during generating periods. Gasoline lights will be used at other times when required. It is mandatory that battery charges be maintained at correct voltage - accordingly lights may not be used from batteries when charges are below normal - except during generating periods.

WIRING - Electric wiring will be so arranged as to obtain the maximum efficiency from eletric circuits. Long lead-in circuits will be avoided, accordingly generators will be placed as close as possible to main power consuming units.

Since all communication equipment operates from 12 Volts D.C., power for operation must be obtained from storage batteries by tapping 6 cells. In order to equally distribute the load on batteries this must be repeated each day using a different set of 6 cells. An attempt is being made to secure a 32 Volt to 12 V converter so that power may be taken from generator or batteries simultaneously without changing cell units each day.

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ANNEX 15.5 - Transmitting Antennas

TRANSMITTING ANTENNA towers will be erected as near as convenient to the transmitting building.

TOWERS - Towers are to be prefabricated of glued plywood and may be built to approximately 45' high providing sufficient guy wires are used. Towers should be equipped with sheaves and halyard so antennas may be raised or lowered at will. With suitable relays the transmitter antennas may also be used for receiving.

DEAD MEN- for supporting guy wires will be difficult to bury in hard frozen ground. Recommend small pioneer holes be driven with picks and crowbars then blasted - repeating process until sufficient depth is attained to receive dead men. Finally water should be poured over the dead men and allowed to freeze solid before using.

During the summer thaw the dead men may loosen up. If such is the case they should be set in deeper holes and heavy rocks piled over them.

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ANNEX 15.6 - Outside Caches

Supplies will be placed under cover, preferably within buildings. Those supplies left outside will be stored in neat secure caches with a record kept of contents of each cache so that articles may be found when required with minimum search.

FUELS - Combustible fuels are to be placed outside at some distance from buildings in small units of not to exceed 12 barrels of gas or fuel oil per unit. Each unit is to be separated sufficiently to safeguard from fire of either buildings or other fuel units. The coal is to be placed in a convenient site where it will not be frozen down by thaw water etc.

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INSTRUCTIONS NO. 16 - Additional Supply Allotments

PURPOSE - Since the initial 40 tons of supplies only provide Basic Weather Station Equipment plus food or fuel for 150 days, it is essential that additional supplies and equipment be moved in as conditions permit.

BASIS OF SUPPLY - The additional 20 tons listed on Annex 16.1 herewith will be possible only if extra gasoline arrives in Thule prior to time of Eureka Sound Station instllation. It is planned that extra gasoline will arrive in Thule and if so the 20 tons listed in Annex No. 16.1 will be carried over. Furthermore if gasoline, planes and weather permit, additional allotment of supplies beyond the initial 40 and 20 tons will be sent over. This will consist principally of food, fuel and balloon inflation equipment.

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ANNEX 16.1 - First Reinforcement

SUPPLIES TO BE TAKEN INTO EUREKA SOUND IN ADDITION

TO INITIAL 40 TONS - IF EXTRA GASOLINE IS FLOWN TO THULE

Items are given in order of priority

HOUSING

1 Quonset Northern Hut with modifications		15000 lbs.

RADIO-SONDE EQUIPMENT

100 Radiosonde transmitters	250	
1 Radiosonde receptor	1200	
1 Home-lite generator w/voltage regulator	250	
	1700	1700 "

HYDROGEN OR HELIUM

48 Cylinders	6000 "

FOOD

444 Rations at 5.5 lbs/ration	2440 "

FUEL

Coal	84 days at 50 lbs. per day	4200 "
Fuel Oil	for 1 Evans heater at 8 gals. per day 84 days 672 gallons	5400 "
Gasoline	Kohler Generators 3 1/3 gals. per day 84 days 294 gallons	2064 "
Tractor	1 hr/day at 2 1/2 gals/hr - 2 1/2 x 84 days 210 gallons	1470 "

EXTRA STATION PERSONNEL

1 man with equipment	500 "
JAMES HUT unit 16' x 16', complete	1233 "
	40,007 "

20 tons

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ANNEX 16.2

LOAD LISTING FOR FIRST

REINFORCEMENT - (20 TONS)

1st Load	Quonset housing		4000 lbs.
2nd Load	" "		4000 "
Third Load	" "		4000 "
Fourth Load	" "	3000	
	8 cyls Helium	1000	
		4000	4000 "
Fifth Load	100 Radio-Sonde transmitters	250	
	1 Radio-Sonde receptro	1200	
	1 Home-Lite generator	250	
	16 Cyls of Helium	2000	
	Food	300	
		4000	4000 "
Sixth Load	24 cyls helium	3000	
	Food	1000	
		4000	4000 "
Seventh Load	Food	1140	
	Coal	2860	
		4000	4000 "
Eighth Load	Fuel Oil		4000 "
Ninth Load	Coal	1440	
	Fuel Oil	1400	
	Gasoline	1200	
		4040	4040 "
Tenth Load	Gasoline	2334	
	1 man w/equipment	500	
	1 James Hut 16' x 16'	1233	
		4067	4067
			40,107 "

20 tons

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ANNEX 16. 3 - Second Reinforcement

THIRD ALLOTMENT OF SUPPLIES AND TONNAGE FOR

EURERA SOUND STATION

(40 tons)

FOOD

1100 rations at 5.5 lbs/rations + 12% Reserve Station food for 5 men until end of May 1948		= 6780 lbs.
FUEL		
Coal 50 lbs/day for 213 days		10650 "
Fuel Oil 2 Evans oil burning heaters at 6 3/4 gals. per day ea. 13 1/2 gals/day x 213 = 2875 gallons x 8 =		23000 "
Gasoline		
Kohler Generators 4 gals/day x 213 days =	852 gallons	5970 "
Tractor 2 1/2 gals/hr 1 3/4 hr per day - 4.3 gals/day x 213 days	922 "	6460 "
Heaters and Miscellaneous	220 "	1540 "
CUT LUMBER AND PLYWOOD		5000 "
LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASES		800 "
PRESTONE OR ANTI-FREEZE 25 gallons		300 "
SOUNDING BALLOON INFLATION SUPPLIES		
96 cylinders - gas		12000 "
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES		7500 "

Hardware
Electrical supplies
Books
Tools
Lubricating oil - 100 gallons
Spare parts for machinery etc.

80,000 lbs.

40 tons

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ANNEX 16.4 - Second Reinforcement

PRIORITY LOAD LISTINGS OF 3RD ALLOTMENT OF SUPPLIES

EUREKA SOUND WX STATION

(40 tons)

Plane loads of 4000 lbs. each

No.			Item		Total
1	Load	-	Food		4000 lbs.
2	"		Food	2780	
			Coal	1220	
				4000	4000 "
3	"	-	Coal		4000 "
4	"	-	Fuel Oil - 500 gals.		4000 "
5	"	-	Gasoline - 570 "		4000 "
6	"	-	Fuel Oil - 500 "		4000 "
7	"	-	Fuel Oil - 500 "		4000 "
8	"	-	Fuel Oil - 500 "		4000 "
9	"	-	Gasoline - 570 "		4000 "
10	"	-	Coal		4000 "
11	"	-	Fuel Oil - 500 "		4000 "
12	"	-	Gasoline - 570 "		4000 "
13	"	-	Fuel Oil - 375 "	3000	
			Cut Lumber	1000	
				4000	4000 "
14	"	-	Gasoline - 286 "	2000	
			Cut Lumber	2000	
				4000	4000 "
15	"	-	Hydrogen		4000 "
16	"	-	Hydrogen		4000 "
17	"	-	Coal	1430	
			Misc. supplies	2570	
				4000	4000 "
18	"	-	Hydrogen		4000 "
19	"	-	Cut Lumber	2000	
			Miscellaneous	2000	
				4000	4000 "
20	"	-	Lub. Oil and 800		
			Prestone 300		
			Misc. 2900		
			4000		4000 "
					80,000 lbs.

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EUREKA SOUND INSTALLATION

SPRING PROGRAM

INSTRUCTIONS NO. 3 - ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

There will be five groups in the field involved in the Eureka Sound installation. These may be designated as follows:

1. Eureka Sound Complement, under direction of the Eureka Sound Official in Charge - Canadian.

2. United States field staff for Eureka Sound, under direction of the Eureka Sound Executive Officer - United States.

3. U. S. Army Air Force Air Lift detachment, under direction of the U. S. Army Task Force Commander.

4. Thule Station, under direction of the Thule Official in Charge - United States.

5. U. S. Weather Bureau Washington representative, under direction of the senior official.

The duties and responsibilities of personnel may be outlined as follows:

COORDINATION - Eureka Sound Official in Charge - Canadian - will have general responsibility for the successful establishment of the Eureka Sound Station on Canadian soil, and for the continued operation of the station. It is expected that he will participate in reconnaissance for determination of the location of the Eureka Sound station and shall participate in the selection, and approve, the final site. It is expected that he will participate in the initial entry at least in a supervisory capacity and will proceed to the Eureka Sound station at an early date consistent with the completion of all supporting arrangements at Thule, Greenland. While he is at Thule he will have technical responsibility for the Eureka Sound program, except that the U. S. Army Task Force Commander shall retain at all times full control of air transport operations as noted below. While at Thule the Eureka Sound Official in Charge will be under the administrative jurisdiction of the Thule Official in Charge and he will be responsible for the conduct of other Canadians present at Thule, in conformity with the administration of the Thule station. He will have the privilege of the use of the Thule radio for messages, addressed directly to the Controller of the Canadian Meteorological Service, bearing both his signature and the signature of the Thule Official in Charge.

Upon proceeding to the Eureka Sound location he will assume both administrative and technical responsibility for the construction

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of the station, having jurisdiction over all station personnel. In general he shall exercise jurisdiction over U. S. personnel through his Executive Officer. He may transmit messages via the Eureka Sound radio over his own signature, for relay through the Thule radio, addressed to the Controller of the Canadian Meteorological Service.

At Eureka Sound he will provide assistance to the United States Army Air Forces in their performance of the air transport mission and he will provide communications in support of air craft movements to the best of his ability, and according to the desires of the U. S. Army Task Force Commander.

Having due regard for his over-all responsibility for the security of personnel and for the success of the operation he will follow predetermined plans and instructions in so far as practicable and will advise the Controller of the Canadian Meteorological Service of any substantial devision from the pre-determined plan. In emergencies he shall have authority to make such deviations as may be necessary.

EUREKA SOUND EXECUTIVE OFFICER - U. S. - will be in charge of preparation of supplies for the Eureka Sound program prior to the arrival of the Eureka Sound Official in Charge, and thereafter will be subordinate to the Official in Charge. It is expected that he will proceed to the Eureka Sound location at the earliest opportunity where he may represent the Official in Charge, during any absence of the latter. He will be responsible for the interest of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Eureka Sound, including the maintenance of cooperation between American and Canadian personnel, and the general accountability for supplies and equipment provided by the United States. In communicating with higher authority he shall act through the Official in Charge.

The Executive Officer shall at all times have the privilege of communicating with the U. S. Weather Bureau either by radio or by letter. Radio messages of this nature should bear the signatures of both the Executive Officer and the Official in Charge and should be addressed to the Controller of the Canadian Meteorological Service for the advice of the U. S. Weather Bureau. All letters of an official nature from the Executive Officer to the U. S. Weather Bureau should bear an endorsement by the Official in Charge.

With reference to personnel it is the intention that both the Canadian and American members of the Eureka Sound staff shall act as a single unit with direct channels of responsibility from the Official in Charge. Under exceptional circumstances, or as conditions warrant, the Executive Officer, acting as the Senior American present may serve as liaison between the Canadian and American complements.

U. S. ARMY - TASK FORCE COMMANDER - will be responsible for all aspects of the air operations. He will designate air craft and air crews, prepare flight plans,

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direct air ground communications, and manage the maintenance of the airstrip and aircraft at Thule. With the assistance of the Thule staff, he will be responsible for loading aircraft for transport flight at Eureka Sound, for weight and balance, security of cargo, and method of delivery. On the Eureka Sound ice flight strip, advance station personnel will assist air crews in the maintenance and protection of their aircraft when required.

THULE OFFICIAL IN CHARGE - will be responsible at Thule for the support of the Eureka Sound program including the housing and messing of transient personnel, station administration, and communications both as required in the administration of the Eureka Sound program and for the support of air operations. He will provide personnel for such assistance on the Eureka Sound program as may be possible without jeopardy to the operation of his own station. If the requirements of the Eureka Sound program necessitate the employment of personnel or supplies from Thule which may interfere with the functions of the Thule station he may accept the responsibility for decision or he may refer the matter to the Arctic Section, U. S. Weather Bureau for approval. With due regard for the interests of the Danish Government in the operations of the Thule station he is authorized to reduce the technical functions of his station in favor of the Eureka Sound program on a temporary basis during the spring operation.

He will act in an advisory capacity with reference to the technical details of the Eureka Sound program.

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU - will serve primarily in an observing and in an advisory capacity. He will act at all times to insure maximum cooperation between the Canadian and American elements and between civilian and military participants. He may accept a definite responsibility for part of the American participation at Thule, such as the forwarding from Thule of supplies according to schedule. He will have authority to approve changes of basic plan involving the U. S. Weather Bureau participation. He will prepare a full report on the operation including recommendations as to procedures for this type of activity.

CENTRAL OFFICE PROCEDURES

In addition to the coordination between groups engaged in the field it is essential that similar coordination be maintained for administrative and planning prupeses between the Canadian Meteorological Service and the U. S. Weather Bureau. To that end all messages or other information concerning the Eureka Sound program received in either office will be forwarded promptly to the other. Matters requiring joint consideration will be decided by mutual agreement.

COOPERATION

The success of a joint international program depends on maximum cooperation by all personnel involved, both as between nation-

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alities and individuals. It will be the primary responsibility of each individual to maintain cooperation and cordial relationships through the exercise at all times of tact and understanding. Responsibilities and privileges as outlined above are set forth largely in anticipation of possible contingencies. Privileges should not be abused and should be exercised with restraint. Interpretation of responsibilities should take into consideration the primary importance of satisfactory cooperative relationships.

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MISC REPORTS ON THE ARCTIC

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CAPABILITIES OF RUSSIAN WEATHER SERVICE

The following information has been obtained from the conversation with Captain A. A. Cumberledge of the Navy, who was in charge of the Navy Weather Central at Khabarorsk during the latter stages of the war, and from Major Delmar Crosson, who operated in the China Area and received information exchanged with the Russians. The Russians have considerably more experience in operating in the Arctic area than the United States. It will be noted that most of the rivers north of 60° drain into the Arctic Ocean, and it is along these river arteries that the Russians have established most of their weather observation stations. The number of stations that they have above 60° is not known exactly. However, the inclosed map indicates the approximate number. Not all of these stations report. No estimate is available as to how many are reporting or are in operation at the present time because of poor communications around the world. During the war approximately 40 per cent of these stations were received on an exchange basis with the Soviets. It can readily be seen that they have many more stations in the Arctic Area than we do.

Because of the low priority that the Soviets place on weather information for military operations and the lack of land line teletype facilities, the receipt of weather reports from most of these outlying stations is rather unreliable, and in most instances, reports from at least half the stations will be garbled in one way or another. In some instances, the elevation of the stations are unknown, and the reduction of the pressures to sea level are useless. However, these stations have been ordered to report and do so to the best of their ability.

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The accepted practice of the Sovits of drawing synoptic charts of taking weather observation by time zones limits the usefulness of the charts and the observations. However, with the careful selection of reports as to the time of observations a synoptic map for the entire Soviet Area can be produced, as well as can be ascertained. Only a limited number of raob stations and rawin stations are in operation. Most of their upper-air observations stations use pibals and take airplane soundings. In summarization it can be said that the Soviet capabilities are behind those of the Americans. However, they are potentially capable of equaling the best American efforts.

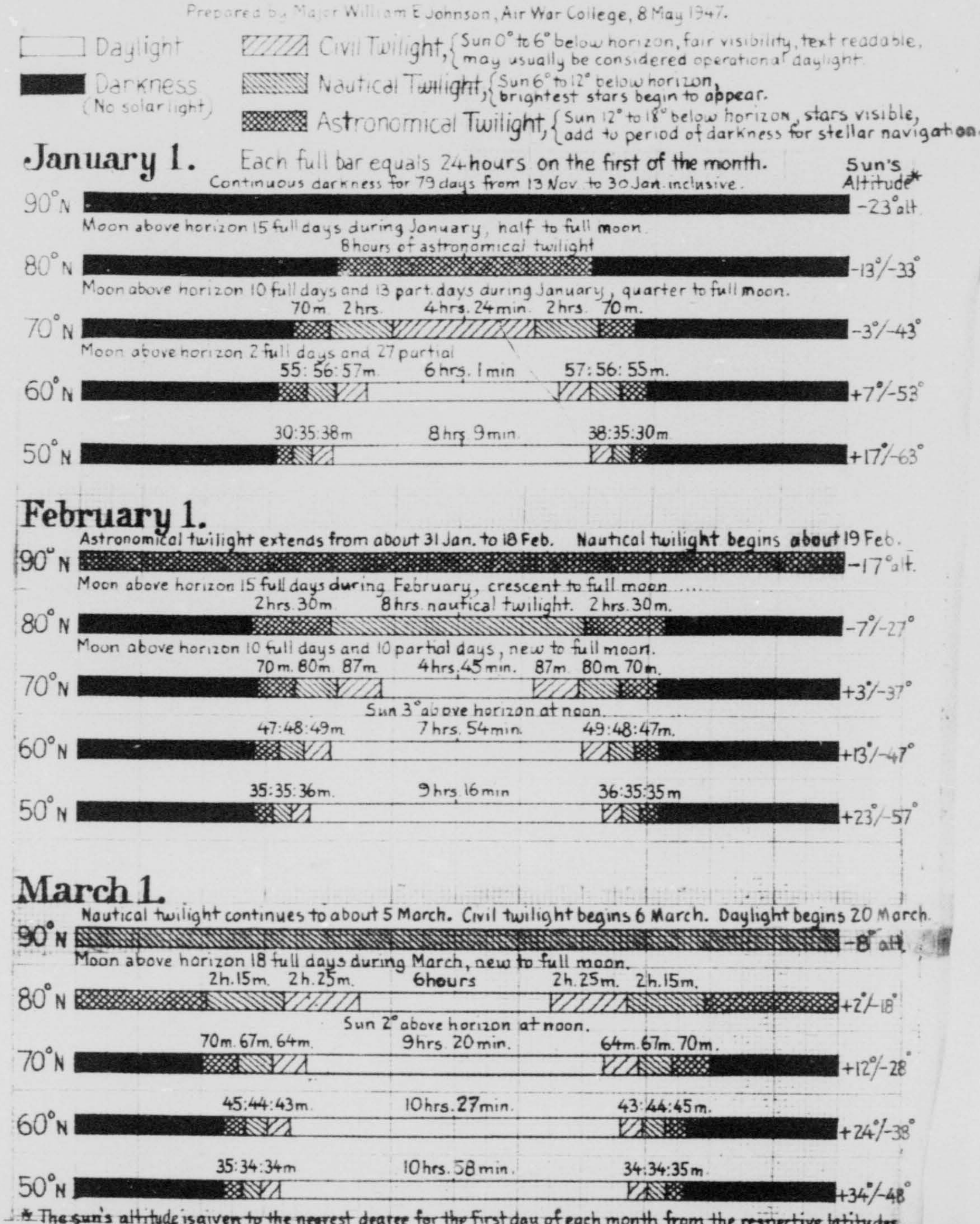
If the Russians use the route from their homeland by way of Siberia and across Alaska and down the McKenzie Valley, they will be taking advantage of the way weather systems progress in this quadron of the globe, i.e., from west to east and also by takingadvantage of the prevailing winds. In forecasting they will have the additional advantage assuming they have no intelligence reports, other than weather reconnaissance from our territories, and thus having seen the weather first and knowing from past experience what generally happens to systems of that type, they will be in a position to make reasonably accurate forecasts for air and ground operations.

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Daylight, Twi[illegible]ght and Darkness in [illegible]e Arctic and Sub-Arctic

Prepared by Major William E Johnson, Air War College, 8 May 1947.



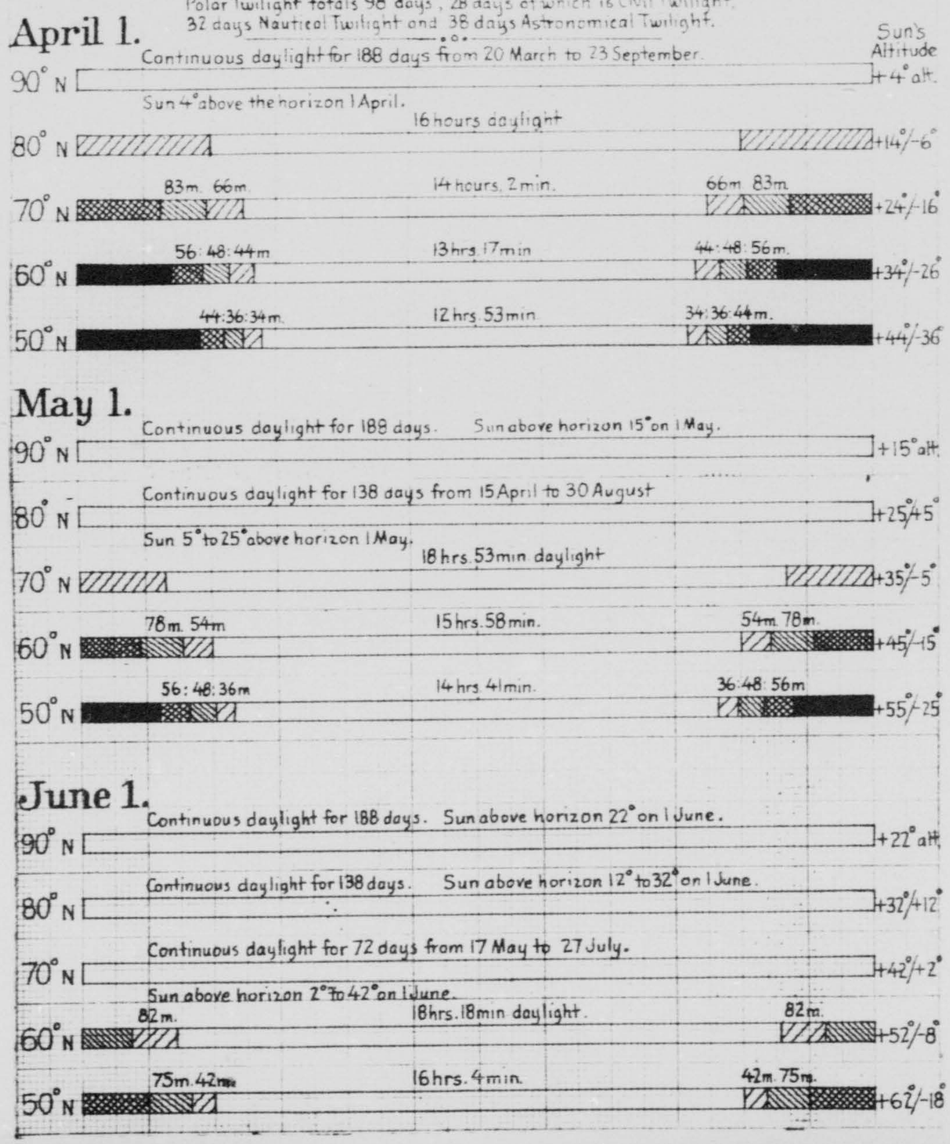
* The sun's altitude is given to the nearest degree for the first day of each month from the respective latitudes.

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The Solar Day at the North Pole

Dawn twilight at 90° N begins about January 31 with a faint illumination on the sun horizon. Twilight illumination increases for 48 days to about March 13 when the solar orb shows its upper edge above the horizon. It takes 32 hours for the ball of the sun to fully appear while circling the horizon 1⅓ times. The sun then circles above the horizon for 188 days of daylight, slowly ascending to an altitude of 23° 27′ about June 21 and then spiraling to the horizon again by September 23. Evening twilight lasts 50 days to about November 12 when the last glow of reflected sunlight disappears from the horizon. Solar darkness lasts 79 days from about November 13 to January 30 inclusive.

Polar Twilight totals 98 days, 28 days of which is Civil Twilight, 32 days Nautical Twilight and 38 days Astronomical Twilight.



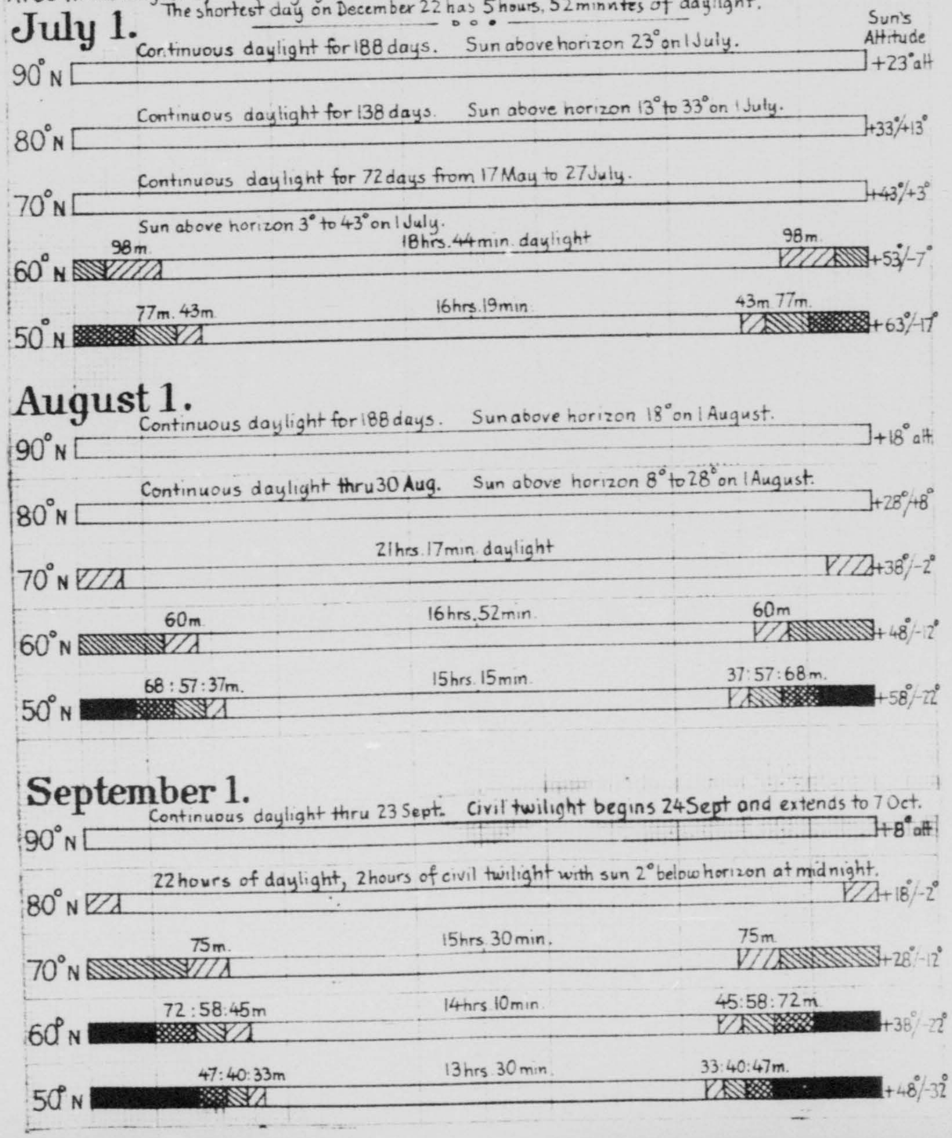
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The Span of Dayli[illegible]t at Lower Latitudes

At 80°N. continuous daylight lasts 138 days from about April 15 to August 30. During this period the sun swings around above the horizon with a daily variation in altitude of 20°, with the lowest altitude at midnight and the highest at noon. On the darkest day about December 22 there are nearly 8 hours of astronomical twilight during the midday period.

At 70°N. continuous daylight lasts 72 days from about May 17 to July 27 with the sun's daily altitude varying 40° from midnight to noon. The darkest day in December has 4 hours of civil twilight during the midday period.

At 60°N. the longest span of daylight is 18 hours, 53 minutes on June 22 with 4 hours, 8 minutes of twilight. The shortest day on December 22 has 5 hours, 52 minntes of daylight.

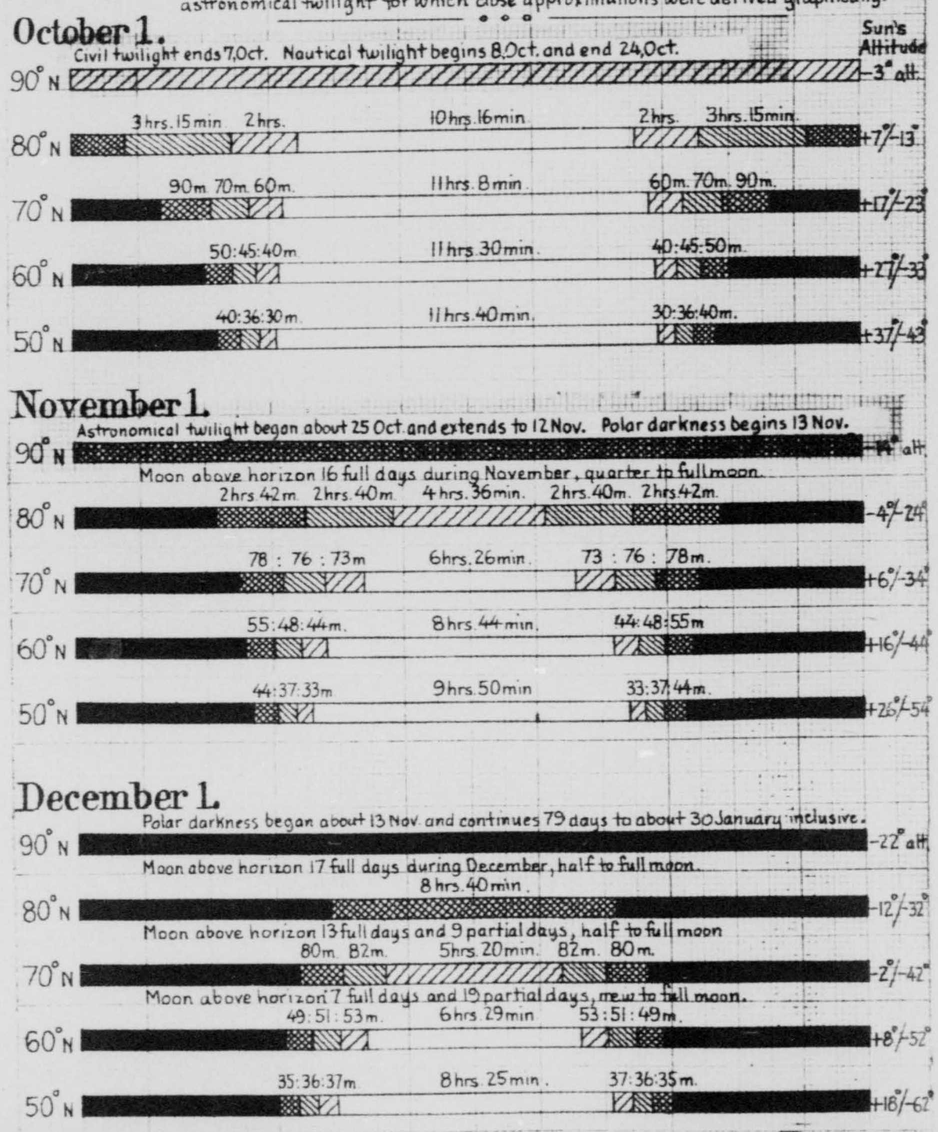


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Moonlight. When the sun is below the Arctic horizon during t[illegible] winter night the moon circles above the horizon during the full moon period. For several days before and after the full moon the illumination is approximately equivalent to that of nautical twilight. At its brightest over a snow and ice covered landscape text is readable.

Altitude. The length of daylight and twilight increases with altitude. See table in back of the American Air Almanac for altitude corrections.

Source. All data is based on The American Air Almanac except that for the periods of nautical and astronomical twilight for which close approximations were derived graphically.



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. Col. Luehman, USA
Room 142 33

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Resumé of the Staff Presentation

Delivered by Captain C.C. Todd, Jr., USN

"THE STRATEGIC AREA OF ALASKA, THE ALEUTIAN AND KURILE ISLANDS"

July 20, 1942

The ALEUTIAN ISLANDS are valuable, strategically, to the UNITED STATES and JAPAN for the following reasons: (1) Fish, Furs, Minerals, Timber, (2) Control of UNITED STATES Trade Routes to ALASKA, HAWAII and Coastal, (3) Control of Japanese East Coast Trade Routes, (4) As bases for one route of advance across the PACIFIC.

Their strategic value depends upon (1) Their position, (2) Military strength and (3) Resources. The Islands form the right flank of the UNITED STATES' western strategic front. The islands have a limited potential offensive strength for light surface forces, a small force of heavy ships and an air force of sea-planes. The defensive potentialities are good.

ALASKA has over 100 airports. Naval air stations capable of rapid expansion are being developed at WOMEN'S BAY, KODIAK, at SITKA and on UNALASKA in the ALEUTIANS. KODIAK will be the supply base for future air stations in this area. The Army has established Alaskan airfields at FAIRBANKS and ANCHORAGE. There is an excellent radio net to add to the strategic Value of the Islands.

The weather in the ALEUTIANS is cold, damp, foggy and stormy. The average rainfall is 60-80 inches compared to 40 inches in NEW YORK. The average wind is one or two Beaufort Numbers higher

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than NEW YORK for the corresponding month. The number of days with winds of gale force is about two-thirds of NEW YORK, but exceptional months have been recorded with twice the usual number of days. The gales last longer. The moisture in the air and the rough seas combined with an average temperature of 29° to 51° coats vessels and planes with ice in the long winter. The prevalent fog limits the favorable flying time, in the summer, to a small number of hours per day. Local squalls or "williwaws" make the anchorages dangerous in most harbors.

There are many resources in ALASKA, but none are produced in sufficient quantity for immediate military use. There are no military industries in ALASKA or the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The sites for main bases in ALASKA and the ALEUTIANS include KACHEMAK BAY, CHIGNIK BAY and the COLD BAY - DOLGOI HARBOR Area. KACHEMAK suffers from great tides, currents, and ice. It is only a temporary summer anchorage. CHIGNIK is too open and too close to a better area, COLD BAY. The latter site is not perfect but is the best available.

The two largest Subsidiary Bases are KODIAK and DUTCH HARBOR. They are open to certain winds, are deep, and subject to williwaws, but otherwise fairly satisfactory. Smaller forces could use MONTI BAY, POPOF STRAIT, ANDERSON BAY, NAZAN and KULUK BAYS. There are more than twenty smaller anchorages well distributed thruout the area, the best being: (1) KETCHIKAN, (2) REDOUBT BAY, (3) SILVER BAY, (4) SITKA, (5) CORDOVA, (6) PORT ETCHES, (7) ZAIKOF BAY, (8) MIST HARBOR, (9) AKUTAN HARBOR, (10) ENGLISH BAY, (11) CHERNOFSKI

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HARBOR, (12) KULILIUK BAY, (13) USOF BAY, (14) CONSTANTINE HARBOR, (15) KISKA, (16) CHICHAGOF, (17) SARANA BAY, (18) SAND BAY, (19) MASSACRE BAY. These bases are well situated for the protection of lines of communication in the Northern PACIFIC.

AVACHA BAY, in Russian S.E. KAMCHATKA is an excellent site for a main base but ice-bound in the winter. There are no resources.

The weather in the KURILES is about the same as that in the ALEUTIANS. The sites for bases are at the ends of the 600 mile chain of islands. It is known that a strong Japanese Naval Base is being constructed on KASHIWABARA BAY. There are finished Main Bases at NEMURA BAY, HAKODATE and MUTSU GULF. A subsidiary base had been completed at OMINATO and one is nearly constructed at MATSUGAHAMA, one could be built in AKKESHI BAY. The anchorages in the center of the KURILES, BIRA SENTAI, HITOKAPPU and RUBETSU BAYS are open to the wind and sea from some direction.

The Japanese and the UNITED STATES Navies are aware of the strategic value of the northern theatre.

H H Crosby
H.H. CROSBY
Captain, U.S.N.
Chief of Staff.

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Lt. Col. Luehman, USA
Room 142 33

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Summary of Staff Presentation

THE NORTH PACIFIC - BERING SEA AREA

Captain C. C. Todd, Jr., U.S.N.

August 25, 1942

The shortest route from the United States to the main islands of Japan lies along the shores of southern ALASKA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, and the MARITIME PROVINCES of RUSSIA. East of the 180th meridian we find two main base sites, seven subsidiary sites, and about 20 small anchorages in southern ALASKA and the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The BERING SEA is characterized by its eastern half being comparatively shallow and the western half deep. Its waters are usually open to navigation the year around south of the PRIBILOF ISLANDS, with the open seas extending to the BERING STRAIT in mid-summer. Navigation is difficult due to severe climatic conditions, particularly fog, fresh winds, and lack of detailed surveys. There are no main base sites in the BERING SEA although there are numerous anchorages which can be used during favorable periods of weather. Small anchorages are found in the PRIBILOF ISLANDS, NUNIVAK ISLAND, ST. MATHEW, HALL ST. LAWRENCE, STEWART and ST. MICHAEL. None of these anchorages afford any facilities except fresh water and all are exposed to the sea. There are no harbors along the ALASKAN coast in the BERING SEA which afford facilities. The town of NOME has some limited facilities but no harbor.

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In the western BERING SEA the only useful island base site is in the KOMANDORSKI ISLANDS where a base capable of handling a moderate naval force has been developed.

In the MARITIME PROVINCE OF RUSSIA which extends from the BERING STRAIT to the northern boundary of CHOSEN including the northern half of the island of SAKHALIN we find a mountainous country with poor communications, a cold climate and few developed resources.

In this area the principle ports of any value are PETROPAVLOVSK, CASTRIES BAY, SOVIET HARBOR and VLADIVOSTOK. All of these harbors are generally good but are lacking in base facilities.

CHOSEN on the ASIATIC mainland, formerly known as KOREA, marks the beginning of JAPANESE territory which now extends throughout eastern ASIA to TORRES STRAIT just north of AUSTRALIA. Across the SEA OF JAPAN lie the main JAPANESE islands which contain the centers of production for war materials and shelter the vast majority of the JAPANESE population. The majority of harbors on the ASIATIC mainland in CHOSEN are comparatively shallow and can usually handle only vessels of moderate draft. Among the best are RASHIN, GENSAN, FUSAN, and CHINKAI. In the main JAPANESE islands we find a country that is mountainous and volcanic in origin with modern and ample communications.

The climate varies from north temperate to sub-tropical with the rainy season from June to September with typhoons occurring on the west coasts during the summer.

While there are many anchorages in the islands the only fol-

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lowing naval bases have been fully developed: MAIZURU on the JAPANESE coast of the SEA OF JAPAN. The northernmost base in the main JAPANESE islands is at OMINATO, at the eastern entrance of TSUGARU STRAIT.

In the southern half of SAKHALIN ISLAND, there are practically no harbors, OHA on the east coast being the principle port of call during four summer months when the port is free of ice. In JAPANESE SAKHALIN anchorages can be found practically anywhere along the eastern and southern coast subject to the vicissitudes of the weather, but the west coast is steep-to. PATIENCE and ANIWA BAYS are huge bights but offer no protection from offshore weather.

The east coast of the island of HONSHU north of TOKYO provides only harbors in the SENDAI area. Near TOKYO is the YOKOSUKA naval air station together with numerous other Navy and Military air fields and fortifications for the protection of YOKOHAMA and TOKYO. The other major naval stations on the JAPANESE mainland consist of JURE and SASEBO.

This very brief outline of the ASIATIC territory covered is very extensively covered in O.N.I. monographs and previous detailed studies on file in the archives.

H.H. CROSBY
Captain, U.S.N.
Chief of Staff.

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File: 372.2 (14 Feb 44) 14 February 1944

ARCTIC AIR ROUTES VIA CENTRAL CANADA

(Outline and description of hazards, weather and communication facilities with regard to operations - present and future, of aircraft, military and commercial, using Arctic routes through Central and Northern Canada.)

I. REVIEW

As the most direct route to all our present battlefields is through the Arctic, post-war operations may also be expected to use the northern routes. Air passage through the Arctic offers to the United States a vast saving of money and time since the northern routes are not only direct, but short.

At the present time, Canada and the United States (Alaska), Great Britain and Russia stand back to back against the North Pole, thus being in a position to control the compact Arctic area with a minimum of effort. It may be anticipated that, ~~after the war,~~ the main arteries of the manufacturing and food producation nations (United States - Canada) and war-worn nations, particularly Russia, China and Britain, will lead across the Arctic.

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At this present time also, it is the Canadian and Russian bases, backed by the British Navy and American planes which effectively shut out the Axis from the entire Arctic regions. These bases, with the great fund of valuable data now being collected daily, will be invaluable for post war operations of commercial aircraft. While the United States and Canada are still lagging behind Russia in their exploitation of the arctic regions for purposes of aviation, great strides have been taken not only in construction of bases, weather stations, improvement of equipment and training of personnel, but in planning and a fuller realization of the hazards involved. That these hazards and problems are fewer than was originally expected is most important. That they are by no means unsurmountable is encouraging.

II. HAZARDS

The two main hazards to aviation in Arctic regions are linked together; weather, as such, and equipment as it is affected by that weather,

In the central Canadain Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, low temperatures and strong winds must be overcome. In the eastern Arctic, Labrador, Baffin Island and southern Greenland, fog, much snow and low temperatures are frequent. The same conditions prevail in the western areas, Alaska, northern British Columbia and the Yukon.

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Severe Arctic weather conditions with their natural effect upon equipment designed for use in temperate zones has created a need for study and experiment. Much has already been accomplished in this direction by U. S. Air Corps, Ordnanae, Quartermaster and Engineer Branches for beyond the Arctic circle. Cement runways have been laid in sub-zero temperatures, for instance Churchill, and hangers built while 1" bolts and nuts snapped into pieces in the intense cold (Churchill, Southhamption Islnad and the Pas.) Aircraft have operated in some of the most hazardous country in the world and routine schedules have benn established. For instance, during five month's period, January - May, 1943, in the Churchill, Southampton Island, Hudson Bay Region, there were no more than five whole days of instrument flying weather. (During nine days in February, 1943, one C-47 aircraft operating between Churchill and Southampton Island, carried a total of 271 personnel and 137,094 lbs. of freight.) This five month period was judged to be themost severe, from a low temperature standpoint, of any winter for a considerable number of years. Icing conditions are under control. Late type compasses are in use where magnetic compasses are of little avail. Weather stations are now operating on a 24-hour basis at numerous isolated sopts throughout the Arctic. Radio beacons have proved very satisfactory. From United States' bases in Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, rescue mission have many times been performed successfully

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under most adverse conditi ns. On two occasions,U. S. officers parachuted to earth without mishap and many lives were undoubtedly saved - (Fort Ross, Clyde River).

There remains such to be overcome, Long-range heated aircraft are needed on the Artic routes and those crossing over the Greenland icecap must have pressure cabins. Additional weather stations, radiosonde stations and emergency landing fields will be needed for post-war operations of aircraft over the Arctic routes. Experienced personnel must be trained for the rigorous life of ground crews in the Arctic zones. Further developments and improvementsin clothing for high altitude flying are required since high altitude frost bite is distinctly different from any other type of frost bite, and the hazards entailed in high altitude flying call for paricular attention being given to this point. In this connection it has been found that the health standard of all personnel in Arctic and sub-Arctic regions has been extremely high; casualties from low altitude frost bite few, and such afflictions as cold and influenza are quite rare.

III. WEATHER (GENERAL)

From a standpoint of wather, to judge from reports received from all points, North Central Canada, in particular the Hudson Bay regions, offers unusual opportunities to post-war avaition. (These opportunities are available also for war time

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planning.) Bases are already established with a network of advanced weather stations supplying hourly weather reports. Communications and weather facilities have been established and are operating with a maximum of efficiency. During the past two years, experiments and tests have been carried out, and much data collected. It is felt that this central Canadian Arctic region offers unlimited opportunities to aviation. As has been stated previously, weahter in the east and the west invariably is woree than that found in the central Canadain Hudson Bay regions. For example, see the following summary of climatic data taken from special report No. SRA-2 of the Arctic Section, Arctic, Desert, and Tropic Information Center, Army Air Forces Proving Ground Command, Eglin Field, Florida.

Temperatures: (Comparisons are made between Churchill, Man. and Fairbanks, Alaska only as an example.)

Churchill is consistently colder than Fairbanks in all months except October, November and December. The higher fall and early winter temperatures at Churchill probably result from the ameliorating effect of Hudson Bay previous to the time when it freezes over along the coast. It is likely that in the interior west of Churchill the October to December temperature is even lower than for the same period at Fairbanks. Each station has seven months with mean temperature below freezing, but Churchill has one additional month during which the mean daily temperature is usually below freezing. This

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longer winter is indicated not only in the mean temperatures but also in the length of the freeze-over period. Churchill's being thirty days shorter than Fairbanks. Extremes of temperature oover a wider range at Fiarbanks. The mean mazima and mean ninima at Churchill are consistently below those at Fairbanks in all but three months. The data indicate that Churchill has a period of repeated thawing and re-freezing in the spring which is quite typical of the Arctic. At Churchill, there is much more wing and consequehtly the snow usually packed hard and often is blown off open areas.

Fog: Fairbanks has much more fog than Churchill. Further, a big percentege of the fog at Fairbanks is the light type which often does not seriously interfere with flying.

Cloudiness: There is 14% more cloudiness at Fairbanks than at Churchill.

Thunderstorms: There are three times more thunderstorms at Fairbanks than at Churchill.

Daylight: Churchill is about 6° further south than Fairbanks. This additional light might be especially desirable with respect to flying.

Transportation: It is obvious that Churchill is much more accessible to all parts of the United States

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Than Fairbanks. For purposes of war planning, Churchill is in a less strategic location and therefore less susceptible to disruption of transportation by bombing raids.

IV FACILITIES

Throughout the central Canadian regions, from the Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces in Central Canada at Winnipeg, through the Pas, Churchill and the Hudson Bay coast, Southampton Island in the Northwest Territories, communications facilities are now functioning most efficiently. From these bases, at each of which U.S. forces are the sole users, there are networks of advanced weather stations that have been in operation for more than a year. Co-operation with and from Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Hudson Bay Company outposts has linked together the Arctic islands and the mainland.

Southampton Island (Coral Harbor), Churchill and The Pas can be easily converted for overnight stops, refueling of aircraft, testing and training grounds. Each has a fully modern hospital equipped with the finest equipment the United States can provide. All three stations are directly located on routes (from Minneapolis, Chicago, New York) to London, Berlin, Moscow, Calcutta, Chungking and Vladivostok.

In the eastern Arctic and sub-Arctic areas (Labrador, southern Baffin Island and south Greenland) U. S. Army bases are already functioning smoothly, as in Alaska, but, owing

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to generally unfavorable weather conditions in these parts it is probable that post-war commercial aviation will seek to avoid this bad weather area and operate through and from the most central parts of the Arctic and sub-arctic. Experienced U. S. Army fliers, R.C.A.F. pilots, bush pilots from Canada's air lines, having had considerable experience, all affirm the fact that in the central regions weather is more favorable for flying, and, given one or two additional landing fields, it is believed that safe and regular operation of scheduled flying will present no considerable difficulties.

By the construction of an air field at Nettilling Lake, Baffin Island, to supplement those fields now in operation, the entire central Canadian Arctic would be provided with a means of operating to all of the land mass areas of the world and, with a few additinal weather stations, the safety and protection of all Arctic routes would be assured.

In the summer of 1939, Russian fliers alighted on a large ice-floe in the Polar sea. They erected the first of their automatic stations and departed. The station then recorded, at regular intervals, barometric pressure, air temperature, strength and direction of wind, and the depth of the sea at that point. These observations were transferred to an automatic transmitter and at certain intervals were picked up by listening posts hundreds of miles from the drifting station. It is reasonable to assume that this automatic

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station and those put out at later dates have supplied Russia with a most valuable amount of information.

Several such stations put out in the Canadian Arctic would be of great value to Canada and the United States, adding still further to the safety and protection of aircraft using the northern routes.

At this time, comprehensive studies and research projects on cryology, biology and hydroplgy are beihg made by trained personnle on the staff of the Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces in Central Canada at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Reports of these investigations are being complied and are believed to be of considerable value. Such investigations will be essential for the safe operation of aircraft over the northern routes in the post-war period.

V. SUMMARY

Existing air fields in north Central Canada and the Arctic now operated by the armed forces of the United States offer for post-war aviation many advantages, not the least of which is a saving of time and money. The addition of a few weather stations and one or two additional landing fields properly located would enable aircraft, operating from north Central Canada, to fly to all parts of the world.

The hazards entailed in Arctic operations are now well known. Research and experimentation have removed many of

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these hazards and those which remain to be overcome do not present any serious difficulties.

Weather conditions in north Central Canadian Arctic regions have been found to be more suitable for the operation of aircraft than those experienced in either the eastern areas or the western areas. Existing communications, weather and transportation facilities are such that with little addition they will be capable of rapid adjustment to suit present or post-war planning.

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SOME WEATHER AND CLIMATIC FACTORS AFFECTING ARCTIC OPERATIONS

The first thing that I would like to mention in calling your attention to this chart is the fact that there are erroneous thoughts in lots of people's minds regarding the boundaries of the Arctic. A lot of people seem to believe that everything north of the Arctic Circle is Arctic, and countries, lands and seas south of the Arctic Circle are more or less part of the temperate zone. The climatic limits to the Arctic and sub-Arctic are actually derived from climatological theories brought forth many years ago, more than 50 as a matter of fact.

In those early beginnings of climatology the surfaces of the world were divided up mainly according to vegetation types so that when they began to consider the polar regions and the types of vegetation peculiar to them one of the things that entered in rather strongly was the consideration of the tree line. That in general agrees most nearly at the present time with what is considered the southern limit of the Arctic, so far as we define it, over land areas.

Now, in terms of temperature the Arctic has no month whose mean temperature rises above 50 degrees. That is the warm limitation you might say. In terms of cold in general it can be said that the Arctic has an annual mean temperature of below zero Fahrenheit and is confined to areas which have long cold winters and rather short cool summers.

The inner blue line here represents the southern limit of the Arctic. Over the land areas of Siberia and (the Eurasian Arctic, in other words) and the North American Arctic, there is a pretty close parallel between this line and the tree line.

The limit of the sub-Arctic is the brown line further south. And it can be said that that is the general zone where the monthly mean temperatures in the summer

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do rise above 50 degrees [illegible] three months but not over fou[illegible] months.

That is about the simplest way of arriving at a boundary of the sub-Arctic. Actually there are large areas in the sub-Arctic where winter conditions are more extreme than in the Arctic itself. For example, in the large continental area here ---the sub-Arctic area in Russian Siberia, they have extreme cold conditions. In this area there are some very cold pockets of air gathering and temperatures have been observed as low as 95 degrees below Fahrenheit.

Similar conditions are found in the interior of western Canada and Alaska, but because the area of the land mass and the distance from the sea is not so great in this area (indicating) extreme temperatures do not reach such low values.

I have a slide here which shows annual minimum temperatures which may be expected, and the coldest areas will show up better on those charts.

Now, the Greenland ice cap is an area which we know very little about actually, and I personally have been disappointed that more people have not been interested in finding out more about it, but we do know this: the Germans had a very small expedition up there in 1931. The party on the cap itself consisted of three men, and their dwelling was an ice cave underneath the surface. They expected to have more equipment up there than they finally would up with and they had a pretty rough existence, but their records are actually the only year's record we have from the Arctic.

There the annual mean temperatures turned out to be the lowest ever recorded anywhere in the world, actually it was below minus 20 degrees Fahrenheit for the year, and the mean temperature for December, January and February averaged minus 60. It will, I think, be shown very definitely that this area of Greenland is colder than the cold spot of Siberia.

There are a couple of things I wish to point out regarding the distribution of the truly Arctic area of the Northern Hemisphere. One is that in our own possessions in the Northern Hemisphere, in northern Alaska, there are only a very few small patches of land which are truly Arctic and right off the bat we have no bases in

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Alaska which are Arctic s e are not too concerned with t most extreme conditions of the Arctic as far as Alaska is concerned.

The North American Arctic does have the greatest proportion of land mass anywhere that can be called truly Arctic. True, the bulk of this is in Danish Greenland and large areas of the land there are elevated well above sea level. The rest of the area is mainly in the Canadian Archipelago, and the land mass that can be considered truly Arctic, the combined mass, is a great deal more than the Eurasian Arctic has.

I think that is as far as I will go with the boundaries.

(Following was illustrated by means of slides.)

One of the reasons for looking into the extreme temperatures that could be expected on an annual basis was that during the war we winterized a great deal of our equipment to operate at minus 65 degrees Fahrenheit, and as you probably know we never operated in any area for any length of time at least, except in the upper air where equipment had to operate at minus 65. One of our coldest bases was in Fairbanks and while minus 65 is reached there from time to time in the course of years, normally minus 40 or minus 50 is pretty cold for Fairbanks, and throughout the Arctic we just weren't operating ground equipment in areas where temperatures of minus 65 are reached, and the question came up as to whether it could be worthwhile to winterize equipment at that low temperature.

What will become apparent when we can look at this diagram is that there are large areas where temperatures as low as minus 60 and 65 can be expected annually.

The upper atmosphere in general above the Arctic is warmer than the surface temperatures. The boundaries here won't show any too well but I will follow them around the pointer. This area is in the so-called "icebox of Siberia, or refrigerator," and can expect minus 60 degree temperatures annually. The same holds for a large area of the Greenland ice cap.

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The next temperature boundary is the minus 50 degree line which moves around like this, a somewhat larger area in Siberia than the minus 60, and the minus 50 line wanders all over the North American Arctic. It closely parallels the minus 60 line over Greenland and then it comes quite far southward in this area and moves across -- extends out here and in general the configuration here is determined by the ice covered waterways, they are warmer than the land masses. Then the minus 50 goes back up -- and this is strictly inference out here, this is an area of very consolidated ice but I believe when we do have observations from there it will turn out to be almost as cold as the continental area.

Minus 40 comes way down here in the Quebec-Labrador area and has a very narrow extension through here. This area is almost broken off. But there is a large area in North America where minus 40 can be expected annually, and I would like to call attention to some of the possibilities within those limits.

In the minus 60 area; that is an area where you can expect minus 60 every year, minimum temperatures of minus 70 may occur in any year and -80's have been recorded. And in the minus 50 area minus 60 may occur. In about a quarter of the minus 50 degree area minimums below minus 40 may occur for a month straight in a cold winter.

In connection with operation in the Arctic one of the limiting factors, I think the greatest limiting factor, is probably temperature. I am going to talk more about clouds in a moment. But if it weren't for the cold temperatures there probably wouldn't be any great trouble other than problem of terrain and supply and so forth. But it is difficult to operate in cold temperatures. That factor is not applicable strictly to air operation once the plane is in the air, but it does introduce problems of ground maintenance.

In ground force operations the combination of wind and cold, the wind chill factor, is one of the most limiting conditions. The exposed coasts of the Arctic, such as all this coast of the Eurasian Arctic, has rather strong southwesterly winds

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in the winter -- that is because of large pressures developed over the continent. The coastal waters, even though ice covered, are relatively warm and have lower pressures. You get southwesterly winds along the coast and that raises a drift on the average of about 15 or 20 days a month in many exposed localities, and it gives us a tough operating condition. The same wind chill is found along the coast of Alaska and strongly down around the Hudson Bay area.

In connection with this area that I have indicated is close pack ice all the year -- that is of great importance to sea operations. That is an area where even the most powerful ice breakers that we have today will have trouble. The outer limits of that area in general have not been penetrated by ships. There is one small area over here where a ship was frozen in, crushed and drifted across but that couldn't be called a successful operation.

In another area over here (indicating) a very famous ship, the Fram, was frozen in in 1888 and drifted across part of this area but from what we know even a modern ice breaker would have trouble penetrating any point beyond this edge around here.

Now that goes for sea operations in summer -- the best time of year. In the winter ordinary shipping is frequently closed from the St. Lawrence altogether. There is some open water which extends pretty well up here in Baffin Bay where normal shipping could operate pretty far up in the Davis Straits. Then there is a belt of pack ice along the east Greenland coast and shipping in the winter more or less would have to stay beyond this line 50 to 100 miles off shore. It is true that Spitzbergen is farily open to shipping even in the winter, but in general the open water navigable to ordinary ships is pretty well cut off at that point as far as any further eastward progress goes in that sector of the Arctic. In the Bering Sea area ice accumulates in the winter and lots of the coastal ports are closed quite far south so that naviga-tion is impossible for most shipping in the northern part of the Bering Sea in winter.

The next diagram is a simplified presentation of the major air sources and frontal zones. Actually these are the ones that affect the North American Arctic, and I will

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have to indicate the sources affecting the Eurasian Arctic. The major high pressure ridge over Siberia is centered generally in the area around Lake Baykal. There is a strong southwesterly flow along the Eurasian Arctic Coast and deep disturbances come up with warm Atlantic air far along this front in the winter. The major source of war air coming toward the Pole in the winter is up along this Eurasian Arctic front.

The Siberian source region of cold air has been emphasized before in connection with its very cold surface temperatures. This air frequently moves slowly across the Arctic Basin and affects the North American continent. In the Canadian Archipelago lies an area that we have neglected too much as far as getting observations is concerned. There are a few stations scattered along the mainland coast but none up in the Archipelago and none out over the ice fields to the northwest, which are believed to be very cold. That is an important source for cold air that can supplement any coming across from Siberia or in itself give extreme cold throughout the middle of North America. The mechanism for some of the cold outbreaks over North America will be indicated in the next diagram.

Here we see at intervals of approximately three days that a large cold air mass has moved across from Siberia to the North American continent. There is one thing here that I would like to point out in connection with air operations. The movement here across the Pole is approximately that of the upper air winds and this is the most favorable route, so far as we know, for aircraft making a return trip from the Eurasian Arctic through the North American Arctic. The weather is much more favorable across here than a normal route over by Iceland, or up around northern Greenland because of the storm tracks that are found up there in that area. The intervals between the position lines are approximately three days and it may be seen that the shallow mass of Arctic air received a reinforcing impulse from the Pacific at very high levels, causing a very severe cold wave in lower latitudes.

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The main purpose of this diagram is to indicate the importance of increasing our knowledge of our own North American Arctic. As I said before, this whole fringe is completely without any weather observations at all, and if we are going to increase civilian or military air operations up there it will be necessary to get a lot more observational data from that area.

This next diagram is rather interesting. Again going on with our concept of how much observational material is available, we see upon the Eurasian side that there is a great density of stations. The Franz Joseph Islands, including Rudolph Island and Tikhaya Bay are the northern most stations. Rudolph Island is the northern most station which the Russians have access to on land, at least. Of course, they have operated a station right at the Pole by putting it in with aircraft. But there is a great density of weather reporting stations across the Eurasian Arctic, and there is no such density at all in our North American Arctic. There are a few first order stations -- about three fall in the North American Arctic, north of the Arctic Circle. More have been proposed but as yet they are not in.

On the next diagram we have a number of possible flight tracks in case commercial or military traffic across the Arctic ever warranted such flight paths. Again I would like to call your attention to the fact that any route crossing the North Atlantic storm area,which extends up into the Arctic north of Norway and Sweden, would cross one of the stormiest storm belts in the world, especially in winter.

Now, with the advent of stratosphere flying it is possible probably to top most of those disturbances above 30,000 feet: that is on a very direct route across, the weather factor shouldn't be too bad. But on routes across the Pole we are faced with the fact that, because of our reluctance in the past to develop a weather reporting network in the North American Arctic, we have very little information about the day to day conditions over a large part of that area.

Again this happens to be a diagram that was prepared for the purpose of showing how poorly we compare with the Russians so far as the development of a polar network

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of stations is concerned. Before leaving this I would like to say again that as things are now it is hard to argue that we should increase our knowledge of the North American Arctic unless we have some purpose for it, but I think from the standpoint of pure science alone there is enough reason. We have very little geophysical information on most of the area, but if we ever want routine flights across the Arctic we will certainly have to get more information from that area.

The next slide is concerned with certain specialized Arctic phenomena. All the cold air we find up there has to be produced pretty much on the spot. It is produced by the absence of incoming solar radiation of course, and the outgoing radiation. This diagram shows the relative speed with which cooling goes on and the heights to which it extends.

The next slide shows some ice floes, a natural product of the cooling that goes on up there in the winter. In showing this slide I might go ahead and say a little more about the ice problem. Once the ice is frozen -- and we are concerned with shipping -- naturally the amount and distribution of the sea ice is the primary concern, but even after it has been photographed from the air, ships have traveled through an area and found that conditions had changed very rapidly due to the movements caused by wind. The actual change and amount of ice from year to year has a large effect on the characteristics of the air in the Arctic but as yet it hasn't been possible to use that very successfully in forecasting.

Now, the next slide shows an auroral formation. Many observations of the aurora have been made in the Arctic. One of the primary uses that we can make from these auroral observations has been to determine the composition of the upper air at high levels over the polar regions. An idea of the temperatures at high levels up to 60,000 to 90,000 feet can be obtained from these observations. Perhaps the most important way in which the aurora is concerned with the polar operations is its effect on communications. Auroral disturbances and the ionospheric storms which are associated with unusual auroral displays can disrupt all radio communications.

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During the recent development program in the north, called Operation Hancok, where both the Army and Navy have been supporting the U. S. Weather Bureau, there hasn't been any blackout of the radio to amount to anything this winter, but there were some very prolonged ones amounting to four or five days when communications, both high and low frequency, were quite affected and there was no communication from ship-to-ship or air-to-ground over very short distances for a matter of two or three hundred miles. The weather bureau says of this communication difficulty: that if you have to be economical equipping an operation it is perhaps just as well to count on high frequency communications -- from reports the low frequency won't get us through, and the high doesn't either. So, a lot of this bulky and heavy weight low frequency equipment isn't absolutely necessary unless you can afford to transport a heavy weight of material up there.

The next diagram shows a simple case of rime forming on an aircraft wing. The rime has been broken free where the boots have broken it off. The icing problem is something that I feel has been rather over-rated in the Arctic. It is true that you can get frost formations on the wings of parked aircraft overnight, and frequently there is ice when you fly from a very cold surface layer up into the warmer layers above. But the outstanding examples of these situations are what we hear about and so far we know very little of day to day operation of aircraft up there, except in sub-Arctic coastal areas. The extreme cold is one thing which operates to hinder much ice. In areas of extreme cold there generally isn't much cloudiness and very little moisture in the air. It is true when you go through the Atlantic Arctic fronts there may be very severe icing situations, but in general the icing situations over the United States, over temperate latitudes, where we are accustomed to operating can be much more severe than those normally encountered in the Arctic.

At this stage I would like to begin specifically to discuss some of the outstanding factors affecting air, ground and sea operations from the weather viewpoint. I have already indicated that in connection with Arctic air routes, coming say from

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Central North America to the Central Eurasian Arctic, or in this case say from Chicago to Moscow, that the strongest frontal zone or storm area that will be crossed is usually associated with the Atlantic Arctic front.

In that area, there will be hardly a day when there isn't some kind of a disturbance and all the hazards of low clouds, if you have to fly low, where icing will be found almost continuously. Now, the answer I believe to regular routine flights across these stormy areas is to be found in high altitude flying, and only in rather rare cases when there are strong flows of tropical air at extremely high levels, that is, above 30,000 feet, will there be much difficulty in going over the top.

The storms that come up through the Aleutian area rarely affect the inner belt of the Arctic or true Arctic, except in some situations where strong southerly flows are quite persistent and cause a large amount of warm air to spill over into the Arctic across Alaska. That is usually in connection with some storm which has come north on the Eurasian Arctic Front and comes all the way around without filling. Normally the storms that come up between Greenland and Norway gradually move east northeast and fill before making a complete circle of the Arctic ice fields.

The best weather for flying across the Polar sea itself will normally be found across between the Lena and Mackenzie Rivers where there is generally an extension of the Siberian high pressure, and as I have said before these conditions are generally favorable for a flight from west to east because of the circulation at intermediate and high levels which generally gives some tail components. So, whereas you could fly from Chicago to Moscow in a well pressurized plane at high levels, I believe many obsolete types of aircraft having the desired range are fairly safe to fly across from Eastern Siberia to Central Canada.

The winter conditions, while severely cold, are in general much better as far as cloudiness and visibility go than the summer. In the summer the percentage of low clouds and fog over all of the ice and much of the water areas of the Arctic and the sub-Arctic is very high, with low clouds almost all the time out over the open

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sea. Low clouds more than 70 per cent of the time and fog occurring along the coasts, especially through the Eurasian section of the Arctic Ocean, and similarly along waterways of the Canadian archipelago with fog for as many as ten to twenty days of the month.

One of the things that sometimes is annoying to navigators is the continuous daylight. At first glance you would think that was an advantage, but celestial navigation by star sights is preferred to sun sights. At first the 24 hour daylight of summer would appear to be quite an advantage to air navigation, actually when you get to it there is so much low cloudiness you can not get good photographic reconnaissance, as a rule, and there is continuous sunshine so that you have only got the sun for fixes.

One thing about this low cloudiness however, once we have mapped the terrain by radar the navigation will be quite simple. Navigators that have been operating in the north American Arctic enough to become familiar with the land outlines they see on the radar are able to go pretty much anywhere just as though it was contact up there. That is the way the navigation has been carried out for most of the flyin that has been done along the west coast of Greenland to Thule, and for identifying landfalls coming along the west coast of Baffin Bay. The navigator who has been making most of those flights is now quite familiar with the outlines seen by radar so that low cloudiness has been largely defeated as far as that goes. Of course we can not get the reconnaissance through low clouds using radar that you got in the absence of low clouds.

The best operating time in general throughout the Arctic is not in the summer, not in the early winter because fall storminess extends into early winter, but the best time is in late winter and early spring. In most areas that is likely to be shortly after daylight comes back, in February and March and extending until the land masses begin to warm up.

Now, as an example of how little snow there is in the north American Arctic.

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Thule, for example, has had less snow this winter so far than Washington, D. C. On the Thule air strip there isn't enough snow to operate a skiplane. There are lots of interesting things like that that aren't generally well known. Of course, there are areas that have very heavy snowfall. A great deal depends on the storm tracks. The areas up through the Eurasian Arctic have much heavier snowfall, both on the coasts and the islands, along the frontal zone, and those island masses are much warmer than any throughout the North American Arctic. But in the North American Arctic the storm tracks are far to the south and there is very little precipitation in the higher latitudes in the winter, or in the summer for that matter. The whole area would be a desert if it were not for the cold temperatures which keep the ground frozen for most of the year and save a little moisture for the summer period of thaw.

Referring again to ground operations, the winter is a very severe time for ground operations. The temperature of the air at the level of tracks and wheels may be 15 or 20 degrees colder than it is in the thermometer screen because the temperature gradients right above the snow surface are very severe. So frequently a temperature report may be rather misleading in that it might be 40 degrees below at a thermometer screen and 60 below down a road not far away in a pocket or a hollow.

The point has been made in connection with ground equipment that we only have scattered observations throughout our own and throughout most of the Arctic and therefore the occurrence of low temperatures is widely scattered. The fault is in the observational coverage and we just haven't been all over and found the general pattern of temperature. The wind chill factor, a combination of wind and extreme cold, is the thing that affects personnel involved in ground operations the most. Once machines are started and running it doesn't really matter a great deal how cold it is except in moving parts like tracks, which have rubber components, which would get brittle and break up at temperatures at minus 60, and have been known to do so during continuous operation at minus 40.

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Outside of such things both ground vehicles and aircraft generally operate fairly successfully once they are started and warmed up, but personnel that have to be exposed to wind and low temperature have to be very thoroughly protected. The Quartermaster substitutes for fur in the form of pile linings and down quilted items, and even quilted fiber glass, are all very successful manufacturable imitations of fur. They are a lot more practicable for use when you have to clothe a large body of men than ever hoping to assimilate the clothing which has been suitable for the natives operating on the ground in the Arctic. Actually the native costume in many ways is quite ideal. The Eskimo out traveling doesn't have to carry much in the way of a house and he is clothed in such a way that he can usually lie down and sleep in his clothing without serious injury. We have to depend on a layer principle of clothing, taking off or adding garments, depending on how much or how little exercise we are getting. Generally we depend on adequate shelter at any place where an overnight camp is to be made.

To me one of the most interesting aspects of ground operations in the Arctic is the fact that tremendous areas north of the Canadian mainland, that look offhand as though they would be a barrier to ground travel, for four or five months of the year are excellent highways for certain types of specialized vehicles. These channels throughout the main archipelago freeze up quite solidly. Some of you probably know that the exercise Musk-Ox last year had rather heavy over-snow vehicles and traveled successfully from Churchill up the coast on Hudson Bay into Baker Lake, and crossed over quite a stretch of salt ice north of the mainland to get to Cambridge Bay. The traveling on the ice in these passages of the southern Canadian archipelago was some of the best they had.

The ice isn't ideally smooth in the most exposed channels but there is every evidence you can find easily traveled routes for fairly heavy mechanized vehicles throughout a large area of the archipelago, to say nothing of the streams, brooks and lakes of the Arctic and sub-Arctic which become highways when they freeze up in the winter time. Similarly the tundra and muskeg is swampy in summer but in the

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winter you can drive vehicles across the frozen surface and can travel over almost all of such areas.

On the Greenland ice cap itself there are a number of places where you can make easy access from the coast with mechanized vehicles and once on there I consider it a perfect highway. From north to south and east to west you can run vehicles fairly successfully over large areas of the ice cap. This can be done with vehicles that we have now which really can't be considered perfect for over-snow and ice travel. So in winter, you have mobility as far as ground operations are concerned over large areas, but you have to resort to some other type of transportation not especially adapted to ground use to get around in summer.

Now coming back to sea operations, I showed you on that smaller map the approximate limits to winter navigation by unspecialized ships. In the main Arctic ocean areas these are approximately the actual limits of the Arctic. As I pointed out in the Spitzbergen area, the principal harbors there are open every winter. Generally there are few places in the Arctic where you can go in an ordinary ship in the winter time. In the Bering Sea the ports are restricted somewhat further south than the Arctic limit.

In the summer the heaviest ice usually blocks the channels in the Canadian archipelago quite far south, but it has been demonstrated again and again that it is possible to work through the Northwest Passage, if you pick your time and wait, in almost any type of ship. But it would take a number of years to do it that way. Ice breakers will have no trouble going through there, I believe, in any summer. The northern limit to shipping through Kane Basin has never been extended beyond that to which Peary took it to in 1907-09, which is just around Cape Sheridan. Task Force 68 last summer was up there with a Coast Guard ice breaker, but were just attempting to find out the capabilities of the ice breaker. There was no attempt either in this direction or in the Northwest Passage to break any records.

The ice breaker did encounter very heavy ice in the Mclure Strait and

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cruised through there at about five or six miles an hour through five or six feet of ice with about 6,000 horsepower, not full horsepower, and they were able to make some headway in eight or ten feet of ice. The heaviest ice seen last summer that could br called flow ice was about 20 feet thick, but there were many pieces around 16 or 18 feet thick. I would call them isolated flows, but the big pieces forced the ice breaker pretty far out of the water before the weight succeeded in cracking them. And incidentally that is the way those ice breakers work, they don't split the ice by ramming it but by riding up on it. Actually it is a combination of the two of course.

In northeast Greenland, open water has been found north of Cape Rasmussen. Peary sighted it when he first traveled over there and it has been sighted by Koch and Rasmussen and others who have traveled there, and last summer aircraft reconnaissance disclosed open water east of PearyLand. It has been presumed that there is a general drift toward the east here since the main exit of ice from the Arctic Ocean is between Greenland and Spitsbergen and on down the east coast of Greenland. It is quite possible that further off shore than was observed last summer, or by any of these parties traveling on land, there is a stream of fairly heavy pack. The open water on the northeast coast of Greenland is probably in a sort of eddy there.

If however there is a continuation of, or access to, these bodies of open water that factor would open up interesting possibilities for access by shipping to northern Greenland. It has never been reached that way and nobody has tried very much, especially not since we have had ships that might be capable of doing it, such as the modern ice breaker. We know more about northwest Greenland, and it is my belief that Thule is accessible the year round to ice breakers. One thing we have been keeping an eye on during flights this winter is the amount of open water in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, in order to get an idea of winter navigational possibilities up there.

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At the present time the Mellville Bight of northern Baffin Bay is frozen up in a normal fashion. We know there has been intercourse among the natives of this shore by sled travel. That is perfectly normal and indicates the ice is fairly fast along the shore. And in flying over the ice there we can see that the ice weakens and breaks away to Baffin Bay. If there were any reasons for keeping a port open near Thule, in the North American Arctic, it could probably be done successfully with ice breakers.

Over at Spitzbergen, because of the warm Atlantic current, no ice breakers are normally needed to get into some of the ports there. The islands of the Franz Josef archipelago are considered inaccessible to shipping in wint r, but possibly some of the ice breakers we lend leased to Russia have been Tikhaya Bay in winter. I am sure they can get there in the summer.

I believe that the route through the Northwest Passage of the North American Arctic doesn't mean as much to us as the corresponding passage does to Russia. The incentives to shipping aren't so great and we probably will never have economic reasons for promoting a heavy amount of shipping across there, but I believe it is quite feasible to count on getting ice breakers across there in the summer if you have to do it. The ice opens up toward Wrangel Island fast r than it opens toward Point Barrow. The general drift in there tends to be clockwise, but there are several eddies in major embayments of the Arctic Ocean. We know that drift has occurred from Wrangel Island toward the New Siberian Islands and then toward Spitzbergen, at quite a high latitude close to 85° N. So there is evidence of a slow curr nt in the Arctic ocean, which could be pretty well counted on, coming around to the west and down between Spitzbergen and Greenland. However, there is supposed to be a current across the Lincoln Sea to the east and the ice has always been found jammed up against its eastern coast. There is apparently no hope of traveling in surface vessels very far to the east or west from the southern Lincoln Sea area.

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My idea on Arctic navigation -- if the Navy, for example, has to travel in ships in this area, is that the best way to do it is under the ice. I suppose that idea is not traditional and it will be hard to accept. I didn't get my ideas strictly from Wilkins, but I think there is something to his plan. In getting weather or other type observations out there from ships, if that has to be considered, the submarine seems to offer more promise than ice breakers to my mind.

The idea or possibility of locating stations of any type by a combined air and ground operation on the Arctic ice I think is highly faverable in this area, northwest of the Canadian Archipelago, of the heaviest ice which I believe will be found in the Arctic ice fields. I think the ice is more consolidated there the year around than anywhere else. We have some evidence that there are rather large pieces of ice out there, north of Alaska, which might be quite useful for various type stations.

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ID 12712

Subject: Arctic Navigational Flights.

From: M.A., Ottawa, Canada

Date 23 May 1945

The key personnel of the crew of an RAF Lancaster Bomber, at present engaged in research flights in the Arctic regions, accorded an interview at the U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, 22 May 1945 and discussed salient features of the research program.

The flights are progressing under the auspices of the Central Empire Air Navigation School, RAF, Shawbury, Shropshire, England, for the purpose of studying problems of navigation in the Arctic. The aircraft used is an operational Lancaster with additional fuel tanks to provide a range of 4600 geographical miles.

Routes followed to date are as follows:

a. Iceland to the geographic North Pole and return to Iceland.
b. Iceland towards the magnetic North Pole. Flight diverted to Goose Bay, Labrador, after crossing Greenland Ice Cap owing to engine trouble.
c. Goose Bay to vicinity of magnetic North Pole and return to Montreal. Routes proposed for the future are:

(1) Ottawa - Toronto - Rivers (Manitoba) - Edmonton - Whitehorse.
(2) Whitehorse to England by an approximate great circle course.

In flights performed to date, navigation has been performed as follows:

a. Geographic Pole flight relied on Loran system with excellent results.
b. Iceland - Goose Bay flight used a combination of Loran and Astro compass.
c. Magnetic Pole flight employed astro navigational aid exclusively and used the dip needle of the Fluxgate Compass to indicate proximity of the Magnetic Pole.

Results of flights will be confined almost exclusively to navigational research. No geographical observations have been undertaken and photographic evidence of geographic or topographic interest will be restricted to the results obtained with two personal 35 mm cameras. Meteorological information will be in the nature of standard observations made during the course of flights.

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flights.

Detailed reports resulting from these flights will be made available to this office through the RAF Mission to Canada and will be forwarded to MIS upon receipt. Of the results so far obtained, that of greatest significance is the reported change in the position of the North Magnetic Pole from its presently plotted position at Latitude 70°N; Longitude 97°West, to a position roughly in Latitude 74°N; Longitude 100°West. At this position the vertical component of magnetic intensity as observed by the dip needle was 89° with the pole still to the northwest of the point of observation.

It was the opinion of the crew members of the subject flights that while much information of immediate value will result upon analysis of flight records, it would be unwise to accept the data obtained from the flights as indicative of standard conditions. For example, the flights have experienced no unfavorable radio conditions; in fact all radio equipment gave excellent results at all times. Such cannot always be expected. In this and other fields of research, it is felt that only by continued and frequent flights can the overall conditions incident to Arctic flying be obtained. It appears likely that such flights will eventuate as a result of those presently being undertaken, which are to be considered as preliminary and experimental.

Key personnel engaged in the subject flights, all of whom are representatives of the Central Empire Air Navigation School are as follows:

Wing Commander	D. C. McKinley	RAF	(Pilot)
Sqdrn. Leader	A. J. Haggar	"	(Co-Pilot)
Wing Commander	William Anderson	"	(Navigator)
" "	F. C. MacLure	RCAF	(Navigator)
" "	R. Winfield	RAF	(Medical O.)
Flight Lieutenant	S. T. Underwood	RAF	(Navigator)

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EO 21443

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Subject: Arctic Navigation Flights

From : M.A. Ottawa, Canada Date 21 July 19[illegible]

The following report, which is quoted verbatem has been issued by the Empire Air Navigation School, Shawbury, England and contains a summary account of the polar flights of the RAF Lancaster "Aries." Of especial interest is the statement setting forth the form which final reports will take. This office has arranged to receive the completed studies through the U.K. Air Liaison Mission, Ottawa as soon as such are available for distribution. The cited report follows:

"Polar Flights"

"Since the report on these flights promises to be voluminous, it is to be issued in eleven self-contained sections, each complete in itself with it's own appendices. In view of the time required to analyze the fifteen thousand recorded observations, it will obviously be impossible to publish these at an early date. It is proposed therefore to issue a general narrative of the flights as soon as possible to provide a background against which research reports may be more clearly understood.

In view of the wide interest that has been aroused throughout the service by this mission, it has been suggested that a brief account should be included here.

The original plan had been to make the trip in April when atmospheric conditions were expected to be most stable, and when it would first be possible to make the entire trip in daylight. However, it did not prove possible to modify the aircraft in time and the mission was delayed until May.

Fixing was to be achieved by means of sun-moon position lines and therefore a period had to be chosen during which the moon's declination was Northerly and during which the two position lines would give reasonable cuts. Consequently the flights were scheduled to take place during the period from the 10th to the 1[illegible]th of May.

The first attempt to reach the geographical pole was airborne at 0300 G.M.T. on the 1[illegible]th from Meek's Field, Reykjavik but was forced to return to base by severe icing in towering cumulus up to 26,000 ft. over the E.P. coast of Greenland which it proved impossible to circumnavigate However, after a brief wait of two hours, the meteorological forecast showed such a great improvement that it was decided to try again immediately, and Aries was again airborne at 1500 hrs G.M.T. (Note-Probably should be 0500 hrs G.M.T. - [illegible])

In view of the special problems of this flight, to find a hypothetical pinpoint in a frozen sea, a special technique was adapted. The pole was approached with the sun dead ahead so that the sun sights

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should not be affected by wander. Course was set to take the aircraft slightly east of north, so that a from of "Finding the island" technique could be used, running down the sun position line and using moon position lines to check ground speed.

When by a D.R. run of about 10 miles from the last fix, the most probable position of the pole had been reached, Aries did a rate one turn around it, thus crossing the date line twice in the space of eighty seconds. Petrol was getting short and no other manouvers could be performed to mark the occasion though a small bottle of bass and a Union Flag were thrown overboard to cheer future explorers. Incidentally a Q.T.E. from Reykjavik of 000°T was obtained.

On the return journey to Iceland, conditions for astro gradually deteriorated. A deep blue haze of ice crystals tended to obscure the moon which was well down on the horizon. In this connection it may be of interest that shots of as little as 4°41' observed altitude were used.

The aircraft landed at Reykjavik after a flight lasting 1[illegible] hours 30 min. making a total flying time for the crew of 2[illegible].1/2 hrs out of a period of 30.1/2 hrs.

On the 1[illegible]th, Aries took off for the magnetic pole, but the starboard inner generator burned out and necessitated a diversion to the nearest airfield with long runways, so course was set for Goose 1300 miles away. The following day the aircraft took off for the charted position of the magnetic pole in Boothia Peninsula, but on reaching it the readings of both the magnetometer and dip recorder indicated that the pole still lay in a north westerly direction. The aircraft flew on in this direction for another 200 miles, recording a maximum dip of over 8[illegible].1/2°, but had to turn back since P.N.R. was reached before the pole.

Compasses, which had behaved quite normally in straight and level flight up to this point began to show the expected aberrations as the magnetic pole was approached.

It became necessary to fly the aircraft very carefully since acceleration errors and turning errors, if the aircraft was laterally unstable caused the Gyro Fluxgate Compass to oscillate or even make a complete revolution. Moderate weaving or continued bank caused desynchronization, and it was necessary to put the D.R.C. to "setting" to enable it to pick up any new heading. The actual flying of the aircraft was complicated by the fact that "George" was unserviceable for 50% of the trip.

Aries returned to Dorval after this flight, which seemed to confirm the Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer-Jones calculations that the present position of the pole is in the region of the Sverdrup Islands.

Canada was crossed in easy stages to reach Whitehorse in the Yukon. The approximate great circle track was to be flown from Whitehorse to Shawbury which would bring Aries to a point just north of the Sverdrup Islands on its way home, and thus give a further opportunity for magnetic observations. Aries left Whitehorse on the 25th of May to reach Shawbury on the 26th. One aspect of this trip has been overlooked by the press, which is that it took place through a change of local time of

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27 hrs and consequently the sun, which was on the starboard bow in the G.P. at take off, did a complete clock wise circuit of the aircraft and continued round until it was on the starboard quarter.

The foregoing account, albeit brief, will have given some idea of the scope of the general narrative shortly to be issued as Part I.

It is hoped that Part II, the section dealing with general navigation on the flights, will also be published at an early date. This will deal with the methods of navigation employed, such as the use of the A.P.I. in conjunction with the Greenwich Grid System, the use of the pole as an assumed position when plotting astro sights, and the various methods of maintaining direction in a part of the world where magnetic variation was doubtfully recorded and changed with rapidity and where the orthodox concept of orientation breaks down.

Facsimile copies of the logs and charts will be included, together with a carefully determined replot of the tracks.

Part III will deal with aircraft performance, and include an account of the modifications necessary to the airframe.

Part IV is devoted to meteorology, with a comparison of the data obtained in the air with the observations on the ground for the whole period. An account of the weather conditions on all flights is projected with special reference to the unexpected instability of the atmosphere at heights above 12,000 feet in Arctic regions.

Part V will be one of the last to appear as it deals with the compass and magnetic observations, which require exhaustive analysis to yield full value from the data. A discussion of the special instruments carried, and the way in which observations were made, is to form a part of this section also. These special instruments were:

- (i) a three axis magnetometer, used to analyze the components of the earth's field in the horizontal plane;
- (ii) a dip-meter, which when aligned with the horizontal lines of force of the earth's field, i.e. along the isogonals, gave a direct reading of the exact value of a dip at any moment.
- (iii) an automatic observer, housing repeaters from the gyrofluxgate, the D.R.C. and the magnesyn, with a camera to take photographs of these instruments when desired;
- (iv) four direct reading magnetic compasses of very high magnetic moment, but of varying degrees of damping, to enable a study to be made of the effects of the earth's field on a freely suspended needle in this region.

Part VI will deal with communications and radar. Among other matters discussed will be the behavior of Loran. Pulses were obtained in very high latitudes indeed and a special chart was carried on which to plot any such pulses. As, however, frequently in daylight while the transmitter was in the darkness of night the reliability of the signals could not be depended upon at the time, but it is assessed upon the ground from the replot and the logged readings.

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Part VII is devoted to photography and geographical data.

Part VIII comprises the result of miscellaneous research, including assessments of the value of various special instruments carried which include:

- (i) an API driven by the fluxgate compass, employing step by step transmission and fitted with a secant gear cut out;
- (ii) a departure indicator also runs off the fluxgate which dispensed entirely with the secant gear and gave northing and easting in nautical miles on the counters;
- (iii) an Admiralty pattern Gyro which was used as a very accurate direction indicator

Part IX is devoted to safety equipment and emergency rations.

Part X will be the medical report, together with a discussion of existing data on Arctic and long distance flights.

Part XI will round off the picture by giving an historical summary of polar exploration, with especial emphasis on the Arctic flights attempted. In this connection it should be noted that contrary to the ideas expressed in the popular press, the longest polar flight is not this mission of Aries, but Gromov's, of the U.S.S.R., which lasted 62 hrs and represented 7,150 miles flying in a single engined aircraft. A bibliography of polar exploration will be included.

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November 6, 1945

Title: Arctic Aviation Development Program for the United States Recommended by the Standing Subcommittee on the ARCTIC.

* * * * *

(d) Region west of Grant's Land. The region north of Prince Patrick Island and west of Grant's Land is largely unexplored, but several Arctic authorities believe that if any undiscovered islands exist north of Canada they lie in this area. Sir Hubert Wilkins, in searching by air for Levanevsky in March, 1937, reported "ice islands" about 300 miles northwest of Prince Patrick Island and "paleocrystic ice" at about latitude 84°, longitude 130°, with a lead 150 miles long in the ice, as evidence of nearby land. Reconnaissance flights from Alaska to these regions could doubtless settle the question.

A primary weather station on any newly discovered island in this vicinity would be a valuable source of information because of its proximity to the North Pole and it would serve as a communication point for trans-polar flights. It would, however, be very difficult to establish and maintain. Surface vessels have never reached this area and aircraft would have to fly comparatively long distances. Employment of gliders to establish and service the base would be desirable.

The sovereignty of newly discovered land in this area would require careful consideration by the State Department. Mr. Stewart, on June 10, 1925, in speaking before the Canadian House of Commons, definitely and officially stated the Canadian claims to include everything, known and unknown, west of the Davis Strait - Baffin Bay - Smith Sound - Robeson Channel - 60th Meridian, east of the meridian that divides Alaska from Canada (141°W), and north of the Canadian mainland up to the Pole. The U. S. may not have recognized these claims.

(e) Region northwest of Pt. Barrow or Wrangel Island. The ocean area between Wrangel Island and the northwest coast of Alaska has not been fully explored. Charts show at least one shoal and depths ranging from 50 ft. to 250 ft. As it is quite possible that some small islands exist in this part of the Arctic Ocean, confirmatory airplane reconnaissance flights should be made over the triangular area defined by Pt. Barrow, a point at Lat. 74½°N, Long. 170°W, and Herald Shoals at Lat. 70°10'N, Long. 171'W. Very deep water (10,000 to over 15,000 ft. in depth) exists to the north of this area. Observations on trans-polar flights indicate that islands are not likely to be found within the United States sector of the Arctic Ocean outside the area outlined above. If land is found, a primary weather and magnetic station thereon would fill a vital need.

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The USSR has maintained a colony on Wrangel Island since about 1926 and occasionally surface observations have been received by radio in recent years. Reports from this island, or any station northwest of Alaska, would be valuable.

The question of sovereignty should first be clarified. In 1916 Russia notified the governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States, and doubtless other countries, that it considered Wrangel Island, among others, as forming an integral part of the Russian Empire. A leading authority summed up the question by saying: "A Russian heard of it in 1824 but never saw it; an Englishman saw it in 1849 but never landed on it; and an American landed on it in 1881 and claimed it for the United States". It is not clear whether England or the United States has recognized Soviet sovereignty.

Should the United States recognize the Russian claim to this island, it is possible that the government of the USSR might be interested in establishing a primary weather station under one of the cooperative plans outlined in paragraph 10, above. Because of ice conditions, the island is not easily reached by boat and air service would be desirable.

(f) Thule or Etah, Greenland. There are small settlements at these points in Greenland. Arrangements could probably be made with the Government of Denmark for the establishment of a primary weather and magnetic station under one of the plans suggested in paragraph 10, above. Either station could be serviced by boat once a year.

(g) Spitzbergen, Norway. A meteorological station has been operated in the Archipelago of Spitzbergen at various times during World War II by the Norwegians, the Germans, the British and again by the Norwegians. It is a valuable source of meteorological information for aircraft operating over the North Atlantic. In the Spitzbergen treaty signed at Paris on February 9, 1920, provision was made in Article 5, as follows:

> "The High Contracting Parties recognize the utility of establishing an international meteorological station in the territories specified in Article 1, the organization of which shall form the subject of a subsequent Convention."
>
> "Conventions shall also be concluded, laying down the conditions under which scientific investigations may be conducted in the said territories." (There is no record of any subsequent conventions having been concluded on the subjects mentioned in Article 5).

Steps could be initiated by the State Department, pursuant to the provisions of this treaty, for the establishment of a primary weather and magnetic station. It is possible that the Provisional International

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Civil Aviation Organization is the proper body to conclude the "convention" referred to in the treaty.

(h) Prince Patrick Island, Canada. A station on this desolate, bleak and unoccupied island would not be needed unless it was found impossible to establish a primary weather station west of Grant's Land. Arrangements could probably be made with Canada for the establishment of a station there by the United States. It would be very difficult to establish and maintain because ships can reach it only every few years. Servicing by aircraft would be required.

(i) and (j) Clyde River, Baffin Island, Canada, and Churchill, Canada. It is believed that suitable arrangements under one of the methods proposed in para. 10 (I, II, III, IV) could be made with the Canadian Government to establish primary magnetic stations at these existing weather stations. A primary magnetic station at Churchill will not be necessary if one is established at Baker Lake, site "(b)" listed in para. 9.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

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V. Weather Station on possible Undiscovered Land in Canadian Quadrant. (Discussion, par. 11 d and 16.)

It is recommended that the ACC ask the State Department whether reported Canadian claims of sovereignty over all known islands and lands that may be discovered in the sector west of Greenland and east of meridian 141 W, northward to the pole, have been officially asserted by that government and, if so, whether the official position of the United States would be to support any claims by this country if land is discovered and occupied by the United States west of Grant's Land, site "(d)" of recommendation #1.

If it is the policy of the United States to support such claims, it is recommended that the Army make flights over the unexplored area west and northwest of Grant's Land to determine whether (as many Arctic authorities believe) islands exist which might be claimed by the United States. In case new claimable land is found, it is recommended that the proper agencies of the Department of Commerce take action to establish a primary weather and magnetic station.

VI. Air Reconnaissance for Undiscovered Land in U.S. Quadrant. (Discussion, par. 11 e and 16)

It is recommended that the Army Air Forces make flights as soon as practicable from Fairbanks over a triangular area defined by (a) Pt. Barrow, (b) Lat. 74-1/2°N, Long. 170°W, and Herald Shoals at Lat. 70° 10'N. Long. 171°W to determine whether there are small islands

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northwest of Alaska, site "e" of recommendation #I, and if so to take photographs and determine their positions. It is recommended, in such case, that the proper agencies of the Department of Commerce take action to establish a primary weather and magnetic station.

VII. Wrangel Island. Weather and Magnetic Station.
(Discussion, par. II e.)

It is recommended that, should it be found through reconnaissance flights (recommendation #VI) that no islands exist northwest of Alaska which could be claimed by the United States, the Air Coordinating Committee ask the State Department whether there would be any objection to the Chief of the Weather Bureau initiating action to determine whether it would be possible for and agreeable to the USSR, with or without the assistance of the United States, to establish a primary weather and magnetic station on Wrangel Island (site "e" of recommendation #I) for exchange of reports with a communication station in Alaska.

VIII. Spitzbergen Weather Station. (Discussion par. IIg)

It is recommended that the State Department be requested to take action looking toward the establishment on the Archipelago of Spitzbergen, site "(g)" of recommendation #I, of a primary weather and magnetic station as contemplated by Article 5 of the Spitzbergen Treaty of February 9, 1920, or in other appropriate manner.

IX. Canadian Magnetic Stations. (Discussion, par. II i and j)

It is recommended that the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce discuss informally with the Surveys and Engineering Branch of Canada the possibility of Canada establishing a permanent primary magnetic station at Clyde on the east coast of Baffin Island, and if a station is not established at Baker Lake, then a like station at Churchill on the West coast of Hudson Bay, sites "i" and "j" of recommendation #I.

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NO. 1 AIR SUPPLY UNIT (RCAF)
USAAF DETACHMENT
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

Exercise Musk-Ox
15 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Engineer Information obtained on Musk-Ox Routes.

TO: Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.
Attn: Brig. Gen. Francis H. Griswold, Dep. Asst Chief of Air Staff

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in Ltr. Hqs, Army Air Forces dtd 14 Jan 46, the following information is offered on the Musk-Ox Expedition Routes. This report is offered separately, since the final report mentioned in basic correspondence is intended to cover only those topics set down by the War Department. This report is written in full coordination with the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Canadian Army.

2. Possible airfield sites and the list of existing possible airfield sites below, represents only those which were encountered in or near the route of the Musk-Ox Expedition. Many other sites, no doubt exist. It would not, however, have been practicable to have attempted to record any others while on this expedition. This list will cover a location beginning at Churchill, Manitoba and running north to Cambridge Bay, then in a west-south-west direction to Norman Wells, North West Territory and finally south to Edmonton, Alberta. (See attached Sketch).

a. Churchill, Manitoba: Former U. S. Army Base, built by U. S. Engineers. All information concerning this Base should be in Headquarters Army Air Forces.

b. Eskimo Point: Location, Lat. 61° 36' N; Long. 94° 34' W. Western shore of Hudson Bay, 180 miles south of Chesterfield, 200 miles north of Churchill.

(1) Descripttion: Airplane landing site located on 'Frozen Lake'. Safe ice from November 6 to May 10. Water open July 10 (earliest date) to October 15 (Latest date). Only obstructions are numerous wireless masts lying north and west. None higher than 50 feet. Refuelling arrangements for 87 Octane only, quantity unknown.

(2) Seaplane Base: In Bay, north of settlement, long runs dangerous due to reefs. Fair shelter from winds except East to North-East Winds. Heavy seas, September to October. Temporary mooring, 200 yards off shore from Hudson Bay Company. Good holding facilities adequate through medium of whaleboats, canoes, etc. All beaches, rock and gravel. Could be used for seaplanes but not desirable

(3) Weather: Prevailing wind in summer, Southeast; in winter, Northwest. Stormy periods of Northeast winds and heavy seas, September 15 to October 15. Fog, mid-July to mid-September. Fog averages one day out of five in this period.

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Cont'd. Subj. Engineer Info obtained on Musk-Ox Exped. dtd 15 May 46.

c. Baker Lake: Location, Lat. 64° 17' 30"N; Long. 96° 2' W. Located 180 miles inland from Chesterfield.

1) Possible airplane landing site (undeveloped). The sloping lowland between the pass and the south of the Thelon River has a tundra and gravel surface. It is drained by several small streams about three feet across in the summer and is wet and marshy near the shore. The first sloping terrace of gravel, tundra and rock could be smoothed into a level area about one-half mile wide (East to West), and from one to three miles long. Dangerous rock hills are to thewest of this terrace.

2) Seaplane Base: Located 64°15' 30" N; 96°01' 50" W. Two miles from the mouth of the Tehlon River, good depth of water, no known shoals or reefs. No Buoys, good beaching on sandy beach also a small wooden wharf in front of RCMP Warehouse. Seaplanes in summer, ski-equipped planes could be operated on smooth ice in winter.

3) Weather: Prevailing wind, Northwest; occasional gales lasting several days, severe winters; average low - 60°F. Very little fog.

d. Cambridge Bay: Location, Lat. 69°10' N; Long. 104°48' W. Location of landing strip is on Bay between Cape Colborne and Finlayson Island. The Bay affords fairly good airplane landing base on ice but has no facilities. Summer is extremely short and offers no facilities for seaplane base.

1) Weather: Violent winds are common, extremely cold. Prevailing wind, Northwest.

e. Coppermine: Location, Lat. 67°50N; Long. 115°05' W - North of Coppermine River. Developed seaplane base on Coppermine River only, for small aircraft. No developed site on land, but aircraft can be landed on frozen Coppermine River about eight months of the year.

1) Weather: Prevailing winds, east and west. Visibility subject to ocean fog; extreme cold and considerable fog in July.

f. Port Radium: Location, Lat. 66°05' N; Long. 118° 01' W. On peninsula in Echo Bay, east side of Great Bear Lake.

1) Aircraft landed on ice in Bay; estimated thickness about eight feet. Very poor seaplane base in summer.

g. Norman Wells: Built by USAAF. Information concerning this Station should be on file at Headquarters, Army Air Forces.

h. Fort Wrigley: Location, Lat. 63° 16' N; Long. 123° 37' W. On West bank of MacKenzie River, just above junction of Wrigley and MacKenzie Rivers.

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Cont'd. Subj: Engineer Info obtained on Musk-Ox Exped. dtd 15 May 46.

1) Airplane landing site; one runway of compacted earth; 4500 feet by 250 feet. Rotating beacon. Direction 280° and 100°. Field operated for emergency use only, but affords a suitable site for development.

i. Fort Simpson: Built by U.S.A.A.F. for route from Edmonton to Aklavik. All information should be available at Headquarters, Army Air Forces.

j. Fort Laird: Location, Lat. 59° 31' N; Long. 126° 23' W.

1) Airplane landing site; one runway, 5000 feet by 150 feet, running parallell to Alkan Highway. Direction 100° and 280°. Gravel surface and operated for emergency use only but offers possibilities for development.

k. Fort Nelson: Established by U.S.A.A.F. All information concerning this Base should be on file with Headquarters, Army Air Forces

l. Prophet River: Location, Lat. 57° 58' N; Long. 122° 45' W; 177 miles north of Fort Saint John.

1) Airplane landing site; one runway 6000 feet by 150 feet; surface of stabilized gravel. Direction 010° and 190°. Rotating beacon. Power line obstruction, 2000 feet, not lighted. Operated for emergency use only, but has possibilities for development.

m. Sikinne River: Location, Lat. 57° 05' N; Long. 122° 34' W; 101 miles north of Fort Saint John.

1) Airplane landing site; one runway of stabilized gravel, 6000 feet by 150 feet. Direction 70° and 250°. Operated for emergency use only, but has possibilities for development.

n. Fort Saint John: Location, Lat. 56° 14' 30" N; Long. 120° 51' W; north side of Peace River.

1) Airplane landing sites; two asphalt runways, direction 20° and 200°; 6700 feet by 200 feet and the other, direction 110° and 290°; 6700 feet by 200 feet. Also has one dirt runway, 3500 feet by 75 feet, running in a direction of 60° and 240°. Base has rotating beacon and approach light to runways. One hangar, set up only for minor maintenance and repair.

o. Dawson Creek: Location, Lat. 55° 45' N; Long. 120° 15' W, on Dawson Creek, four miles northwest of Peace Coupe.

1) Airplane landing site; one asphalt runway, 6200 feet by 150 feet. Direction 60° and 240°. Presently operated for emergency use only. Has good possibilities for development.

p. Grand Prairie: Location, Lat. 55° 10' N; Long. 118° 48' W.

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Cont'd. Subj: Engineer Information obtained on Musk-Ox Exped. dtd 15 May 46.

1) Airplane landing site; two asphalt runways, direction 60° and 240°, 6200 feet by 200 feet, and the other, direction 110° and 290°, 6600 feet by 200 feet. Base is operated by Royal Canadian Air Force and has one hangar which performs minor Maintenance only. Useable all season.

q. Edmonton, Alberta: Base constructed by U. S. A.A.F. and being operated at present by Air Transport Command.

3. Construction procedures: Practicability of snowlanding strips:

a. Hard packed snow offers an excellent landing site for aircraft regardless of size. The snow itself, affords excellent traction for rolling and braking of aircraft wheels. It has, however, a number of disadvantages. It has to be rolled daily and during heavy snow periods, sometimes several times a day. No special equipment is necessary for this rolling, just ordinary Caterpillar Tractors dragging heavy weights or rollers. On the strips used during this exercise, the equipment was usually improvised. Another disadvantage of the snow landing strip, is the spring thaw or any short period of thaw during the winter. When this occurs, this type of landing site is absolutely useless, and may even be considered dangerous for heavy aircraft.

b. Ice and snow landing strips on lakes and rivers: The use of frozen lakes and rivers for landing aircraft affords a good temporary landing site and is quite easy to set up and maintain. It is, however, imperative that a close check be kept of the conditions of the ice. Changing temperatures, of course, effect the thickness and the strength of the ice. The average thickness of the ice in the lakes and rivers used on this Exercise would be estimated at about six feet. The heaviest aircraft used on this type landing, was a loaded U. S. C-46 type aircraft, normally, however, the C-47 type aircraft was used. There was, of course, no way of determining the maximum weight, this thickness of ice could support.

c. Practicability of constructing permanent air bases: In the arctic area and the close sub-arctic area lying inside the treeline, there seems to be no apparent reason why permanent airfield sites could not be established if the necessity arose. That portion lying above the treeline, commonly known as the "Barrenlands", affords a few areas only, where construction of permanent sites would be advisable. The greater portion of the ground in this area is permanently frozen. The action of this ground, due to changing temperatures in winter and the thaw during the summer months, would naturally present quite a construction problem.

1) Special Problems involved:

a) Clearing: This question must be answered after considering two different areas. In that area commonly known as the "Barrenlands" there would be little or no problem in clearing. In that portion of

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the Arctic and sub- Arctic that lies within the treeline, the problem is somewhat different. The area is heavily wooded, but little or no undergrowth exists; the soil in these areas is Muskeg. The problems of clearing in this area are comparable to those encountered in the timber areas of the Northwestern United States.

b) Stripping surface of snow and ice: Again this question covers large areas in which terrain conditions vary, therefore the recommendation offered here must be considered as general, for conditions of the whole arctic region. In construction of permanent airfield sites, it is recommended that the runways, hangars, etc., be constructed on a foundation, the base of which would be under the frostline in that area. This will necessitate a foundation in some areas of sixty (60) feet in depth. After the general area has been selected for an airfield site, a thorough reconnaissance should be made by experienced engineer personnel to determine the exact location. This reconnaissance should determine the following:

(1 Suitability of ground for construction.

2. Availability of natural materials, i.e., rock, timber, gravel beds, etc.

3. Water supply and transportation factors.

4. Natural protection features.

5. Existence of certain minerals or magnetic fields which seriously affect the operation of electronic equipment.

c) Paving of surface: In most areas, concrete would seem to be the most desirable type of pavement, especially in the sub-Arctic areas. However, well drained runways of a dirt-gravel combination would be suitable for the operations of light and medium weight aircraft.

d). Maintenance of surface: In maintaining permanent runway sites, two methods may be employed:

1. Compaction of snow and ice on runways by rolling, grading, etc.

2. Removal of snow and ice on runway by constant strippin .

Of the two methods, the latter is strongly recommended for operational use of U. S. Army aircraft. The reason for this recommendation, is that during the period of thaw, the compacted snow runways are imobilized for periods as long as two or three weeks and are some-

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times hazardous for operation of heavy aircraft for much longer periods.

d. Equipment: With proper winterization, it is believed that present engineering equipment would be suitable for operations in the arctic area. It is recommended, that consideration be given to the development of heavy equipment that may be airborne, since no railheads exist in this area.

e. Fog Dispersal apparatus: For winter operations, it is not estimated that this type of equipment would be required in arctic areas, however, it was reported from reliable sources, that a fog dispersal apparatus would be absolutely essential for summer operation in some areas. It is suggested that tests be conducted to determine the practicability of using fog dispersal equipment to combat the blowing snow condition which often exists in the arctic area. This condition is considered a landing hazard and ~~xx~~ any equipment that could be designed to minimize this danger, would be highly beneficial.

f. Utilities:

1) Water storage and distribution: It is estimated that present U. S. Army equipment for water storage could be utilized. Consideration, however, must be given to the fact that the water must be protected from freezing and contamination, and that pipes may be laid above the ground and insulated. The water storage plan utilized in construction of the U. S. Army Base at Churchill, Manitoba, is cited as an example.

2) Heating: In northern arctic areas, there is no natural fuel. The use of approved types of U. S. Army oil heaters have proven satisfactory, in the past. It is estimated that any type of distolate heaters approved by the Army would be suitable in this area.

3) Electric Power and Lighting: In the arctic area, operating organizations must depend entirely on portable power and lighting units. It is estimated as in the present organization, portable lighting equipment would be adequate for field organizations operating in this region.

4) Sewage Disposal: This is one of the most serious problems in the arctic area as concerns a large organization. Chemical sewage equipment utilized on this exercise was not entirely satisfactory. This may be partically attributed to improper maintenance of the equipment. It is believed that a thorough study of this problem should be made by experienced medical personnel to conclude a practicable solution.

5) Gasoline and Oil Storage: From the experience gained on this Expedition, it is estimated that oil and fuel dumps must be maintained above ground in order to insure proper drainage of ice and water. This will also facilitate installation and maintenance of equipment.

g. Anticipated Requirements: It is estimated that for operations in

in arctic areas, the following types of equipment must be developed:

1) Nose Hangar (heated). The present type Nose Hangar is completely inadequate for this area. Due to the fact that personnel efficiency is greatly impaired in low temperatures areas, it is imperative that comfortable working conditions be provided.

2) Hangars must be properly heated at all times to insure maximum personnel efficiency.

3) Buildings of semi-permanent installation, it is recommended that the Jamesway or Quonset type huts be utilized. If insulated and heated properly, it is believed that this type building could be utilized satisfactorily until some type of permanent construction could be designed or developed.

4. The information contained in the above paragraphs, is not intended to be conclusive, but is offered on the basis of being as comprehensive as possible to obtain, while on this expedition. It is, therefore, suggested that a detailed field study be given to these problems by experienced engineering personnel.

/s/ Edward G. Butler
EDWARD G. BUTLER
Lt Col., Air Corps,
Senior AAF Observer.
Musk-Ox Expedition.

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NO. 1 AIR SUPPLY UNIT (RCAF)
EXCURSION MUSK-OX
RCAF STATION, ROCKCLIFFE

Ottawa, Ontario.
17 May 1946

SUBJECT: Report on Musk-Ox Expedition

TO: Colonel Norman B. Edwards, Senior WD Observer.

The following report is offered to cover those questions of the War Department report, covering air participation on the Musk-Ox Expedition. The answers will appear in their numerical sequence as assigned to this Officer.

* * * * * * *

6. EMERGENCY STRIPS : The terrain in that area known as the Barrenlands would be suitable for the construction of emergency landing sites during the winter months. This period varies, but can be estimated from about 1 November to 1 May of each year. That area lying within the "Treeline" will afford emergency landing sites during the winter period, but only on lakes, rivers and open areas. All open areas should be thoroughly reconnoittered on the ground before any attempt is made to utilize them for landing areas (in this area behind the "Treeline") due to the heavy snows. Many open areas and lakes in this area, although frozen, have landing obstackes that are, normally, completely covered with the heavy snow.

7. FROZEN LAKES FOR LANDING SITES: Yes, the frozen lakes would be suitable for landing sites (temporary) during the winter period. Many of these lakes were utilized for this purpose on this Exercise.

10. AIRCRAFT: Gyro or Helicopter aircraft would be ideal for use in this terrain especially in the Barrenlands. These aircraft, However, would have to be properly winterized and the range would have to be extended considerably. In order to operate efficiently, aircraft should have a minimum range of a thousand miles in the arctic area.

13. REPORT ON AIR SUPPLY.

a. Training: A combined Army and Air Force training period was held at the RCAF Station at Gimli, Manitoba for three weeks prior to the movement of all members of the Exercise to Churchill. At this time, Army personnel detailed to the Air Supply Unit were instructed in the technique of parachute packing, the preparation of material for dropping, aircraft drill, and dropping technique. During this time, the Air Supply personnel learned to work as a team and the flight personnel determined the best dropping procedures. This training period at Gimli was further implimented by six weeks further training at Churchill, Manitoba.

b. Aerial Delivery: All aerial deliveries were made with standard 24 ft. Nylon or Silk parachutes, with the exception of a very small percentage which

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were made using an 18 ft. cotton parachute. These parachutes were static line actuated with the pilot chute removed. An analysis of the methods used and amounts delivered by this unit are as follows:

1) Parachute - 199,609 pounds delivered. Losses were 3.9%. A total of 1232 parachutes of all types, were used.

2) Glider operations, approximately, twenty-two thousand pounds were delivered by Glider. These figures, of course, do not include the workshop Glider which was used on three operations during the Exercise.

3) Air landing - Approximately 124,000 pounds was delivered directly to the Moving Force or to advanced bases by aircraft landing.

c. Summary: Air Supply was available to the Moving Force at all times. The Air Supply Unit consisted of more aircraft and Gliders than were actually needed for this operation. The greater majority of air drops were carried out as planned and there were no instances during the Exercise that the Moving Force requested available supplies that were not furnished on schedule.

14. COMMAND: Command and operational control of the joint forces, Ground and Air in the field, was exercised by the completely impractical system of a separate command for each force. At no time on this Expedition, was there a task force commander appointed. The Air Commander and the Ground Commander were completely separate. The defects of this system are obvious and manifested themselves at many points in the Exercise. It is recommended that on any future operations of this type involving United States forces, on overall command be set up prior to the starting of the training period for the operations.

15. EQUIPMENT UTILIZED: The following is a report on the operational adequacy of the AAF equipment utilized on this Exercise:

a. C-47 type Aircraft: This aircraft operated in the usual excellent manner and for the parachute re-supply and Glider pick-up, became the backbone of the Air Unit. Several defects, however, became noticeable in this aircraft as follows:

1) The range of the C-47 type aircraft for this area is inadequate. Several different types of cabin tanks were utilized with the same overall result - serious reduction of the aircraft payload.

2) The maximum load that the C-47 carries is not sufficient, when both the ground and air unit are completely dependent on Air Supply. This holds true when the aircraft is operating without cabin tanks and of course, with cabin tanks, this type aircraft is little better than useless for long range operation.

3) Hydraulic system in all parts of the aircraft does not operate at full efficiency in extreme temperatures.

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b. <u>CG-4A Glider:</u> This aircraft was found to be the most satisfactory of the powerless aircraft utilized on this exercise. Its short run take-off characteristics and slow landing speeds render it particularly desirable for over snow and ice operation. At the start of the training period of the Exercise, the RCAF insisted on placing several modification on this aircraft. This action delayed the use of gliders until after the training period was completed. This caused considerable delay in the employment of these aircraft, since the coldweather training of the personnel concerned had to be accomplished after the start of the Exercise. Of the modifications themselves, the majority proved unnecessary. In the course of the Exercise, five CG-4A gliders were utilized, three with Canadian modification and two without. Those without modifications proved the most successful. There are various modifications that could be placed on the CG-4A to improve its operating efficiency in both light and heavy snow. The most important of these is on the nose section, since that is the only part of the airframe of the glider effected by the snow conditions. The Griswold Nose should be used in all cases. The Corey skid runners should be extended in both directions about eight inches and should be solid across instead of the present separate skids. This could be accomplished by installing six additional skids to the present Corey skid arrangement. The slow landing speed of the CG-4A is the best characteristic for use in snow areas.

c. <u>CG-15A Glider:</u> This aircraft was utilized to a limited extent during this Exercise and with the exception of one occasion, its use was successful. The unsuccessful occasion being the first test run for the glider training period. During this test, this aircraft suffered damage to the nose section. This damage was repaired and the nose section strengthened by placing an aluminum cover over it. The necessary time for this repair, however, added to the time employed to make the long trip from Ottawa to Norman Wells, NWT, delayed its return to the Exercise until about 5 April. This glider was later landed at Ft. Norman in deep snow and a successful pick-up was executed. It is recommended that this aluminum nose be provided as a permanent modification for coldweather operations of this aircraft.

d. <u>Model 80 Pick-up Gear:</u> Three C-47 aircraft equipped with the Model 80 Pick-up Gear were utilized by the Air Unit on this Expedition. Although they arrived in Canada prior to the start of the training period for the personnel of the Air Supply Unit, their use on the Exercise was delayed for over two months while coldweather testing was conducted at Ottawa. The temperature at Ottawa during the period that these tests were conducted was such that the results obtained are of little value to the AAF. This delay was advantageous to the AAF Detachment however, as the majority of the personnel detailed to this assignment by IX Troop Carrier Command were not experienced Glider and pick-up personnel. It is believed that more experienced personnel were available within that Command for this assignment.

The pick-up gear was first used at Churchill, Manitoba on 4 Mar 46, in a series of tests conducted by the Test and Development Section (RCAF). The results of these tests were satisfactory. The use of this equipment on the remaining portions of the Exercise under varying conditions resulted as follows:

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1) In ice and hard packed snow, it is believed that the gear is satisfactory in its present design.

2) For use in soft, deep snow, this pick-up gear as used on this Exercise, did not prove adequate. This may have been due partially to the fact that the pick-up operator was unable to operate the braking system on the winch during pick-ups because of the close installation of the cabin tanks. Difficulties experienced may also have been caused by the extreme amount of drag created by present landing gear of the CG-4A in deep snow. Although, in that portion of the Exercise where deep, soft snow and mud were encountered, each pick-up was ultimately successful, though serious damage to the pick-up gear resulted.

3) For use in arctic areas, the present "safety link" should be redesigned. It was apparent on this Exercise, thatin extremely low temperatures, the strength of the Nylon safety link became greater than that of the cable.

e. Conveyor Belt Discharger: One U. S. C-47 Aircraft used on the Expedition was equipped with a Douglas (belt type) power operated conveyor. This equipment as designed, did not prove satisfactory on the tests at Churchill, prior to the starting of the Exercise. In these tests, the conveyor was required to discharge ten, fifty-five(55) gallon drums of gasoline. It was obvious in these tests that the idler rollers could not take the strain of these heavy weights. This equipment was therefore modified as follows:

The turning mechanism was completely eliminated and a sheet metal plate substituted. It was also necessary to increase the number of belt idler rollers. After these modifications were completed, this equipment proved highly satisfactory and the RCAF are now considering adoption of this type conveyors as modified above.

The weight of this mechanism is approximately five hundred (500) lbs. The weight of the conveyor presently used by the RCAF is approximately 370 lbs. It must be noted, however, that a four man crew is required to operate this Canadian type conveyor, thus reducing the payload of the aircraft, seven hundred lbs. Use of the Douglas powered conveyor as compared to the Canadian roller conveyor would result in an increase in payload of about 500 lbs.

16. FLYING CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED: Flying in northern latitudes in winter months is relatively the same as flying any other part of the world, with the exception of the complete absence of Navigational aids. The weather in this areax is, however, somewhat different than that encountered in lower latitudes. In that area known as the Barrenlands, the prevailing windsare Northwest with an average velocity of about 25 MPH. During the course of this Exercise, winds velocities were reported as high as 75 MPH. One of the results of this wind condition is blowing snow. This condition often rises to as high as a thousand feet above theterrain, and is a serious hazard to aircraft landings and take-offs. There was negligible iceing if aircraft in the northern latitudes during the coldest months. The general conclusions reached by personnel on this Exercise, was that prevailing weather conditions are more suitable for flying in this region than in many portions of the United States.

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18. EFFICIENCY OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL IN NORTHERN LATITUDES:

a. Air Crews: No marked decrease of efficiency of flight personnel was noted while on this Exercise. It was interesting to note that the efficiency of some flight personnel increased with added responsibilities. It is believed that the maintenance of efficiency of the flight personnel was due partially to the fact that their working conditions remained relatively unchanged.

b. Ground Crews: It must be noted that both the efficiency and sense of responsibility of ground personnel working out in the open, decreased at an alarming rate under extremely cold weather conditions.

20. CONSTRUCTING AND OPERATING FROM EMERGENCY AIRDROMES: In extreme Northern latitudes, the problems of constructing and operating from emergency airdromes, during the winter months, are relatively simple. Emergency landing sites may be constructed in a short period of time, landing airborne engineer equipment by Glider or ski-equipped aircraft. This type of a landing site, with the excellent traction it affords to wheeled aircraft may be constructed in almost any part of the arctic area. On this Exercise, this procedure was followed for the landing areas at Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium. These strips were used by fully loaded C-47 Aircraft.

21. MASS SUPPLY OF GROUND FORCES: From the experience gained on this Exercise, it is apparent that a mass supply of ground forces, regardless of size, is perfectly feasible. This statement is made on the basis that such an operation would be made using present standard equipment, winterized and properly coordinated.

22. LIMITING FACTORS ON AIRCRAFT: There is no apparent reason why large numbers of both light and heavy aircraft cannot be operated in arctic regions, to whatever extent desired by higher authority.

23. Limiting factors on SUPPLY OF GROUND FORCES: From the experience gained on this Exercise, it is believed that the only limiting factor on re-supply of mobile troops on winter operation, is the physical characteristics of the equipment that would be needed by such troops.

62. SUPPLIES FROM BASES: At the Churchill Base, all supplies were brought in by rail. At all other bases, due to the absence of a railhead, supplies were delivered by air. There are two exceptions to this statement, as follows:

a. At Yellowknife, NWT, the initial stocks of fuel were brought in by ~~wx~~ winter tractor train. Re-supply of this fuel, however, was accomplished by air from Norman Wells, NWT.

b. At Norman Wells, all fuel and transportation was purchased from the Imperial Oil Refinery Company at that location.

63. AIR SUPPLY METHOD: Rations, clothing and fuel were packaged and supplied as follows:

a. Rations: The greater portion of the rations used on this Exercise were the U.S. 10-in-1 Ration. This ration does not require any further packing for parachute dropping.

b. Clothing: Numerous drops were made for clothing by using both the parachute and free fall method. On the hard frozen ground in the Barrenland, the parachute method was found to be most satisfactory.

c. Fuel: Fuel was dropped to the Moving Force in a fifty-five (55) gallon metal container, by using two, twenty-four foot parachutes. This container and its fuel weighted approximately 450 pounds.

64. AIR RE-SUPPLY: Air re-supply was accomplished by the following methods:

a. By parachute from C-47 aircraft. The majority of supply was made by using this method.

b. C-64 Aircraft on skiis, landing beside the Moving Force on the trail.

c. By CG-4A and CG-15A Glider, landing on both prepared and unprepared landing strips.

d. By air-landing C-46 and C-47 aircraft on prepared landing strips.

65. COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS: This exercise afforded an excellent opportunity to evaluate the desirability of the use of glider for re-supply in the arctic region, however, the greater portion of supplies delivered to the Moving Force were by parachute. The use of Gliders by the RCAF was only considered when all other methods at their disposal were impractical. This may be attributed to the fact that Gliders were introduced on the Exercise after plans had already been made by the RCAF for other types of re-supply. Responsible personnel in the RCAF have had little or no experience with this type aircraft and its diversified uses for air supply, and consequently were reluctant to use it at the start of the Exercise. In all operations where the gliders were used, they were successful.

Prior to the departure of the Moving Force, a ten man party was sent out overland, with ~~xxxxx~~ Caterpillar Tractors and supplies from ~~t~~ Churchill to Baker Lake, a distance of about four hundred (400) miles. The purpose of this Expedition was to prepare and maintain an advanced air strip at Baker Lake for the use in air landing supplies to the Moving Force on its arrival at that destination. This operation required about three weeks to complete and could have been done in a matter of hours had gliders and airborne engineer equipment been utilized This is only one of the many instances where the use of glider aircraft would have been more practical than the types of operation performed.

As the Exercise neared completion, the Gliders had definitely proven their effectiveness in this type of operations, and were not viewed with the original skepticism as when first introduced.

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It is not believed that any further knowledge of the methods of parachute re-supply was gained by Army Air Force Observers on this Exercise. Methods employed by RCAF in this type operation are very similar to the standard operating procedures of units of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

COMPARISON OF EQUIPMENT.

a. Clothing (flying): Flying clothing worn by RCAF personnel is relatively the same as that worn by AAF personnel with the following exceptions:

The flying Jacket (heavy) and the flying breeches (heavy) of the RCAF, are made of a considerably heavier material than similar pieces of American equipment. It is believed that the USAAF A-9 breeches are adequate in their present design. The Canadian heavy flying Jacket, however, has certain protective features that would be highly desirable if incorporated into the U. S. A-9 Jacket.

It is believed that the present U.S. Winter flying boots although very similar to the Canadian boots, are unsuitable for arctic operations.

b. Equipment (aircraft): With the exception of a few minor modifications, all aircraft utilized on this Exercise were standard U. S. Army types. The maintenance equipment, spare parts, etc., utilized were also U. S. Army type.

c. Rations: The types of emergency rations utilized on this Exercise were the Canadian Army Monopak (arctic) and the U.S. 10-in-1. A more complete discussion of these rations has been covered earlier in this report.

d. Fuel (aircraft): Aircraft & fuel used by the air unit on this Exercise conforms to the same specification as that used by the U.S. Army Air Forces. This fuel was 100 Octane for heavy aircraft and 87 Octane for light aircraft.

/s/ Edward G. Butler
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Lt. Col., Air Corps
Senior AAF Observer
Musk-Ox Exercise

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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Subject USSR - Coastal Terrain & Waters - Northern Sea Route

SUMMARY: This account of the Northern Sea Route contains some statistical and geographical information which may not be duplicated elsewhere in the Navy's files. It is, in any event, a well-ordered and interesting presentation of development of the Route.

"THE PUSH TOWARDS THE ARCTIC"

Russian Plans for development of the Northern Sea Route

In 1938 Molotov defined the Soviet aims in the north: "Transform the maritime route of the north into an artery that will assure a regular liaison with the Far East".

Thus he explained a posteriori the efforts of the Soviets since 1920. In order to fully understand the importance which the Soviets attach to the carrying out of this objective one need only measure distances on the map. From Archangel to Vladivostok, there is a distance of 6,345 miles through Soviet territorial waters, whereas from Odessa to Vladivostok a ship must travel over 9,300 miles, entering foreign waters. These plain facts explain the gigantic effort and persevering expeditions from a scientific as well as an economic point of view.

The Two Sectors of the Route

This transformation was accomplished in two stages. First of all, navigation had to be established in the western sector of the polar seas. Since 1920, expeditions on the Kara began with a regular summer service between the European coast of USSR and the mouth of the Obi and Yenisei. In 1930, a convoy of 50 small cargo ships coming from England and Germany, escorted by icebreakers, reached the estuary of the Yenisei, bringing

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20,000 tons of merchandise and loading 127,000 for a return trip. It was, however, only since 1932 that the Administration of the Northern Sea Route considered these expeditions as operations. This change in name signifies that the Kara Sea could from then on be counted among the seas having permanent regular sea service.

Having accomplished this first stage, the conquest of the eastern sector was begun. In 1932, Otto Schmidt, on the icebreaker "SIBINYAKOV" succeeded in making the voyage from Archangel to the Pacific in a single season. In 1933, an expedition led by Lavrov, consisting of three ships, left Archangel and proved that it was possible to transport merchandise as far as the mouth of the Lena. The same year, this enthusiasm was lost due to the catastrophe of the "CHELYUSKIN" which left Murmansk and was crushed by ice just as it was to enter the Pacific. But soon, hope was revived by the voyage of the icebreaker "LITKE", which, in 1934, went from Vladivostok to Murmansk in a single season. An icebreaker service was organized with the result that in 1934 not a single ship was icebound.

Since 1935, the Northern Sea Route has been navigable artery in its entire length. A glance at statistics of the tonnage transported is convincing:

Progress of Shipping

Year	Transported Tonnage	Number of Ships
1933	136,000 tons	
1934	156,000 tons	
1935	230,000 tons	100
1936	271,000 tons	160
1937	350,000 tons	
1940	500,000 tons	

From 1940 to 1945 the transported tonnage increased by 198 per cent. But this included war materials furnished by the Allies.

Technical Organization

It may be of interest to study the substructure of the Arctic maritime services.

In 1938, 90 permanent polar stations, transmitting daily meteorological information, helped in correction of weather prediction charts, as well as conditions of the ice at least along the seacoast. The stations were established on the estuaries of Siberien rivers for studying hydrographic conditions. Over and above this, about ten ships, carrying specialists from the Arctic Institute made a tour every summer.

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Next to these stations which are considered secondary bases, there exist coastal bases, equipped with ultra-modern equipment and linked during all seasons with the interior by means of air routes. The principal ones are; the two radio beacons of Nelyostrov and Dickson, and the twelve large radio transmitting stations of Vaigach Island, of Novaya Semlya (2), of Dickson, of Cape Chelysukin, of the mouth of the Lena (2), of the Liakhov Island, of Wrangel Island, and the three transmitters installed on the coast of Chukchi Peninsula.

As a ship must not only take on provisions but also fuel, ports must be established wjere ships may visit and unload and take on merchandise as well. The effort to exploit petroleum and coal deposits in the Bhatanga Valley, coal in the Lena region; and coal and oil in the Chukchi Peninsula greatly helps to avoid costly transport of fuel and oil from the interior of Siberia. In 1938, there were the following ports which possessed a jetty and a dock: Nezen, Naryan-Mar, Nory Port, Ust-Yeniseisk and Igarka, Dickson Island (which also serves as a depot for coal which is brought down the Yenisei river), Ticumisti, Dulkur, Tiksi, Arbarchik and Cape Providence.

The Fleet Placed in Operation

All the above mentioned constitute fixed elements in the Northern Sea Route. Now a word on the mobile elements, without which there would be no Northern Sea Route. This fleet is composed of icebreakers, and planes. While the planes scout and report ice and weather conditions, the icebreakers make a channel for ships carrying cargo and at the same time the icebreakers patrol the sea lanes.

The four divisions of the Northern Sea Route have each their own fleet which maintains security in the following areas: Murmansk-Dickson Island, Dickson Island-Bulkur, Bulkur-Sukharnoye, Sukharnoye-Anadyr.

Until 1937, the icebreaker fleet consisted only of ships built at the time of the Tsars.

Icebreaker	Year	H.P.	Tons	Capacity
ERMAK	1890	9,500	8,250	2,650
LITKE	1909	7,900	3,028	750
KRASSIN	1917	10,000	8,750	2,665
LENIN	1917	7,980	6,000	1,200
V. RUSANOV	1908	2,200	2,600	292
A. SIBIRIAKOV	1909	2,000	2,600	292
G. SEDOV	1909	2,360	3,056	285
NALYGUINE	1912	2,800	3,200	300
SADKO	1913	3,500	3,350	250

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Among the icebreakers, we must distinguish the "LITKE" of the "ice-cutting" type, which cuts ince which si a bit thick and then plows through it making a channel. The other icebreakers are of the "ice-crushing" type. The latter are so large that their size permits them to break or crush the ice without cutting it first. These crushers maintain clear channels in the more i,portant ice fields. During the war the Russians maintained a fleet of icebreakers which operated winter as well as summer thus providing uninterrupted service.

Little is known on new construction since 1937. In 1936 there were under construction at Leningrad and Nikolaiev, four icebreakers of the KRASSIN type: while at the Marti Shipbuilding Yards, two ice-crushers of the SEVRORPUT class capable of transporting passengers as well as greight. These ships have a displacement of 2,410 tons and the motive power of 12,000 H. P. Their names are KIROV and KUISYSNEV. In the Baltic shipbuilding yards, two giant icebreakers, the STALIN and the MOLOTOV were under construction. All of these ships are now on active service.

Penetration into the Apctic

The merchant ships are really the cutting stone in the push to the Arctic. Geographically they comprise the Northern Sea Route. In fact, it is thanks to them only, that the exploitation of natural resources in Siberia can be considered a successful enterprise. The transportation problem in the North however cannot depend entirely on sea routes. Railway and air routês must also be established in order to link them all together and increase the importance of the North.

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TREATISE ON GREENLAND

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GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY

Greenland extends from Capt Farewell, the southern tip in latitude 59° 46' N. to Capt Morris Jessup, latitude 83° 39' N., a stretch of more than 1400 miles. In its broadest part, the country is somewhat over 600 miles wide. It is the largest island in the world. It covers 830,000 sq. miles and is about three times the size of our state of Texas. However, over 4/5ths of the island or roughly 700,000 sq. miles is covered by a great glacier which is known as the inland ice cap. Only the periphery of the island is ice free and inhabitable. This ice free belt averages about fifty miles in depth though in places is as deep as 100 miles. Steep, jagged, treeless mountain peaks extend right down to the sea. Numerous kerries dot the coastal waters, and unnumberable fjords cut inland between the rocky costal peaks. Tongues from the glacier or inland ice cap extend down into many of these fjords where they belch forth the ice bergs that float down to the North Atlantic sea lanes. Small tundra covered valleys are found at the heads of many of the fjords. When viewed from the air innumberable lakes are seen to literally dot the countryside. The rocky landscape is cold, bleak, and massive. There is much beauty here. The beauty of a wild and rugged land! It is not without color for in the summer many brilliant flowers grow rampant in the hills and valleys. The sky is gorgeous, exhibiting almost every day an endless panorama of vary colored scenes. Never have

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I seen so many colors in the sky as almost any day I can view from my window.

POPULATION and INDUSTRY

The population of Greenland is remarkably small amounting to only about 1[?] to 20,000. A few hundred of these are Danes and the rest Greenlanders. No true eskimos remain in Greenland. The native population being a mixture of eskimo and european. They retain their eskimo language and mode of life. Most have dark, hairless skin, straight black hair, and the occidental slant to their eyes characteristic of eskimos. However, one also sees blond freckled Greenlanders and even red headed ones who clearly show the blood of the whalers and sealers of the past century. The chief occupation of these Greenlanders as they are called is hunting and fishing.

For the last 150 years trade, which was originally referred to as a monopoly, has been conducted by the government. The present trading arrangement, however, would better be described as a cooperative movement. In the early days trading was carried on by a system of barter. Now a currency only negotiable in Greenland but with the same value as that of Denmark is used. Employing it as a medium of exchange the trading company purchases from the natives whatever products they have to sell. In each settlement there is a Dane who handles the business of the trading company. There are no stores as we think of them. The commodities that can be purchased are about what one would expect at a country store.

They consist largely of such staples as bread, tea, coffee, flour, and sugar. Woolens, hardware, guns, and shooting necessities. Coal and kerosene is also available. Alcohol is not sold to the natives though like all peoples they make a brew of their own. It is of low alcoholic content and disagreeable to taste, - at least to me. The prices charged natives for imported commodities and the prices which they in turn receive for their products do not follow any accepted principle. Market prices are disregarded, but rates adjusted to one another so that purchases will approximately equal sales. Accounts frequently show a deficit and are subsidized by the state. A distinction is made between commodities considered necessities and those that are luxuries, the former often being sold at a loss.

It should be pointed out that although the native products are purchased by the trading company without respect to their market value, the Danish government has not been guilty of exploiting the natives. It has been the aim of the Danes to protect them from the unfortunate consequences of civilization--an aim which has been realized to a fair degree. The Danes have brought no automobiles or mechanized equipment to Greenland to compete with the native labor. There are no roads, no railroads, and the natives live and travel in a very primitive fashion. Even the little civilization the natives have been exposed to has had a deleterious affect on them. They are lazy and improvident. This latter trait seems to be characteristic of most eskimos, however, the original eskimos were expert

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hunters and could always procure food. Now they have lost much of their hunting skill and in the winter may be thrown completely on the charity of the Danes.

Formerly the products sold to the trading company consisted largely of blubber from seals, whales, and walrus, fox, bear, and carribou pelts, and eider down. The protection of eider ducks has created some local adjustments in economy, but the decline of sealing, which was formerly the chief industry, has had more serious repercussions. The seal was the staff of life, supplying skin for clothes, oil for heat, meat for food, and blubber to be sold for money needed to purchase the necessities of life. Fortunately the appearance of an abundance of fish has provided the population with a new means of livelihood. Fishing is carried on not only from Kayaks and Umiaks but also from small diesel powered boats which some of the natives have banded together to buy. At Ivigtut there is a cryolite mine. This substance is a fluoride of sodium and and aluminum necessary in the production of aluminum. Cryolite is virtually unknown in the rest of the world. Workers come out from Denmark to work the mine, are paid well and remain five years. Most of the ore before the war was sent to U.S.A. and of course now all of it is.

In southern Greenland there is a small amount of sheep raising done.

There are no trees in Greenland hence wood is very precious. The Greenlanders are like children over lollipops when they find one of our dumps with empty wooden boxes, old nails, and tin

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cans to be had for the taking.

By nature the Greenlanders are traders and seem to love haggling over a purchase. When swaping the invariably bring out their least desirable products first. We trade tobacco, cigarettes and candy and they carved ivory, toy kayaks, dolls, and skin bags. When I was at Cruncher island they would come in the morning and pass the day watching us work. At night they would climb into their umiaks, the men would relax, and the women row home. In fact the male in their society is the gilded bird and the women do all menial work. Like all women they don't care for drinking and hate to see their men get drunk. Our cook made some wine with raisins and cooking yeast. All the men were anxious to try it out on the eskimos. Once the eskimo got started they couldn't be stopped much to the dismay of their women. They evidentally have a very mild capacity and most had to be carried off to their boats to be rowed home by their wives and daughters. They didn't show up for several days afterwards and I imagine that their women had them in the dog house.

HISTORY

Southern Greenland has been known to the European world for more than 1000 years, though its existence was forgotten from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. Although Gunnbjorn Ulvsson probably sighted Greenland in the year 974, it was not until 982, that Eric the Red sailed past Cape Farwell and then northward along the west coast and into the interior of a large fjord where he built his home, Brattahild.

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After a soujourn of three years in Greenland, Eric returned to Iceland with the idea of promoting colonization in the new country. To achieve this objective, like a real estate promoter, he gave the country an attractive name -- Greenland. Actually this is descriptive of the country for the treeless tundra is very green in the early summer when visualized against the rocky hills. Eric had much to sell for his persuasive accounts of deep fjords, pastures, excellent hunting and fishing were tempting to his adventurous listeners. He met with instant success, and in 985 he started for Greenland with a fleet of 25 ships. Of these only 14 ever reached their destination; some returned to Iceland and the remainder were lost at sea. Estimates of the number who reached Greenland that year vary from two to three hundred men, women and children.

The early colonists settled in two areas in southwest Greenland. Despite the inhospitality of the country they made a living by cattle raising, hunting, and fishing; and, moreover, their sagas are evidence of continued literary interests. They attained a considerable degree of comfort and maintained a high standard of culture. Near Julianehaab are the remains of a banquet hall that could have accomodated a hundred people. The total European population in this Arctic country has been estimated at from three to ten thousand people.

In 999 Leif, son of Eric, made a voyage to Norway where he came under the influence of the King who induced him to accept christianity and urged him to introduce it to Greenland. Leif persuaded his mother to become a christian, whereupon in about

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1000 A.D. she built a church at Brattahild. It seems entirely possible that by the time of Leif's death in 1021 that the country was entirely christianized. From 1152 when the episcopal see of Greenland at Gardar was made subordinate to the Archbishop of Trondhjein, the church life of Greenland has flourished.

The next important turning point in Greenland history came in 1261 when the colonists submitted to the rule of King Haakon of Norway. This entailed the payment of taxes to a distant ruler, a measure that was passed voluntarily by the legislative body. The whole of trade was monopolized by the King's representatives. While this trade monopoly was enforced during the fourteenth century communications were frequent and regular between Norway and Greenland. During the fifteenth century because of political changes in Norway and the decimation of Norways population by the black death, intercourse between Greenland and Norway was discontinued. The last contact between Norse settlers in Greenland and the mother country was about 1411. Greenland was rediscovered in the sixteenth century. From the sixteenth to the ninteenth centrry its coast was roughly charted by explorers in search of the Northwest Passage and by whalers who were getting an immensely profitable take from the arctic waters about Greenland and Spitzbergen.

Historians have postulated several theories to account for the disappearance of the Norse colonies in Greenland. According to one theory the colonists were killed off by warlike eskimos who came down the west coast from the north. Another postulates

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that the settlers were assimilated through marriage by the more numerous and hardy eskimos. Still another story tells us that enemy ships came to Greenland and carried away the colonists to repopulate Europe that had just been decimated by the black plague. It is probable that all of these theories are partially true.

The modern history of Greenland begins in 1721 with the landing of the Norwegian missionary, Hans Egede, in the region of Godthaab fjord. He lived there for fifteen years during which he worked indefatigably as a missionary, leader, colonizer and explorer. He was successful in locating the sites of the earlier colonies and died believing there were descendants of the old Norsemen living in Greenland. The hardships and privations attending life in Greenland were not his only handicaps. Trade was poor, and he met with considerable hostility from official quarters at home.

In 1774 the trade was taken over entirely by the state as a monopoly. Since that time, without interruption, Greenland trade has been carried on by the Royal Greenland Trading Company as a government monopoly. The instructions regulating this trade, especially with reference to the humane provisions for care of the natives, stand even today as memorials of wise colonial administration.

Despite the many excellent features of the provisions pertaining to trade, the total effect has been to support the authority of Europeans. The natives have been losing initiative, becoming poorer, and decreasing in numbers.

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For administrative purposes Greenland is divided into three provinces. South Greenland from Cape Farewell to North Ström fjord; North Greenland from North Ström fjord to North East Foreland: and all of East Greenland. Each province is divided into colonies, districts and municipalities.

In each province the highest official is the Landsfoged or Chief administrator and judge supervises the affairs of trade, public health, and the work of lesser officials. Directly under the Landsfoged are the Sysselmaend, or country deputies, who are chairmen of the district councils and country administraters of justice. The highest local authority in all educational and ecclesiastical matters is an arch deacon who makes his home in South Greenland. No Catholic priests or missionaries have been allowed in Greenland. In fact no one is allowed into Greenland without permission of the government and outsiders are discouraged from coming to the country except on official business.

With the outbreak of the present war Greenland was completely cut off from the mother country. She turned to U.S.A. for aid in feeding her population. Trade agreements were reached and the U.S.A. granted military bases in Greenland for the duration of the war. We supply the necessities of life taking in return cryolite and furs. For the former we pay an exorbitant price. The military agreement is strict and though we have a few bases and are to protect Greenland we are welcome in only certain of the larger colonies. Thus numerous small settlements remain that could be used by the enemy. I do not like the set up and

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believe we have tow-towed to the Danes too much. My brief contact with some of them leads me to believe that they plan to be on which ever side wins.

VEGETABLE and ANIMAL LIFE

In southern Greenland in sheltered valleys a few stunted birches, willows, and alders growing waist high or a little higher may be found. However, in northern Greenland all vegetation hangs closely to the earth. Surprisingly enough there are over 400 species of plants that flourish throughout Greenland. Many of these are brilliantly colored. Species of Orchids, vilots, lilies, peas, blue bells, and also our familiar dandelions and buttercups bloom simultaneously and in great abundance during the summer. The number and brilliance of color of these flowers north of the arctic circle is one of the most striking marvels of the tyro.

Animal life is not abundant on the land. There are foxes both blue and white, arctic hare, caribou, mosk ox, a few white wolves. There are no snakes, frogs, rats or mice in Greenland.

Great numbers of sea fowl may be found in Greenland during the summer, however, the land birds are scarce. There are three species of sparrows, and the ominous raven which are commonly seen. The ptarmigan, which is a type of grouse, is plentiful. It is brown in the summer and turns white in the winter. The gyrfalcon, deadly enemy of the ptarmigan, is a large swift and fearless hawk. Eagles are found in the north, of all the birds. that come to Greenland the most interesting is the arctic tern which comes each summer to breed in the arctic and then flies

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11,000 miles to the antarctic to spend the winter. This is the longest migration known..

The natives formerly lived chiefly from sea fowl, fish and sea animals. The latter include seals, walrus, whale, narwhal, and polar bear. They supplied food to eat, oil for their lamps, and ivory to trade.

Many of the lakes contain arctic charr, a type of trout. Salmon are found in season in the rivers.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The whole country is divided up into "medical districts" which, generally, are conterminous with the colony districts, and receive their name from the principal colony in each district, viz, Angmagssalik, Julianehaab, Godthaab, Sukkertoppen, Holstensborg, Egedesminde, Jakobshavn, Umanak, Upernivik, and the Thule. The Egedesminde medical district includes Godhavn colony district (Disko Island); and Jakobshavn medical district includes both the colony districts of Christianshaab and Ritenbenk. Ivigtut, the cryolite mine, is separate and distinct and is included in no district.

Each medical district has a hospital located in the chief settlement and supervised by a resident Danish physician and Danish nurse. The doctor is furnished an attractive and modern house. There is no doctor at Angmagssalik but a Danish nurse. All outlying settlements and outposts within a district are visited at least once a year by the doctor in charge. For this purpose the doctor is furnished a single masted motor boat equipped with bunks for the medical staff and any patients that must

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be transported.

The hospitals are, in most cases, large wooden buildings of two stories, well constructed and adequately maintained, each having a surgery and laboratory as well as a solarium for tuberculous patients. Godthaab has a 50 bed hospital, Julianehaab a 60 bed and other places corresponding to the relative population. Each doctor is by necessity a general surgeon and is confronted by a wide variety of cases.

In addition to the nurse and doctor in each hospital there are generally several young native girls who serve as ward helpers. These girls serve four years in the hospitals, during which time they receive training as practical nurses. At the end of their training, they go to the various small settlements and outposts and serve as midwives and nurses in the interim between visits from the Danish doctor.

Tuberculosis of various types is by far the most prevalent disease of the Greenlanders, it being estimated that 10-15% of the population has clinically demonstrable TB and that the number is steadily increasing. As yet there are no laws to compel the tuberculosis patients to be hospitalized. If they are ill they consent to remain in a hospital a month or two and then go back to their miserable little huts where they can hardly escape infecting all who dwell with them. Diseases arising from a lack of adequate cleanliness, such as erysipilas, impetigo, mastitis, scabie, furuncles, and carbuncles are also quite common. Contagious diseases such as measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, small pox and even the common cold are not epidemic in Green-

land. They are occasionally brought in by ships and when they are, usually become epidemic and have an exceedingly high mortality rate. Gonorrhea is prevalent along the west coast. Syphilis is supposed not to exist but the absence of any laboratory set up to do serological tests may well camouflage the fact that the disease exists. Diabetes is said not to exist among the natives. Rheumatic fever is most rare. Degenerative heart disease is seen. Arthritis is common and seems different from rheumatoid and from osteoarthritis. I believe it is due to the cold which seems to have a deleterious affect on the joints that are being given constant use. Last winter we saw many carpenters who developed arthritis of the hands, wrists, and fingers. They were afebrile, did not loose weight, the sedimentation rates were normal. However, if they were not taken off outside work the disease progressed. One went on to develope subluxations of the [illegible] joints of the right hand on acute flexion. He never showed any systemic or laboratory evidence of rheumatoid arthritis, streptococcus infections are rare.

ICE CAP:

The great inner ice cap covering over 700,000 of Greenland's [illegible]0,000 sq. miles is one of the most fascinating phenomena in the world. There is doubt whether it represents the last remnant of the last ice age of about 20,000 years ago or whether it is the beginning of a new ice sheet which is eventually to cover the earth as it has on four previous occasions. Most observers consider the ice cap as a remnant of the last ice age which because of climatic conditions approximately maintains itself from year

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to wear. The total mass of this ice is greater than the total land mass of Europe including all hills and mountains. Or to look at it another way it contains forty times as much water in the form of ice as do the Baltic and North Sea combined. Were it to melt, all the oceans of the world would be raised over 25 feet and hence vast areas of low lying land all over the world would be inundated.

At its perimeter the ice cap rises in great jagged irregular peaks that are cut and crossed by deep chasms which make any approach onto it most hazardous. However, after the outer 30-40 miles are passed it rises in a smooth dome which has been measured as 9350 feet thick. Climatic conditions are severe and variable on the cap. The coldest recorded temperature is -85°. During the summer huge lakes and rivers form and disappear in a matter of days. In the summer of 1942 Col. Balchen utilized one of these temporary lakes which was several miles long to land a P.B.Y. on when he rescued a group of American Army pilots who had been forced down on the cap. The day after the rescue this huge lake disappeared, probably through a deep chasm that had opened up.

In 1888 Nansen with a party of five was the first to cross the ice cap. He crossed at about 64° N. Latitude and the journey took about six weeks.

The most brilliant and daring work on the ice cap was done by Admiral Peary. His first attempt to cross the cap in 1886 was unsuccessful. In 1892 he crossed from west to east and back at about 82 N. Latitude. He returned in 1893 again crossing

the cap in both directions. These two crossings of Peary's were considered the most brilliant geographic feats of the time. As well as crossing the cap he charted the north coast of Greenland. Though Peary's and Greely's discoveries the U. S. held claim to northern Greenland. This claim of the U.S.A. was relinquished to Denmark as part of the price paid to the latter for the Virgin Islands in 1916. Since Peary's time the cap has only been crossed three or four times. The last expedition to go out onto the ice cap was the German expedition headed by Alfred Wegener in 1931. In this expedition Wegener lost his life.

In 1925 Admiral R. E. Byrd, then a Lt. Commander accompanied the MacMillian Expedition to norther Greenland. He made several flights out over the ice cap but did not cross it. In 1928 two American pilots Hassel, and Cramer attempted to fly from Newfoundland to Greenland where they planned to refuel and then fly on to Iceland on their way to Sweden. Their plane crashed on the Sukkertoppen ice cap a branch of the main inner ice cap which reaches out near the coast. By some miracles of fate they were able to find their way to a fjord where they were found by members of the Hobb's Michigan expedition which was studying weather conditions in that area. The plane in which they crashed has never been found.

In 1933 Pan American Air Ways selected two possible routes to Europe. A southern and a northern route, the latter route passing over Greenland. Lindbergh in July of 1933 flew to Greenland from Labrador, made numerous airial trips about Greenland and then flew on over the ice cap to Iceland and Europe. He

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returned by the southern route. These flights proved the feasability of both the northern and southern routes both of which are in active use today. A commercial route to Europe via Greenland would no doubt have been established prior to the war if permission to fly this route had not been denied to the U.S.A.

This northern route to Europe holds great promise as a peace time aerial route. First it permits frequent landing fields thus allowing more weight to be taken by cargo and less by gasoline. But more important is the fact that to all parts of the world the arctic route is the shortest. One has only to take a globe to see how amazingly close together the world gets when viewed from the polar regions. Without doubt one of the main aerial routes to Europe and to Russia after the war will be through Greenland.

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ANNEX C TO COMMANDER TASK FORCE NANOOK

OPERATION PLAN NO. 1 - 46

INTELLIGENCE

SUMMARY:

I. INTRODUCTION

Operation NANOOK will be conducted in the BAFFIN BAY-VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND areas of the NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN during the summer of 1946. Necessary diplomatic arrangements with CANADA and DENMARK are being made for Naval operations in the coastal waters of the CANADIAN ARCTIC and GREENLAND.

II. GREENLAND - General

GREENLAND is administered by the GREENLAND Administration, which is set up under a special committee of the Danish Parliament to administer to the commercial and personal welfare of the 18,000 Greenlanders and 500 Danes who reside on the largest island in the world. All trade is a monopoly of the Administration, primarily for the purpose of safeguarding the comparatively primitive Greenlanders from the sharp practices of other powers' commercial interests. Similarly, the Danes have always exercised a fairly rigid control over ships visiting GREENLAND. This stringent control has been somewhat modified in recent years in favor of U. S. Government vessels because of the assistance which the U. S. C. G. Greenland Ice Patrol has given to the navigators of all countries using the NORTH ATLANTIC ship lanes, and because of the informal aid and courtesy which the Coast Guard has rendered to the Greenlanders. Since the establishment of U. S. Army and Navy bases in GREENLAND during the recent war under the 1940 Defense Agreement, there has been considerable contact between the two countries, although

the Agreement specifically provides for the segregation of our Armed Forces from the Greenlanders (various ONI reports). It is essential that U. S. Navy personnel of NANOOK take account of these factors and observe to the letter such arrangements as the SOPA may make with the local authorities in the THULE area.

It is probable that Commander TEGNER of the Danish Navy will take steps this summer to reestablish a small naval base at GODTHAAB, the capitol (State Dept, incoming despatch from COPENHAGEN, May, 1946). It is also probable that the Danish War Ministry will send a geodetic expedition to GREENLAND this summer. (Outgoing State Dept. despatch to GODTHAAB, May, 1946). These and the proposed visit of the Greenland Committee of the Riksdag (State Dept. incoming despatch from COPENHAGEN, March, 1946) indicate a renewed interest in exercising sovereignty over the area which we cannot ignore if our relations with the Danes are to remain satisfactory.

In addition to Commander TEGNER, RDN, other personalities are Governor BRUN of NORTH GREENLAND, Governor SVANE of SOUTH GREENLAND, Mr. SIMONY of the Greenland Administration, and Director OLDENOW of the Greenland Administration. The United States maintains a Consulate at GODTHAAB, the capitol. Time in WESTERN GREENLAND is 3 hours slower than Greenwich Mean Time.

III. CANADIAN ARCTIC - General

The North American Arctic Archipelago includes the islands north of the mainland of CANADA from 140° W. to a line between GREENLAND and BAFFIN ISLAND running north along the eastern shores of NORTH DEVON and ELLESMERE ISLANDS to 60° N, thence to the pole. The Archipelago lies almost entirely within the TERRITORY of FRANKLIN, Northwest Territories. (RCMP Quarterly, April, 1945).

The Northwest Territories are administered by a Commissioner and five colleagues appointed by the Governor-General. Ordinances are promulgated either by Canadian Orders in Council in the name of the Dominion Government or by the Department of Mines and Resources, which has the primary interest in the area. Actual police and commercial control, as well as the welfare of the 150 white and 6,000 Eskimo inhabitants,

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is in the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose ships and aircraft are the main supply and communication factors in this vast territory. The Hudson Bay Company is still the principal commercial enterprise. (Outline of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, by J. L. Robinson). Its ship, RMS NASCOPIE, makes an annual patrol to the CANADIAN ARCTIC. This year it will navigate in the LANCASTER SOUND-BAFFIN ISLAND area on its return trip from HUDSON BAY, calling at FORT ROSS 10 September, ARCTIC BAY 14 September, DUNDAS HARBOR 15 September, POND INLET 20 September, and PANGNIRTUNG 28 September. Three U. S. Navy observers will be aboard the NASCOPIE.

The North American Arctic Archipelago is ordinarily divided into three groups for purposes of reference, northern, eastern, and southwestern. NANOOK parties will land on NORTH DEVON and MELVILLE ISLANDS of the Northern Group, which is separated from the other groups by the water passage comprising LANCASTER SOUND-BARROW STRAIT-MELVILLE SOUND. Although the larger islands of the Arctic Archipelago, BAFFIN, NORTH DEVON and ELLESMERE, have more or less permanent icecaps in their interiors, they do not affect the weather of adjacent areas to the same extent as the Greenland Icecap (RCMP Quarterly, April, 1945). The east coast of BAFFIN ISLAND, particularly in the north and including BYLOT ISLAND, has high precipitous rock cliffs, broken inlets, and small glaciers from which bergs break off, and is, therefore, typical GREENLAND terrain on a smaller scale. The eastern part of NORTH DEVON ISLAND is a high tableland with broken crystalline rock formations near the coast, and a more or less permanent icecap in the interior. The western part of the island consists of somewhat lower, rolling land with considerable vegetation and animal life (H.O. No. 74). According to the RCMP Quarterly, April, 1945, the south shore is high, with many cliffs. The western shore of northern BAFFIN BAY, ELLESMERE LAND, consists of deep bays, prominent headlands, steep cliffs, and more glaciation in recent years than at the beginning of this century, now being 9/10 permanently ice-covered. (H.O. No. 74). MELVILLE ISLAND is generally lower than the easternmost islands of the Archipelago, apparently has no permanent icecap, and supports considerable vegetation and wildlife, (Canada's Western Northland, by Department of Mines and Resources, 1937).

In general, when the ice began to recede at the end of the Ice Age, the land began to rise in these islands. This resulted in the formation of ridges and terraces along the shores of islands as icecaps receded toward the interior. Then, as frost and broken-off glaciers wore them down, the ridges and terraces disintegrated into scattered sedimentary rock, almost "debris", along many beaches, or at the foot of the cliffs which jutted up from the sea. Those places at which the beaches or fjord shores are widest and where the rock disintegration has been greatest afford the best opportunities for military or naval establishment or air strips. (Outline of Canada's Eastern Arctic, J. L. Robinson).

IV. NANOOK LANDING AREAS

THULE, northwest GREENLAND (76° 33' N, 68° 48' W) is a settlement on the shore of NORTH STAR BAY, a branch of WOLSTENHOLME SOUND, lying 12 miles northeast of CAPE ATHOLL (76° 28' N, 69° 30' W). See H. O. Misc. Chart 9540, Sheet I, and Danish Charts "UPERNIVIK-ETAH" reproduced by H.O. The entrace to WOLSTENHOLME SOUND is about 4.5 miles wide. MOUNT DUNDAS, 616 feet high and square topped, lies near the northern promontory at the entrance. A sunken reef lies outside a line joining the entrance promontories. The sound end of the reef is 2.5 miles WNW of the southern promontory. The reef extends in a northerly direction for one mile. Shallow water extends along the south shore of WOLSTENHOLME SOUND for about 5 miles inside. (H.O. No. 74). Anchorages may be found in NORTH STAR BAY in 12 fathoms.

THULE is the home station for the 250 SMITH SOUND or Polar Eskimos who form the most northerly group of inhabitants of the world. They hunt from the HUMBOLDT GLACIER to CAPE HOLM and have a relatively high degree of culture. (U. S. Government South Greenland Survey Expedition, 1940). THULE station was founded by Knud Rasmussen in 1910 on behalf of the Greenland Administration for trading and for polar exploration. Since that date several expeditions have set out from this area, the most famous of which was the Fifth Thule Expedition of 1921-24. At present THULE has a school, a church, a 14-bed hospital, a Danish nurse, and a Danish colony manager. (MID War Dept. Intell. Report from NY, No. 12392 of January, 1944).

DUNDAS HARBOR, NORTH DEVON ISLAND, where the NANOOK Marine Detachment may camp, lies on the south shore of the island at 74° 34'N, 82° 10'W. There is a strong surf running onto the beach, causing vessels to roll continuously, according to the skipper of the RCMP launch ST. ROCH who was there in the summer of 1944. There are a few unoccupied police buildings on a small bight beyond a narrow neck of land a little to the east of the harbor, "which is large enough for ships of almost any size." To the west of DUNDAS HARBOR is a good-sized inlet, either STRATTON or BURNETT CREEK. Seven miles from its mouth is a small cove protected by a sand spit. In the cove are at least 18 fathoms of water. Nearby are some old Eskimo dwellings. The fall freeze-up in the vicinity of DUNDAS HARBOR takes place about 15 October. It is generally ice-free from the end of July. Mean temperatures of 34.7 degrees have been recorded there in June, 41.8 degrees in July, 38.6 degrees in August, and 32.1 degrees in September.

WINTER HARBOR data may be found on B.A.Chart 261, most of which was recorded by Bernier's Canadian Government Expedition in 1909. According to the skipper of the ST. ROCH (1944) the water close to the shore is very shallow. "It is necessary to wade through soft muck to get ashore." There is a small storehouse at the inner harbor, apparently built by Bernier. Nearby creeks may be dry in summer, although many caribou and muskox tracks were found. Thirty miles northeast of WINTER HARBOR, off the low south coast of MELVILLE ISLAND, is DEALEY ISLAND, where the Kellett Expedition left a considerable cairn early in the nineteenth century. This has largely disintegrated. Anchorage may be obtained in close in 15 fathoms. Mean temperatures of 30.5 degrees have been recorded there in June, 41.1 degrees in July, and 15.8 degrees in September. (No data available for August.

V. SEA ROUTES AND ICE CONDITIONS

The LABRADOR SEA is comparatively warm due to the branch current of the Gulf Stream which flows through it. There is a northeasterly swell and a dry, unstable generally-prevailing offshore wind of force 5 or 6 from the north and northeast. The depth of the icefields along the LABRADOR and BAFFIN ISLAND coasts was 150 miles in some places, near which fields the sea and air temperatures were respectively 10 and 20 degrees lower and the sea much calmer. (From April 1946 Aerological Report of Operation FROSTBITE, CV MIDWAY.)

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According to the U. S. Government S. Greenland Survey Expedition Report, 1941, in approaching DAVIS STRAIT and the west coast of GREENLAND from ST. JOHNS, stand along the 50th meridian to within 15 miles of NUNARSUIT (60° 35'N, 45° 48'W). According to Pilot Instructions from the USCGC Campbell report to Coast Guard Headquarters 21 June 1940, stand north on 52° 30' at least as far as the FYLLAS BANK, (63° 40'N, 62° 53'W). Winds from the north drive the ice away from the coast of GREENLAND, winds from the south tend to drive it toward the coast.

DAVIS STRAIT (see B.A. Charts 2177 and 235) is about 180 miles wide at its narrowest point. Depths range from 40 to more than 1000 fathoms, the deepest water lying off the western shore. The eastern extremity of DAVIS STRAIT and the southern tip of GREENLAND is CAPT FAREWELL (59° 45'N, 43° 50'W) around which moves the Storis or East Ice during the early summer. Currents from the Polar Sea carry some of the Polar Pack down the east coast of GREENLAND, west around CAPE FAREWELL, and up the west coast of GREENLAND, some of which floe ice extends to seaward in the DAVIS STRAIT and BAFFIN BAY as much as 100 miles and to the northward as far as 63 degrees. The greatest number of bergs is reported between CAPE FAREWELL, and FREDERIKSHAAB. Further north their number decreases, and it may be said that the Storis breaks up in the vicinity of NUNARSUIT. Bergs may therefore be expected from 150 miles south of CAPE FAREWELL to 150 miles to the northwest in DAVIS STRAIT. (Arctic Pilot, 3rd Edition). Further north, from DISKO ISLAND to UPERNIVIK, bergs break off and drift out from the UMANAK and other large glaciers during July and August, although the waters off the west coast of GREENLAND are generally supposed to be ice-free during the months July through October. (H.O. No. 74).

The West Ice and Middle Pack provide the other principal navigational hazards in BAFFIN BAY and adjacent waters. As the Polar Sea Pack moves in a clockwise direction north of the North American Arctic Archipelago and the GREENLAND land masses, it discharges ice into the straits and sounds in a southerly and easterly direction through the archipelago and the KANE BASIN. The West Ice is carried southward by the Arctic currents during the end of June and early July through JONES and LANCASTER SOUNDS and sets toward the western side of BAFFIN BAY. SMITH SOUND north of about 78° remains frozen until August, at which time

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it sends its heavy ice, together with some ice from KANE BASIN, southward along the western shore of BAFFIN BAY. This is known as the Middle Pack. There is therefore an ice-free navigable strip or interval of open water in the northern reaches of BAFFIN BAY during the summer, known as the NORTH WATER, the southern edge of which extends from POND INLET on the northeast tip of BAFFIN ISLAND in a generally northeasterly direction to CAPE YORK (75° 54'N, 66° 30'W). Occasionally the West Ice and the Middle Pack pick up bergs which have drifted across from the west coast of GREENLAND north of DISKO ISLAND, i.e., with an East or Southeast wind. (Arctic Pilot. See also Ice Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere, H.O. No. 550.)

In proceeding northward through BAFFIN BAY the recommended passage before the end of August is the so-called "North-about passage", by which a vessel stays as close to the west coast of GREENLAND as possible, i.e., just to the seaward of the outer edge of land ice along the coast. An alternative and somewhat shorter but riskier route is followed by cutting across the middle of MELVILLE BAY (not to be confused with VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND in the CANADIAN ARCTIC) in a northwesterly direction if the land ice in MELVILLE BAY has sufficiently broken up. To negotiate this so-called "Middle Passage" a vessel heads from UPERNIVIK (72° 50'N, 56° 80' W) directly for CAPE YORK. The third possibility is to head along the west shore of BAFFIN BAY, but this is rarely possible except very late in an unusually good season. (H.O. No. 74).

Gales encountered off the west and southwest coasts of GREENLAND which blow down the fjords from the interior ice-cap are ordinary katabatic winds (sometimes referred to as GREENLAND Fohns). Cold air which has settled on the ice-cap has a tendency to flow toward the low pressure areas which move toward BAFFIN BAY and DAVIS STRAIT from the south and west. The long narrow depressions formed by the fjords of WEST GREENLAND serve as funnels for these winds, which gradually become warm and tend to dissipate at the coast or within 100 miles to seaward. (Admiralty Weather Manual, 1938). Seaplanes operating in or at the mouth of these fjords are particularly susceptible to damage from such winds.

LANCASTER SOUND, which extends between the northern coast of BAFFIN ISLAND and the southern coast of NORTH DEVON ISLAND for a distance of 170 miles, is entered between CAPES HAY and OSBORN which are 40 miles apart. It is generally navigable between June and the end of September. An easterly current strong along the south shore, sets through the Sound.

Ice conditions tend to worsen as one proceeds to the west and are worst off the mouths of tributary channels. For instance, young slush ice begins to form in PRINCE REGENT INLET (74°N, 88°W) about 1 September to such an extent that that tributary of LANCASTER SOUND is sometimes closed after 1 September (Northwest Passage of St. Roch, 1944). It is advisable to follow close to the northern shore when proceeding westward through LANCASTER SOUND. However, the Sound itself has rarely been unnavigable during the summer, even to the square-rigged ships of the many expeditions which have negotiated it during the past century.

Beyond LANCASTER SOUND and to the west is BARROW STRAIT, 105 miles long and from 30 to 60 miles wide. It is also well to stay near its northern shore when proceeding westward.

Mariners have always had considerable respect for the ice of VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND. Because of the prevailing easterly current through MC CLURE STRAIT (74°N, 115°W) it is always necessary to pass around some sort of local pack when navigating in or through MELVILLE SOUND, either by skirting the south coast of MELVILLE ISLAND or the north coast of VICTORIA ISLAND. Upon reaching the west side of the Sound, completely open water may be found to the south of the DUNDAS PENINSULA (not to be confused with the DUNDAS HARBOR area on the south coast of NORTH DEVON ISLAND) extending into the mouth of PRINCE OF WALES STRAIT (73°30'N, 115°W). The PRINCE OF WALES STRAIT is more generally open than MC CLURE STRAIT, especially since the Polar Sea is more likely to be ice-free south of rather than to the west of BANKS ISLAND. ("Polar Navigation", RCAF publication embodying memoranda of Stefansson).

Larsen (NW Passage of the St. Roch, 1944) obtained soundings of 90 and 63 fathoms in MELVILLE SOUND. He observed large floes with sharp edges, indicating that the ice had not been subjected to great pressures, and extremely narrow leads through the ice.

VI. POSTS AND STATIONS.

According to Annex Able to Operation Plan of the USCG Greenland Patrol 1-46 of 28 March 1946, the United States installations in GREENLAND and the CANADIAN ARCTIC are as follows:

(a) SONDRESTROM FJORD Army Air Base (BW8). (66°59'N. 51° 02'W. H.O. Chart 5614).
(b) MARRAK (BW2): Army emergency landing field and Coast Guard Light Station (63°26'N. 51°16'W., on H.O. Chart 5612).
(c) GRONDAL (ARSUK FJORD); Naval Operating Facility. (61°13.8'N. 48°07.0'W, on H.O. Chart 5610).
(d) KAJARTALIK ISLAND: Coast Guard Light and Radio Beacon Station. (61°09.6'N. 48°32.0'W. on H.O. Chart 5610)
(e) NARSARSSUAK: Army Air Base (BW1): Headquarters Greenland Base Command: SOPA, Greenland and Naval Facility. (61°08.8'N. 45°25'W. on H.O. Chart 9540, sheet 44.)
(f) SIMIUTAK ISLAND, SKOV FJORD (BW3): Army Aircraft Radio Range, Army Weather Station and Coast Guard Light Station. (60°40.6'N. 46°31.6'W. on H.O. Chart 9540, sheet 44).
(g) GAMATRON ISLAND: Coast Guard D/F Station. (60°39.7'N, 46°24'W. on H.O. Chart 9540. sheet 44).
(h) FREDERICKSDAL: Loran Station, Coast Guard Unit 15. (60°00'N. 44°39.4'W. on H.O. Chart 5610).
(i) PRINCE CHRISTIAN SOUND: Army Weather Station. Army Aircraft Radio Range and Coast Guard Light Station. (60°02.2'N. 43°06.8'W. on H.O. Chart 5770).
(j) CAPE ADELAER: Army Weather Station. (61°47'N. 42°14'W. on H.O. Chart 5771) (Danish manned).
(k) SKJOLDUNGEN: Army Weather Station in Caroline Amalie Harbor. (63°11.8'N. 41°20'W. on H.O. Chart 5772). (Danish manned).
(l) IKATEQ: Army Air Base. (65°56.5'N. 36°40.1'W. on H.O. Chart 5773).
(m) WALRUS BAY: Army Weather Station. (70°29.5'N. 21°57.6'W, on H.O. Chart 5788).
(n) NARSAK; Army Weather Station. (60°54'N. 46°00'W, on H.O. Chart 5610. Danish Manned).
(o) KANGERLUGSSUAK; Army Weather Station. (68°09'N. 31°45'W. on H.O. Chart 5775, consec. 5054, Danish manned).
(p) DANEBURG Army Weather Station. (74°11'N, 20°13'W, on H.O. Chart 5779, consec. 5063. Danish manned.)

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(q) FORT CHIMO, QUEBEC (CRYSTAL 1): Army Air Base on west bank of Koksoak River. (58°10'N. 68°24'W. on H.O. Chart 5380).
(r) SYLVIA GRINNEL RIVER: Army Air Base, Upper Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island (CRYSTAL 2). (63°42'N. 68°32'W. on H.O. Chart 5380).
(s) LAKE HARBOR: Army Weather Station, Baffin Island. (62°50'N. 69°50'W).
(t) FORT CHURCHILL, MANITOBA: Army Air Base and Port of Embarkation. (58°47'N, 94°07'W, on H.O. Chart 5380).
(u) PADLOPING ISLAND, BAFFIN ISLAND (CRYSTAL 3): Army Weather Station, (67°02'N, 62°39'W. on B.A. Chart 235).
(v) RIVER CLYDE ARMY WEATHER STATION, BAFFIN ISLAND. (70°20'N, 68°30'W).

VII. PORT FACILITIES - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

SONDRE STROMFJORD BASE, BW 8, is about 100 miles up the fjord. The bottom is muddy. Depths are approximately 15 fathoms. Twenty to thirty medium-sized vessels may anchor. However, because of the shallow draft alongside the wharf, it is necessary to discharge into lighters. (DIO 3ND Report 3-43).

Naval Operating Facility, GRONDAL (IVIGTUT), is located on the ARSUK FJORD area 4,355 miles from NEW YORK. Ships may anchor in KUNGNAIT BAY, north of ARSUK ISLAND. This is reputed to be the best harbor in GREENLAND, with a blue clay and rocky bottom, but a tendency to drag. Depths range from 10 to 15 fathoms. Tidal range is about seven feet. Winds are from the north during the winter, the south during the summer. The cryolite wharf at IVIGTUT will take a 400 foot vessel alongside drawing about 20 feet of water. Limited crane, warehousing, fuel, and cold storage facilities are ordinarily available in connection with the mining of cryolite, but these have been undoubtedly improved by the U. S. Army and Navy during the recent war. (MID 13380 of 3-44, NY) (W. GREENLAND, Survey of Ports, 1940, by Capt. Lacey, A.C.). Oil Storage capacity in 1940 was 140,000 gallons. Water is piped from a nearby lake.

NARSARSSUAK, BW1, is on TUNUGDHARFIK FJORD. Just to the south and west of the airfield is a limited anchorage for ships drawing between 17 and 30 feet on a silt bottom with poor holding characteristics and high velocity winds coming down through the fjord.

HOLSTEINBORG, 66°50'N, 53°50'W, has a small, natural, nearly land-locked harbor, with anchorage for one or two large ships in 20 to 30 fathoms in its outer reaches. Several small motor ships (c.200 tons) may be accommodated alongside a 300 foot wharf in depths of from 8 to 10 feet at low tide. Tidal variation is 15 feet. There are limited workshop, warehousing, cranage, and oil storage facilities.

GODTHAAB, the capitol of GREENLAND and seat of the American Consulate, 64°10'N, 52°15'W, has a depth alongside a wharf of 10 feet at low tide (variation 15 feet), limited warehousing and fuel storage facilities.

The following list comprises meteorological stations established by CANADA, according to "Polar Navigation", an RCAF publication dated 12-42, embodying various reports and memoranda by V. Stefansson. Additional data comes from "RCMP Quarterly" of April 1945, and from "Canada's Western Northland", by the Department of Mines and Resources, 1937:

ARCTIC BAY, 73°02'N, 85°10'W (73°00'N, 84°05'W), met. stn. NW coast BAFFIN ISLAND; also radio stn and Hudson Bay Co. post.

BACHE PENINSULA, 79°10'N, 76°45'W, met. stn. and RCMP, on NE coast of ELLESMERE ISLAND (possibly inactive).

CAMBRIDGE BAY, 69°05'N, 105°00'W, met. stn. RCMP post, and Hudson Bay Co. post on SE coast VICTORIA ISLAND.

CLYDE RIVER, 70°27'N, 68°34'W, met. stn. and Hudson Bay Co. post, NE coast of BAFFIN ISLAND.

CRAIG HARBOR, 76°12'N, 81°02'W, met. stn. and RCMP post, SE coast of ELLESMERE ISLAND.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, 63°20'N, 90°42'W, met. stn. and hospital; west shore HUDSON BAY; also Radio stn and Hudson Bay Co. post.

COPPERMINE; 67°49'N, 115°05'W, met. Stn., RCMP post, a community at west end of CORONATION GULF.

CORAL HARBOR, 64°08'N, 83°10'W, met. stn. south coast of SOUTHHAMPTON ISLAND, HUDSON STRAIT.

RESTRICTED

DUNDAS HARBOR, 74°31'N, 82°24'W, met. stn. and RCMP post SE coast of NORTH DEVON ISLAND; possible now inactive.
FORT ROSS, 71°55'N, 94°15'W (72°02'N, 94°03'W), met. stn. and Hudson Bay post on SE coast of N. SOMERSET ISLAND at east end of BELLOT STRAIT.
GJOA HAVEN, or PETERSON BAY, 68°37'N, 96°W, SE coast of KING WILLIAM ISLAND, Hudson Bay Co. post.
HERSCHEL ISLAND, 69°30'N, 139°15'W, met. stn. north coast of CANADA near ALASKA.
HOLMAN ISLAND, 70°30'N, 117°38'W, met. stn. and RCMP post.
LAKE HARBOR, 62°51'N, 69°53'W, met. stn. and RCMP post, south coast of BAFFIN ISLAND.
NOTTINGHAM ISLAND, 63°07'N, 77°58'W, met. stn. off south coast of BAFFIN ISLAND in Hudson STRAIT.
PANGNIRTUNG, 66°09'N, 65°44'W, (66°09'N, 65°30'W), met. stn., RCMP post, mission, and hospital on north shore of CUMBERLAND SOUND, east coast of BAFFIN ISLAND.
POND INLET, 72°42'N, 77°58'W (72°43'N, 78°30'W), met. stn, RCMP post, Hudson Bay Co. post and two missions at northeastern tip of BAFFIN ISLAND.
PORT BURWELL, 60°25'N, 64°50'W, met. stn. north tip LABRADOR PENINSULA just west of CAPE CHIDLEY.
RESOLUTION ISLAND, 61°18'N, 64°53'W, met. stn. and RCMP post at east entrance to HUDSON STRAIT just south of southeast extremity of BAFFIN ISLAND.
WAKEHAM ISLAND, 61°36'N, 71°58'W, met. stn, south shore of HUDSON STRAIT in center of N. QUEBEC PENINSULA.
PELLY BAY, 68°30'N, 90°W, mission just SE of SE corner of BOOTHIA PENINSULA.
AKLAVIK, 68°02'N, 134°08'W, met. stn.

See also H.O. Air Navigation Chart V 30-3 of May 1943 and H.O. 206 (194?) Radio Weather Aids.

According to the Aerological Report of Operation FROSTBITE, April 1946, weather broadcasts were received intermittently in the LABRADOR SEA-BAFFIN STRAIT area from the following: BELLE ISLE, FOGO, CAPE RACE, GRAND BANKS, and ST. JOHNS in NEWFOUNDLAND; HEBRON, HOPEDALE, GOOSE BAY, CARTWRIGHT, SANDGRIT LAKE in LABRADOR; and FORT CHIMO, FORT MC KENZIE, and CAPE HOPES ADVANCE in QUEBEC. In the Greenland area the following weather stations reported: JULIANEHAAB, FREDERIKSHAAB, GODTHAAB, SUKKERTOPPEN, NARSARSSUAK (BW 1), HOLSTEINBORG, EGEDESMINDE, UMANAK, UPERNIVIK. It was observed that synoptic weather reports from GREENLAND WERE RECEIVED only 30 percent of the time by direct

radio contact. In addition, the S. Greenland Survey Expedition in 1941 reported NANORTALIK, THULE, FAERINGER-HAVNEN, GODHAVN, CHRISTIANSHAAB, JAKOBSHAVEN, GODSSAB, and TORGILSBU, as having ship-shore radio communication facilities.

VII. AIR FACILITIES

Airfield information may be found in H.O. 251 and 252, Naval Air Pilots, and in USAAF Pilot's Handbook for the NORTH ATLANTIC.

According to recent late information obtained by Commander MINI in a report of 16 May 1946, there are no personnel at the ice-strip at PADLOPING BAY (east coast of BAFFIN ISLAND, ATC designation CRYSTAL-3). The fact that this force will be in that area during the period of ice-breakup along that coast would tend to confirm the undesirability of relying on that facility even for emergency use. It is also reported that the runways at CRYSTAL 2, FROBISHER BAY, BAFFIN ISLAND, are in poor condition. NARSARSSUAK, BW 1, GREENLAND, is the only airfield on that island which is really good. SONDRE STROMFJORD, BW 8, is reported to be badly in need of repairs. MARRAK, BW 2, has runways which are now in bad shape, and should be used only in emergencies. Both H.O. and the ATC report that the facilities at BW 9, approach navigational beacon for BW 8 and coastal light at CRUNCHER ISLAND, have been discontinued.

According to U.S. Atlantic Fleet Patrol Squadron 93 Report of July 1942, (seaplanes) when returning to the coast of GREENLAND on top of an overcast, a hole will develop somewhere between BW 1 and GODTHAAB so that it is possible to let down on contact conditions in a fjord sufficiently free of ice in the summer for landing. None but pilots experienced in this country should come down from the direction of the icecap and over the dead glacier which is at the head of the morraine leading into BW 1 Fjord. At any one place along the west coast of GREENLAND during the summer, there should be from 12 to 15 days of pretty good flying weather.

Although KUNGNAIT BAY, 7 miles from IVIGTUT, is a good ship anchorage, Pat. Sq. 93 reports that it is not suitable for a seaplane anchorage because of poor approaches, that there are two rock obstructions in the southern part of the bay, that icebergs and floes are quite prevalent even during the summer, and that the water has frequently been too rough for PBY 5A's.

ANNEX D TO COMMANDER NANOOK TASK FORCE

OPERATION PLAN NO. 1 - 46

NAVIGATION

1. The navigation of ships in Arctic waters will present an unusual problem to navigators who are familiar only with the lower latitudes. The following items are particularly peculiar to the Arctic:

(a) Ice

(b) Unreliable charts

(c) Distorted charts resulting from mercator projections of the polar areas

(d) Large variation errors introduced into the magnetic compass in regions near north magnetic pole.

(e) High latitude errors introduced into gyro-compass.

(f) Long periods of daylight and darkness.

2. The DAVIS STRAIT and waters to the north are completely covered with ice during the winter months. In the summer the sea ice breaks up and navigable passages are opened, but large floes, growlers, and icebergs remain as hazards to navigation, especially during periods of fog or low visibility. During the summer months 24 hour daylight will ease the danger of ships striking heavy ice. Radar can be expected to reveal large icebergs, but cannot be relied on for floes and growlers which float low in the water. Regular aircraft reconnaissance of ice covered areas will be conducted in order to locate the most suitable passages for safe navigation. "Sailing Directions for Anarctica", H.O. No. 138, pages 21 to 33, gives a very good discussion of Arctic ice conditions. For the sake of uniformity ice terms listed on pages 21 to 24 of this publication will be considered standard terminology for the NANOOK Task Force. The "Ice Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere" is a new Hydrographic Office publication and

is an excellent reference for general ice conditions. These publications will be furnished all ships of the task force. It must be remembered in using them, however, that the data they contain is based on a few infrequent observations and cannot be expected to cover all conditions.

3. Charts of the Arctic waters are not reliable. All available charts of the area, including air navigation charts, will be furnished the ships of the task force. In many cases the charts can be depended on only for rough outlines of passages and islands. Soundings will not necessarily be correct. One of the projects during the present operation will be to complete new hydrographic projects.

4. In latitudes above 70° an ordinary mercator chart becomes very distorted, and bearings and fixes cannot be plotted accurately. In order to get a true picture of the polar regions it is necessary to use a polar projection. However, the polar projection is not suitable for plotting or course planning. The inverse mercator projection has been devised to give a chart which will show a true picture of the region and which will also be suitable for plotting. The normal mercator chart is made by projecting the earth's surface onto a cylinder theoretically wrapped around the earth with the line of tangency at the equator. The inverse mercator chart is a similar projection on a cylinder tangent to the earth at the poles. Coordinates on this artificial chart are called grid coordinates. The grid north pole is located at the intersection of the equator and the 180th meridian. A full description of the polar navigation problem including the inverse mercator projection is presented in the front of volume IX of H.O. No. 214.

5. In the region near the north magnetic pole, last recorded position of which was on BOOTHIA PENINSULA in NORTHERN CANADA, the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field loses intensity, and the force directing a magnetic compass becomes correspondingly weaker. Variation is large: 60° west in DAVIS STRAIT, 120° west in LANCASTER SOUND, 180° in BARROW STRAIT, and 120° east in VISCOUNT MELVILLE SOUND. Local magnetic conditions may cause increased compass errors. In spite of extremely large error, however, the magnetic compass may be depended on for reasonable

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SUITABILITY OF ICE FOR AIRCRAFT LANDINGS

Robert P. Sharp

Abstract--The thickness of ice required for aircraft landings on skis can be calculated from the following formulas:

$$S_r = (15/4)\sqrt{W_t};\; S_l = (27/8)\sqrt{W_t};\; S_s = (27/4)\sqrt{W_t}$$

3.75 3.38 6.75

S_r is the thickness in inches for river ice, S_l for lake ice, and S_s for old sea ice. W_t is the weight of the plane in tons. These formulas allow for the static weight of the plane and its dynamic impact at the time of landing. The thicknesses calculated are for ice formed at or below 16° F. For ice formed at higher temperatures the thicknesses must be increased by about 25 per cent. S_s is for old sea ice. Young sea ice is weaker and must be about three times as thick as river ice. Planes on wheels require about 20 per cent greater thickness than calculated from the above formulas. Ice is stronger at lower temperatures, and its strength increases about four times between 23°F and -76°F. Salt, air bubbles, included vegetation, cracks, and heavy snow cover all make ice weaker. Ice also experiences elastic fatigue under constant heavy use and must be rested frequently.

Freeze-up usually takes place many days or even several weeks after the mean air temperature falls below freezing. After the water temperature reaches freezing, the rate of formation and growth of ice may be predicted from a curve of degree days of frost or calculated by formula.

Salinity retards freezing by lowering both the freezing point and the maximum-density temperature. Currents, waves, and snow cover also retard the growth of ice, but under proper conditions wind can be an asset. Ice continues to increase in thickness well beyond the period of minimum air temperature. Thereafter, it maintains its maximum thickness for a short time before showing a rapid decrease just prior to break-up. Ice deteriorates considerably in spring, and its strength decreases more rapidly than its thickness. This is particularly true of lake ice which "candles." Salty ice honeycombs extensively.

The surface of most frozen fresh-water bodies is usually suitable for landings, but sea ice is often rough and broken. However, many successful landings and take-offs have been made from the ice pack, and a suitable place can frequently be found. Firm, wind-packed snow can have a bearing strength of 100 to 200 lb/in², but wind-swept surfaces are often rough owing to drifts and sastrugi.

Introduction--The following is strictly an office compilation from a variety of sources. It contains no original material and is not based on the experi-

ments or field observations of the compiler, who is no cryologist. These data were assembled during World War II and issued as a preliminary report of the Arctic, Desert, and Tropic Branch of the Army Air Forces Center. The report has been cleared for publication by the United States War Department and is reproduced here in essentially its original form.

The major aim is to provide information pertinent to some aspects of aircraft operations on ice, particularly landings. The formation of ice, some of its physical characteristics, and other factors affecting its suitability for aircraft operations are considered briefly. These matters are not treated from a geographical standpoint, although an attempt is made to provide some means by which approximate thicknesses of ice in remote regions can be predicted.

Problems of ice in relation to aircraft landings have been most fully studied by the Russians. Digests of this Russian information and considerable data from other sources have been made available through the cooperation of A.D. Bajkov, formerly of the Air Technical Service Command, United States Army Air Forces. Much of this compilation should be credited to Bajkov.

Formation of ice--It is now generally concluded that H_2O molecules are at least temporarily bonded together in twos and threes /see "References" at end of paper, DORSEY, 1940/. The single molecule, H_2O or hydrol, is water vapor; the double molecule, $(H_2O)_2$ or dihydrol, is water in the liquid form; and the aggregate of three molecules, $(H_2O)_3$ or trihydrol, is ice. With increasing temperature dihydrol (water) tends to change to hydrol (water vapor) and with decreasing temperature to trihydrol (ice). The significant relation here is that dihydrol (water) contains trihydrol (ice) in solution. At 100°F water is said to contain 16 per cent ice in solution, and this rises to 37 per cent approaching the freezing point (BARNES, 1928), although these figures may not be universally accepted (DORSEY, 1940). At the freezing point water becomes a saturated solution, and ice is precipitated. Super-cooled water behaves essentially like any supersaturated solution.

Dissolved salts lower the freezing point and produce a significant difference in the freezing temperature of fresh and sea water as shown in Table 1. Average sea water has a salinity of 35 parts per thousand and freezes at 28.°6F (WORDIE AND ROBERTS, 1944).

Table 1--Salinity and freezing points

Salinity	Freezing points	
parts/1000	°C	°F
0	0	32
5	-0.3	31.5
10	-0.5	31.1
15	-0.8	30.6
20	-1.1	30
24.695	-1.332	29.61
25	-1.35	29.57
30	-1.6	29.12
35	-1.9	28.58
40	-2.2	28.0

Salinity also affects the freezing point through its influence on density (WORDIE and ROBERTS, 1944). Fresh water reaches its maximum density at 39.°2F, so density currents do not develop with further cooling, and only the surficial layer need be cooled to the freezing point before a layer of ice can form. Conduction complicates this simplified picture to some degree. Water with a salinity of 5°/00 has its greatest density at 37.°2F, so the entire body of water must be cooled to that

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temperature before density currents cease. The maximum-density temperature and the freezing temperature approach each other as salinity increases. They coincide when the salinity is 24.°695/00. This means that with a salinity of 24.°695/00 or more density currents operate clear down to the freezing point, and the entire water body must be cooled to this temperature before a layer of ice can form on the surface. The rapidity of cooling and the total drop in temperature are often so great and density currents so slow that ice probably does form in nature before the temperature of the entire body is lowered to the freezing point. Regardless of this, it is clear that salinity retards freezing by lowering the maximum-density temperature as well as by lowering the freezing point.

Heat is lost from water chiefly by conduction, convection, radiation, and evaporation, and any factors affecting these processes are significant in the formation and growth of ice.

Zenith angle of the sun, and therefore latitude, are important because with a low sun water surfaces reflect a considerable part of the solar radiation. The following information and figures are from DEVIK (1944). In northern latitudes in winter the heat received from direct solar radiation and from diffused radiation is far below the amount of heat lost from the water. Loss of heat by infrared radiation is nearly three times as great with a clear sky as with a complete cloud cover. Heat loss by convection is controlled by temperature difference between the water surface and air and is increased by wind. At 14°F air temperature, water temperature 32°F, and no wind, the heat loss by convection is 18.1 cal/in^2/hr. Heat lost by evaporation depends largely upon vapor pressure gradient and wind. At air temperature 14°F, water temperature 32°F, a vapor pressure 2.6 mm mercury, and no wind, the loss by evaporation is 10.9 cal/in^2/hr. Under the same conditions but with a wind speed of 1.12 mph it is 49.7 cal/in^2/hr (DEVIK, 1944). Although wind aids cooling by increasing heat loss through convection and evaporation, it retards freezing by disturbing the surface of the water. However, freezing during a calm following a windy period is benefited by the cooling produced by the wind. Once a layer of ice is formed, wind can aid its growth by blowing away the snow that falls on its surface or by packing the snow more firmly and thereby reducing its power of insulation.

At 14°F, vapor pressure of 2.6 mm mercury, zero wind velocity, no cloud cover, sun altitude 5°, and water temperature 32°F, the total heat lost exceeds the heat gained by 94.8 cal/in^2/hr. With all conditions the same except for a wind velocity of 1.12 mph and cloudiness ten, the heat lost exceeds the heat gained by 150 cal/in^2/hr. In the first case ice will be produced at 0.079 in/hr and in the second at 0.126 in/hr (DEVIK, 1944).

Snow falling into water has a cooling effect, but this is likely to be relatively insignificant except when the water is already close to freezing, However, at this temperature snowflakes aid freezing both by cooling and by providing nuclei around which ice crystals develop.

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Water cools slowly and its surface temperature always lags behind the rise and fall of the mean air temperature. In the Murmansk-White Sea area, rivers usually freeze about three weeks after the mean air temperature falls below 32°F. This is probably representative for many similar regions. Lakes usually freeze a little earlier. Inland waters containing much vegetation do not freeze as quickly as clear water, and swift currents in rivers obviously retard freezing and may even prevent it.

The following factors facilitate the formation of ice in the sea: (1) Freshening of the water by precipitation, rivers, or melting of ice; (2) hindrance of wave and other water motion; (3) presence of floating chunks of old ice which cool the water and reduce wave motion; (4) shallow water; (5) lack of currents; and (6) lack of storms (SMITH, 1932, and TRANSFHF, 1928).

Freezing of sea water is first indicated by a greasy or oily appearance and shortly thereafter small spicules and plates called "frazil ice" become visible. Frazil ice increases until the water is covered with a mush of crystals called "slush" or "sludge". This material gradually agglomerates into roughly circular flat masses called "pancakes", and the pancakes are eventually cemented together to form "floes" and sheets" (WORDIE and ROBERTS, 1944). Ice formed on bodies of fresh water is usually relatively clear and smooth, but in the sea such ice forms only in protected coves and narrow lanes or leads cutting through the ice pack. In fast-running streams spongy accumulations of frazil ice on the bottom and along the shores are usually the first phase in the freeze-up (DEVIK, 1944).

<u>Growth and thickness of ice</u>--Heat loss at the rate of 120 cal/in^2/hr causes ice to form at the rate of 0.1 in/hr if the water temperature is 32°F (DEVIK, 1944). Newly formed ice may grow to a thickness of four or five inches in the first 48 hours. Thereafter growth is slower. Once a solid layer of ice is formed, further growth depends chiefly upon conduction of heat through the ice to the colder air above, and this in turn depends upon the steepness of the temperature gradient. The effect of an increasing ice thickness and a snow cover upon heat loss is illustrated in the following diagram, Figure 1. Evaporation from the ice surface and radiation, which takes place only when the ice is clear and its surface free of snow, play a small part.

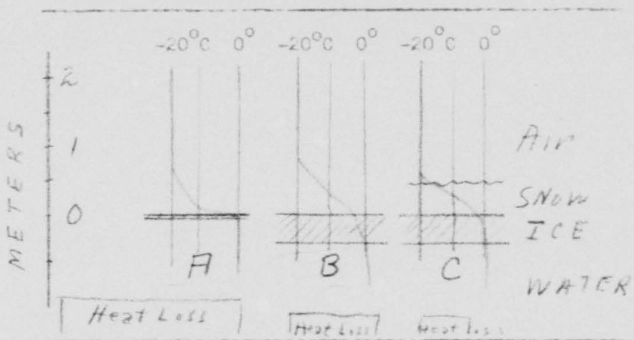


Fig. 1--Thermal gradient and heat loss through: A, thin ice; B, thick ice; C, thick ice and snow (after Devik)

Convection currents in the water usually retard the growth of ice. Sea ice seldom grows to a thickness greater than five to seven feet in the first year. If unbroken through the second winter, the thickness may reach seven to eight feet at the most. Ice in the far northern rivers and lakes can grow to a thickness of six to eight feet in a single season. With rare exceptions this fresh-water ice disappears entirely in summer, but sea ice is perennial in the Polar Basin. Perennial sea ice may grow in thickness during the summer by the following means. Snow on the surface melts, and the water runs down through cracks and holes to form a layer of fresh water under the ice. Since the temperature of the underlying salt water is usually lower than the freezing point of fresh water, a layer of fresh-water ice is formed on the bottom of the sea ice (WORDIE and ROBERTS, 1944).

Ice in the Polar Basin is seldom less than 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 feet thick, and Nansen (ZUBOV, 1940) reports a maximum thickness of 13 ft ten inches produced by about four years of normal growth. Much greater thicknesses can be formed by rafting, tidal overflow, other types of flooding, spray, and splashing. Ice in hummocks and pressure ridges sometimes attains a thickness of 50 to 100 feet.

The rate of growth of fresh-water ice may be calculated by Formula (1) (BARNES, 1928):

$$t = (LSE/K\theta)(1 + E/2) \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

in which t is the time in seconds for the ice sheet to attain a thickness E in centimeters; L is the heat of fusion, 80 cal/gm; S is the density of ice, 0.9166; K is the conductivity of ice, 0.0057 cal per degree difference of temperature C, per cm^2, per sec; and θ is the difference in temperature, C, between the underside of the ice sheet, assumed $0^{\circ}C$, and the air temperature.

Table 2 provides examples of the results obtained from (1) with the above assumptions. Thicknesses are converted from centimeters to inches and temperatures from Centigrade to Ferenheit.

Table 2--Rate of growth of an ice layer

Thickness of ice	$14^{\circ}F$	$-4^{\circ}F$	$-22^{\circ}F$	$-40^{\circ}F$
in	day	day	day	day
1	0.086	0.043	0.029	0.021
6	1.95	0.98	0.65	0.49
10	5.19	2.60	1.73	1.29
12	7.38	3.69	2.46	1.85
24	28.60	14.30	9.53	7.15
36	63.69	31.85	21.23	15.92

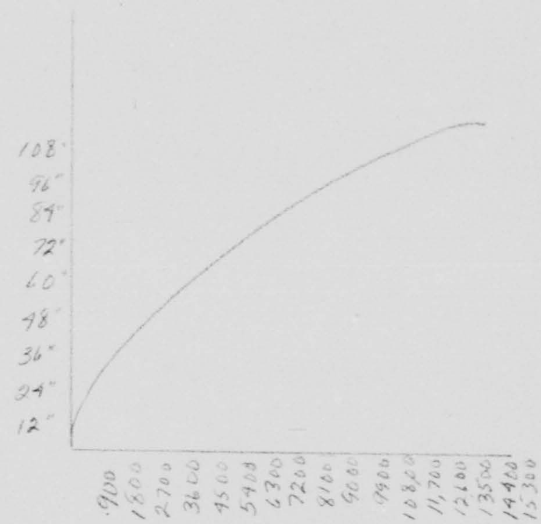


Fig 2--Rate of growth of ice

The approximate thickness of ice may be predicted from the curve of Figure 2 if the temperatures at a specified locality are known. Even if exact temperatures are not available estimates can probably be made from a general knowledge of weather conditions in the region. In calculating the degree days of frost it must be remembered that 0°F is 32° of frost. Furthermore, it is better to add up the mean number of degrees of frost for each day or group of days having about the same mean degrees of frost than to make a single calculation using a large number of days and a mean figure for the degrees of frost for the entire period. Days on which the temperature was below freezing for only part of the 24 hours can be ignored unless exceptionally numerous, and excessive refinements in calculation of degree days of frost are neither necessary nor justified. Examples of calculations of degree days of frost follow. Assume a specified day had eight hours below freezing, and the mean temperature for those eight hours was 23°F. The degree days of frost for that day are $8/24 \times 9 = 3$. Suppose the next day had temperatures below freezing for the entire 24 hours, and the mean temperature was 20°F. The degree days of frost for this day are 12. If the next ten days had approximately uniform mean temperature, say - 20°F, and all hours were below freezing, the degree days of frost for the ten days are 520. The total degree days of frost for the 12 - day period described above would be 535. A glance at Figure 2 shows that the curve permits considerable approximation in calculating degree days of frost without seriously affecting the final results. Obviously other factors such as wind, snow, and currents introduce complications difficult to evaluate and not allowed for in the graph. The lowermost end of the curve is none too reliable because freezing weather may exist for a number of days before ice starts to form. Once a layer of ice has begun to form, the curve is much more reliable unless thawing occurs.

Weekly measurements of ice thickness in far northern harbors (BERNIER, 1910, and LOW, 1906) give curves which rise steadily for two-thirds to three-fourths of the total period, flatten off briefly, and then drop abruptly just prior to breakup.

<u>Physical nature and structures of ice</u>--Ice is reported to precipitate as a colloid from water super-cooled by as little as a few thousandths of a degree (BARNES, 1928). The colloidal particles agglomerate and form plate- and spicule-shaped crystals (BARNES, 1928). In calm fresh water, ice forms long

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hexagonal prismatic crystals arranged perpendicular to the water surface. If undisturbed these crystals grow into long pencils equal to the thickness of the ice layer. Freshened sea ice may also develop this structure, but young sea ice is said to consist of an uppermost one-half-inch layer of thin horizontal ice plates about the size of a fingernail with the ice beneath consisting of vertical prismatic crystals (WORDIE and ROBERTS, 1944). Some young fresh-water ice has a similar arrangement. Ice crystals have gliding planes parallel to the base, but experiments show that aggregates of parallel prismatic crystals may yield more readily along the prismatic face than along the base (MATSUYAMA, 1920).

New sea ice usually contains five to 15°/00 salt. Ice formed slowly or in calm weather has less salt than ice formed rapidly or in rough weather. For example, young sea ice formed at 14°F has four to 6°/00 salt, but that formed at - 40°F has ten to 15°/00 (WORDIE and ROBERTS, 1944). As sea water freezes, a network of fresh-water crystals develops, forming pockets which contain salt water. The crystals grow at the expense of this brine, which becomes progressively heavier and more concentrated. Depending upon the temperature, this brine may or may not freeze, and even if it does freeze it thaws readily with rising temperature. Its high salinity and weight enable it to melt a path gradually downward through the ice, and the flushing-out process is facilitated by rising temperature and thawing. In this manner salt-water ice becomes fresh and changes from greasy, streaky and opaque to more or less granular, brittle, and clear, as well as increasing in strength. Hummocking hastens the freshening process by providing cracks for drainage and by lifting the ice above its surroundings so that the brine flushes out more easily.

Arctic sea ice contains three to ten percent air, and fresh-water or brackish-water ice contains about two per cent air. Small air bubbles are spherical, but many of the larger ones are elongated vertically into thread-like tubes. Different horizontal layers of ice may contain differing amounts of air. Usually ice formed quickly or in rough weather contains more air than that formed slowly or in quiet weather (BAJKOV).

Several high-pressure forms of ice are known from laboratory studies, but none has been found in nature (DORSEY, 1940, and SELIGMAN, 1936).

<u>Strength of ice</u>--The strength of ice is dependent upon a wide variety of conditions, some of which will be treated following a simplified consideration of the thickness of ice required for aircraft landings.

Several empirical rules concerning the thickness of ice able to support various loads have been developed. Unfortunately, these do not usually specify the nature of the ice, its conditions of formation, or its environment. A familiar example of such rules are those stating that two inches of ice is considered safe for infantry, four inches for cavalry or light guns, six inches for heavy field guns, and eight inches for loads on sledges weighing not over 1000 lbs per square foot. Blind application of such empirical rules may lead to trouble. The Russians have done considerable work with the loading strength of ice and landings of aircraft thereon. Much of the following material has been derived from their reports (BAJKOV, MOSKATOV, 1938 a and b).

If some data are already available on the various loads borne by ice of known character and thickness, they can be extrapolated, for the required safe thickness of ice is directly proportional to the square root of its tolerable load. Thus, if it is known in a specific locality that a certain thickness of ice, S_1, will bear a load, L_1, then by simple proportion the thickness, S_2, needed to carry a load, L_2, can be calculated as:

$$S_2^2/S_1^2 = L_2/L_1 \text{ or } S_2 = \sqrt{L_2 S_1^2/L_1} \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (2)$$

For aircraft landings, both the static load of the plane and the dynamic load or impact at time of landing must be considered. The usual Russian practice is to take six times the static weight of the plane as safely equivalent to these loads combined. Therefore, to obtain the thickness of ice necessary for a plane landing from data for static loads the formula will be

$$S_2 = \sqrt{(S_1^2 \times 6W_p)L_1} \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (3)$$

in which W_p is the static weight of the plane. If the thickness of ice for landing of a plane of specified weight is already known, the formula can be used in the form first given.

It is known that fresh-water ice is about three times as strong as salt-water ice. This in-troduces a factor 3 in the formula for converting data from fresh-water ice to salt-water ice, thus:

$$S_s = 1.732\sqrt{(S_{fw}^2 \times L_2)/L_1} \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (4)$$

in which S_s = thickness of sea ice; S_{fw} = thickness of fresh-water ice.

From various accumulated data the Russians have developed the following simplified formulas for landings of aircraft with skis:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} S_r &= (15/4)\sqrt{W_t} \\ S_l &= (27/8)\sqrt{W_t} \\ S_s &= (27/4)\sqrt{W_t} \end{aligned}\right\} \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (5)$$

S_r is the thickness of river ice, S_l of lake ice, and S_s of sea ice, in inches, and W_t is the weight of the plane in tons. These formulas apply to ice formed at or below 16°F. For ice formed at higher temperatures the thicknesses should be about 25 per cent greater. Lake ice is generally about ten per cent stronger than river ice. Probably no airplane, even the lightest, should attempt to land on fresh-water ice less than six inches thick. The S_s in the third formula above is for old sea ice, which is stronger than young sea ice. The required thickness of young sea ice is about three times that of river ice.

(See Fig. 3 - page 9)

The curves of Figure 3 have been constructed from the above formulas. For planes on wheels the ice thickness should be about 20 per cent greater. Allowances must be made for major cracks and other structural weaknesses.

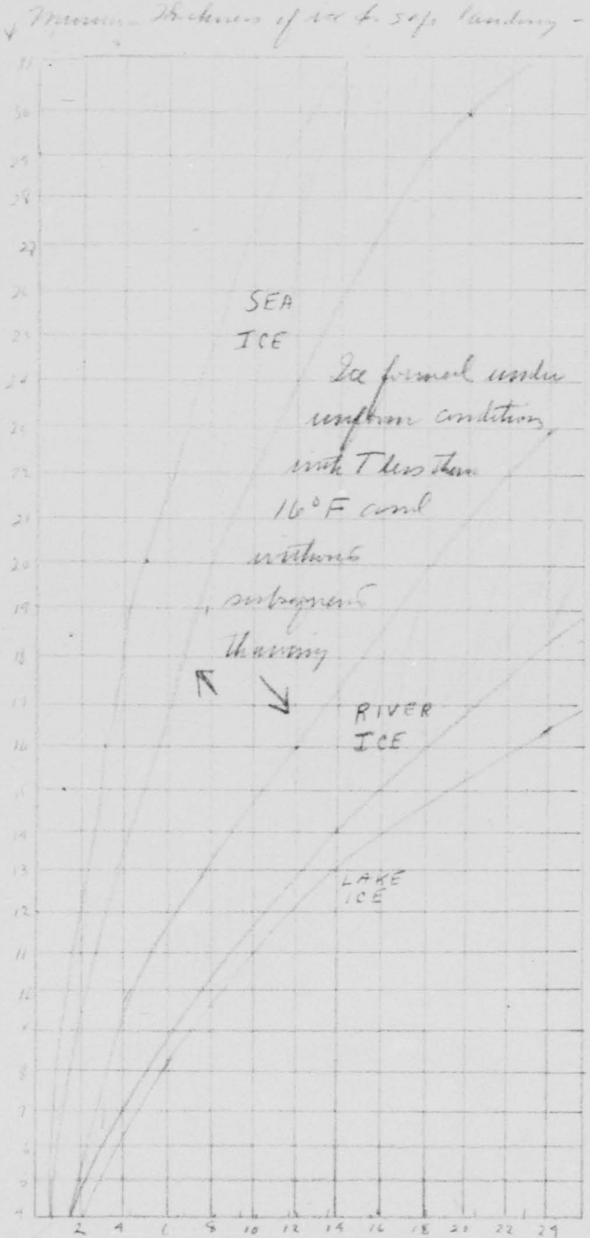


Fig. 3 -- Minimum thickness of ice required for safe landings of aircraft on skis (after U.S. Weather Bureau).

The above data can be checked by the following theoretical calculations. It is known that a roughly circular area with a radius of about 30 meters bears the load of an object the size of an aircraft on the ice surface. On this basis Formula (6) may be used to determine the ice thickness required for a specified load:

$$S_b = (18KP/\pi T^2)\ (1-2r_o/3r) \ldots\ldots (6)$$

in which S_b is the maximum breaking strength taken as 30 kg/cm^2 for fresh-water ice and 15 kg/cm^2 for salt-water ice; K is a coefficient taken at 0.5; r is the radius of a circular plate bearing the load taken at 30 meters; r_o is the radius of circle upon which the load is concentrated -- this is the size of the skis calculated as a circular area; P is weight of the plane in kg; and T is necessary thickness of ice for safe landing, in centimeters.

Substituting the figures for river ice and rearranging we get

$$T_r = \sqrt{3 \times 0.5(1 - 2r_o/3r)6P/3.14(30)}.\ (7)$$

This can be simplified, since $(1 - 2r_o/3r)$ can be taken as unity. Then $T_r = 0.31\sqrt{P}$. This gives thickness of river ice in cm with weight of plane in kg, or $T_r = 3.68\sqrt{P}$ gives thickness in inches with weight in tons. This is very close to the $S_r = 15/4\sqrt{Wt}$ given above, as 15/4 = 3.75. Thus the theoretical and analogical methods check.

Salt makes ice plastic and weak (BRUCE, 1911), and sea ice becomes stronger as it freshens in the manner previously described. Newly formed sea ice less than six inches thick may bend under the weight of a man (BROWN, 1927). It is probably unsafe for heavily loaded sledges and obviously unsuited for plane landings. Most sea ice has a breaking strength of ten to 15 kg/cm^2 in contrast to the 30 kg/cm^2 of fresh-water ice (MOSKATOV, 1938 a and b). The crushing strength

of ice ranges from 327 to 1000 lbs in^2 and increases as the temperature falls, increasing four times between 23° F and 76° F (BAJKOV). Falling temperature, however, leads to contraction and cracking of ice and may weaken an ice layer even though water rises in the cracks and seals them. The tensil strength of ice is about one-third its crushing strength. Vegetation included within the ice makes it weaker.

Ice covered with a thick layer of snow is weaker because it is warmer, and ice becomes much weaker in spring for various reasons treated in more detail elsewhere. An abundance of parallel thread-like air bubbles in some ice decreases its strength considerably.

Ice shows the phenomenon of elastic fatgue and will bend or sag under continual stress (HAYES, 1937). Constant travel of heavy loads over ice causes fatgue and further weakens it by opening and widening cracks. A fast-traveling plan on take-off or landing sends a wave through the ice before it and is followed by another wave. These waves cause fatigue and set up stesses which can be released by boring small holes through the ice (HAYES, 1937). Heavily used runways on ice should be given frequent rest periods to allow recovery from fatigue and sealing of cracks.

<u>Role of snow</u> -- Snow is important with regard to aircraft landins on frozen water bodies because more often than not it constitutes the surficial material. Since it is an excellent insulator it also exerts considerable influence on the rate at which ice forms and the thickness attained.

A common assumption in the North is that heavy snow in the fall means a rapid break-up in spring.

Snow constitutes an extra load on the ice and keeps it warmer, therefore weaker. These disadvantages are partly offset if the snow is well packed. Hard-packed snow does not retard the growth of ice nearly so much as loose snow and has a considerable bearing strength of its own. Wind-packed snow without benefit of thaw may have a bearing strength between 100 and 200 lbs /in2 (BAJKOV). Firm, wind-packed snow of this type is found chiefly in unforested northern areas where strong winds prevail. In such areas the snow tends to be firmly packed throughout, not just on the surface. In other regions a surficial crust on soft fluffy snow may give a misleading impression of the strength of a snow cover.

The snow on areas of ice to be used frequently for landings should be scraped or rolled. Scaping allows a greater thickness of ice to develop, but rolling is preferred in some quarters, possibly because of the bearing strength of firmly-packed snow, or because of unevenness in the underlying ice. In one instance the ice under an area scaped six days before was 16 inches thick and that under a nearby uncleared area was only 12 inches (HAYES, 1937). Air temperatures during this period are not known. Another good reason for clearing snow from the ice is the prevention of slush formed if water gains accessto the snow through cracks or by other means. Several inches of ice are destroyed by formation of the slush, which refreezes slowly even at air temperatures well below zero (HAYES, 1937). If the snow is very thick, water forced up through holes and cracks in the ice forms a layer of slush with the lowermost snow which is entirely hidden by the overlying un-

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affected snow (DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1944). The potential dangers of this situation are obvious. A snow cover on ice constitutes a further hazard by hiding weak spots which might otherwise be apparent from the air. Weak spots in the ice on inland water bodies can sometimes be identified by animal tracks leading up to but not across them. In any case the snow should be cleared from an area larger than that actually needed for operation, so that cracks and holes in the nearby ice have a chance to freeze. Snow should not be piled close to the runway, as it weakens the ice. If the surface of the ice beneath the snow is rough, scaping is obviously out of the question.

Even loose powdery snow changes progressively throughout the season without benefit of thawing. It becomes more granular and better packed. The increase in grain size is due to condensation of moisture from the atmosphere and the transfer of vapor from the vicinity of small grains to larger grains where ice is deposited. This takes place because the vapor pressure around ice grains is inversely proportional to the radius of curvature and is higher around small grains than large ones (SELIGMAN, 1936). The surface of snow in wind-swept regions, although firm, is often rough in detail, owing to the formation of drifts, barchans, and sastrugi. Sastrugi are small ridges of hard-packed snow up to two feet high and then to 15 feet long arranged parallel to the prevailing wind direction. They are capable of upsetting almost any plane on wheels or skis. Barchans are similar ridges lying transverse to the wind.

<u>Nature of ice surface</u> -- The rough surface on sea ice more often limits its use for aircraft operations than thickness or strength. The surface of river and lake ice is usually smoother. Much sea ice is broken, rafted, pushed into hummocks and cracked by tides, winds, and currents in such a way as to make it wholly unsuited for aircraft operations. The open ice pack of summer consisting of separate ice fragments is obviously unsuited for aircraft landings unless some of the floes are exceptionally large. In winter much of this open pack refreezes with a surface that is too rough for aircraft landings until covered with snow. This is true in many of the fiords of East Greenland (WATKINS, 1932). The closed pack may be suitable both winter and summer, although one polar flier has estimated that fully 90 per cent of the Arctic ice pack is unsuitable for aircraft landings (BYRD, 1928). However, there have been many successful landings and take-offs from the Arctic pack, and suitable areas can usually be found (MOSKATOV, 1938 b, and ZUBOV, 1940). Along low lagoon-fringed Arctic shorelines, like the north coast of Alaska, large areas of smooth flat ice are available for winter landings (WILKINS, 1928 a and b).

Springtime melting can make an ice surface very rough. Salty sea ice becomes soft and honey-combed in spring even though the air temperature remains below freezing (DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1944). It is advisable to avoid areas of ice covered with melt water because the surface beneath is likely to be pitted and rough. However, it is true that melt water standing on ice is an indication of the soundness of that ice. As thawing progresses the water disappears into the ice, indicating that it is honeycombed and therefore weak and unreliable (DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE), 1944. After the melt water runs off, the ice surface is dry, white, soft, and sticky. Sometimes in spring, water on the ice refreezes surficially leaving a layer of slush beneath. This bad condition is to be expected

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following a cold snap during break-up.

Fresh water, particularly in lakes, freezes to a firm smooth surface, but rivers may have areas of very rough ice if the current is swift and and early ice has been broken up prior to final freezing. Ice on rivers may be dangerously thin over areas of fast-flowing water because of erosion on the underside. The surface on newly formed sea ice is sticky even at low temperatures, and sledges, skis, and other sliding surfaces do not move over it easily (BRUCE, 1911). The Russians have been able to produce smooth surfaces on some areas of ice by pumping water onto the surface. This is likely to be unsatisfactory if the snow cover is at all heavy, for the snow and water form a slush which freezes slowly.

Melting and breakup -- Ice and snow are melted by radiation from the sun and by heat conduction from the air, rocks, and water. Another less commonly recognized mode of melting is by condensation of warm moist air. This can be an important factor, for the moisture so condensed melts up to 7-½ times its own weight in snow (LIGHT, 1941).

Heat is more readily transferred through air by eddy diffusion than by molecular conduction. Thus, melting is likely to be greater with a wind than with calm air, and moist wind is a better melting agent than dry wind of the same temperature because of the melting caused by condensation. Cooling by evaporation in the case of dry winds helps to make it less efficient as a melting agent. Pressure facilitates melting by lowering the melting point, but below - 7.6°F (-22°C) pressure will no longer cause melting.

In spring, as the snow on the surface melts, the ice is covered with water. With continued thawing the ice becomes honeycombed with passages and holes into which the surface water drains.

Sea ice less than a year old is still somewhat salty and melts more readily than the older saltfree floes. It also honeycombs extensively as it melts. In spring, land-fast sea ice usually melts first near shore because of the relatively warm water which runs onto it from the land. Wind, waves, currents, and rivers aid break-up and melting by mechanical means.

In spring, lake ice "candles". That is, it separates into long pencil-like crystals by melting of intercrystal films (BUCHANAN, 1908). These crystals slide past each other easily, and ice two feet thick may not bear the weight of a man. In spring, extreme caution must be used in making aircraft landings on lakes.

Break-up on rivers usually occurs three or four weeks after the mean air temperature has risen above 32°F. Ice on lakes breaks up two or three weeks later, and sea ice may break up about this same time.

Operations on ice -- Landings on ice are easier to execute than take-offs swing to unevenesses in the ice surface. Planes operating on crusted snow should be careful not to break through the crust in turning.

Frequent measurements of ice thickness under and around a landing area should be made in spring, or even daily throughout the period of operation if the ice overlies flowing water. Measurements can be made by boring a hole through the ice with an auger. The lower part of such a hole is likely to be cone-shaped, so a hook or L-shaped rod should be used to measure thickness of the ice adjacent to the hole (HAYES, 1937). Measurements made directly in the hole are likely to be an error. The breakup may be preceded by a rapid thinning of the ice, though break-ups can and do occur without any great amount of previous thinning. In high Arctic latitudes ice airdromes could be operated the year around, but any heavily used runway on ice should be given frequent periods of rest to permit recovery from fatigue and sealing of cracks.

Other things to be kept in mind are the notoriously poor depth perception in snow-covered terrain, and the tendency of skis to freeze immediately to ice or snow.

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Present Danish Policy with Respect to the DEFENSE OF GREENLAND.

AC/S, A-3 — 21 March 1947
Attn: Colonel Chick

1

AC/S, A-2 — Col Adams/ch/2223

1. In response to the verbal request made to this office by the Operations Division of A-3, A-2 has completed a study of the current relation between U. S. and Denmark and Greenland in an effort to anticipate any modification of the Defense of Greenland Agreement that would influence the conduct of Operation Nanook during the summer of 1947.

2. The Defense of Greenland Agreement in brief is as follows: By agreement dated 9 April 1941 between the United States and Denmark, the United States undertook the responsibility of defending Greenland from Axis aggression and for that purpose received the right to construct and operate necessary bases. This agreement is to remain in force until it is agreed that the present dangers to the peace and security of the American continent have passed. Thereafter, following consultation relative to modification or termination of the agreement, either party may give notice of its intention to terminate the agreement. At the expiration of twelve months after receipt of such notice, the base agreement shall cease to be in force.

3. The War Department in coordination with the State Department has advised this office that no notice of intention to terminate or modify this agreement has been received by the United States.

4. Greenland, along with Iceland and the Svalbard Archipelago are of tremendous strategic importance defensively and offensively in the plans of operations conceived for the conduct of trans polar air warfare. The three areas are equally important in the plans of the United States and of the Soviet Union as they lie astride the great circle route between the industrial area of the Great Lakes and Eurasia; the three areas are all property of Scandinavian nations whose prime desire is to avoid becoming implicated in any East-West competition for bases or in any possible future war.

5. Since the end of the war and the reestablishment of Danish sovereignty, Denmark has become most uneasy over the Defense of Greenland outlined above. While the present government of Denmark is still oriented toward the Western Democracies, Denmark still feels tied nationally to her Scandinavian neighbors. To make permanent the provisions of the Defense of Greenland, i.e. grant the U.S. long term base rights in Greenland, might expose Denmark to Soviet demands for Bornholm or even for bases in North Greenland; or might expose Norway to pressing Soviet demands for joint defensive installations in the

Present Danish Policy with Respect to the DEFENSE OF GREENLAND.

1 (cont)

in the Svalbard Islands or Sweden to claims on her Baltic Islands.

6. In November 1946, the Danish government intimated that the time had come for a discussion of the Defense of Greenland Agreement, but, to date, no formal action has been initiated. The following hypothetical courses of action are available to Denmark for settlement of the United States-Greenland base agreement:

a. The Outright Sale of Greenland to the U.S.
b. Long-term Lease of Bases to the U.S.
c. Granting the U.S. continued use of Greenland until U.S. forces are out of Europe.
d. Continuing Pressure for U.S. Evacuation.
e. Outright abrogation of the Agreement.
f. Maintaining the status quo.

There is at the moment no indication that Denmark will do other than continue to exert pressure to force the U.S. to evacuate. This action will give the Soviets no legitimate justification for counter demands in Scandinavia.

WILLIAM A. ADAMS
Colonel, AC
Deputy, AC/S, A-2

1 Incl:
Political Situation with Respect
U.S. Bases in Greenland.

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HEADQUARTERS STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2

POLITICAL SITUATION WITH RESPECT
TO UNITED STATES BASES IN GREENLAND

21 March 1947

I. Background.

The recent political discussions between the United States and Denmark in regard to Greenland are based on the Defense of Greenland Agreement signed on the 9th of April 1941 by representatives of the United States and the King of Denmark. The major items of that agreement are as follows:

1. The United States recognizes the sovereignty of the King of Denmark over Greenland and accepts the responsibility of the maintenance of its present status.

2. The United States is accorded the right to construct, maintain, and operate landing fields, seaplane facilities, and appropriate radio and meteorological installations.

3. The United States is furthermore authorized to establish and improve harbors, roads, communications and housing, and to have exclusive jurisdiction over these defense areas as long as the agreement shall last, although some sovereignty over the areas is retained by the King of Denmark.

4. The Agreement is to last: "Until it is agreed that the present dangers to the peace and security of the American Continent have passed. Modification or termination of the Agreement will be the subject of consultation between the Government of the United States and the Government of Denmark. After due consultation has taken place each party shall have the right to give the other party notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. At the expiration of a 12-month period following such a notice by either party the Agreement shall cease to be in force."

II. Denmark's Current Attitude Towards the United States.

Since the end of the War the Danish attitude, although openly cooperative, has been one of fear and distrust of possible encroachment by the United States upon the sovereignty of the Denmark Government over Greenland. The underlying causes of this attitude may be traced to the following trends:

1. Because of Denmark's physical proximity to the USSR, the

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only State in Europe since the war which has a proven foreign policy of expansionism, Denmark's foreign policy in regard to Russia has been to cultivate her good-will. There is a fear apparent in the attitude of the Scandinavian Bloc, of which Denmark is a member, that any extension of United States controls in Greenland would result in the establishment of retaliating bases by Russia in the Scandinavian area. This attitude will be accentuated when United States occupation forces leave Europe.

2. There has been evidences of intense nationalism developing in Denmark since the war. Her inability during World War II to defend her sovereignty has emphasized her national pride and fear of foreign encroachment. With Iceland's declaration of independence and the projected plebiscite of the Faroe Islands, it is apparent to the Denmark Government that Greenland will remain its only loyal overseas possession and Denmark is determined that no foreign power will impair her control. National pride, fear of losing control over Greenland, and the potential threat of Russian retaliation are, therefore, the basis of Denmark's present attitude toward the perpetuation of United States influence in Greenland.

III. Difficulties encountered in negotiating present agreement over Weather Installations.

1. Original proposals, agreed on by the representatives of the Greenland Government and the United States Army and presented to the Danish Government in May 1946, included the following stipulations:

a. The following stations will be owned and operated by the United States. Wherever possible, however, and in accordance with the rapidity of the training program, Greenlandish or Danish personnel will be substituted for United States personnel:

(1) Cape Adelaer	(4) Prince Christian's Sound
(2) Kangerdlugssuak	(5) Skjoldugen
(3) Narsak	(6) Walrus Bay

b. The Danish owned and operated stations utilizing equipment lent by the United States Army will be as follows:

(1) Angmagssalik	(7) Kutdligssat
(2) Egedesminde	(8) Sukkertoppen
(3) Godthaab	(9) Umanak
(4) Holsteinsborg	(10) Upernavik
(5) Jakobshavn	(11) Thule
(6) Daneborg	(12) Frederikshaab

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c. The United States Army will utilize weather reports from all these stations and responsibility for collection of the reports will be charged to the Greenland Administration which will make the information available to U.S. personnel at Narsarssuak.

d. The United States Army, according to the Defense of Greenland Agreement, holds the Greenland Administration responsible for the security of U.S. property. The Greenland Administration is obligated to account for such property and to relinquish it upon demand to the U.S. Army. Furthermore, the U.S. Army will continue to exert operational control over technical functions manned by Danish personnel.

2. At the same time that the above proposal was being presented to the Danish Government in Copenhagen, the USSR made two counter-moves which tended to improve the relations between the USSR and Denmark and depreciate relations between Denmark and the United States. These were:

a. Proved friendliness to the Scandinavian bloc by Soviet evacuation of Bornholm Island.

b. On 29 May, at the invitation of Russia, a Danish trade delegation, headed by Prince Axel, proceeded to Moscow with as its announced objective the formation of a trade agreement mutually beneficial to the USSR and Denmark. In this agreement Denmark was to deliver to the Russian Zone in Germany corn, livestock, horses, and fish in exchange for foodstuffs, fertilizer, oil cake, and wood pulp. The exchange will amount in value to 100,000,000 Kronar ($30,000,000).

c. In conjunction with these developments the Russians attempted to exert pressure on the Danes by issuing many unfavorable reports of the U.S. activities in Copenhagen in Communist controlled press reports.

3. In spite of these difficulties, an agreement was reached on the 7 June 1946, providing for the operation and manning of the 18 Greenland Weather Stations to be effective until 30 June 1947.

IV. Implications of the Agreement of 7 June 1946.

1. Modification to the Greenland Agreement was not effected but these implications are obvious:

a. The new contract is in the form of a letter address-

ed to the Governor of Greenland from the Commanding General, Newfoundland Base Command. No mention is made of the Danish Government in the contract, nor does the signature of the mother country appear. In other words, the Danish Government gave its tacit approval, but cannot be considered a participant to the contract.

b. According to the contract, the Danish personnel will be paid by the Greenland Administration, rather than the U.S. Army. The U.S. Army, therefore, loses its financial responsibility with the exception of such items as maintenance of buildings, equipment and power supplies. The apparent purpose of this modification was to enable the Danish Government to proclaim to the diplomatic world its financial independence from foreign assistance in the control of its weather stations.

c. Arrangements were made for the instruction of Danish personnel by U.S. Army technical personnel in the operation of the Greenland Weather Stations.

d. No mention was made in the negotiations of the status of the US Military bases (BW-1, BW-8, BE-2), or of the status of the Thule Air Base then in the first stages of construction.

e. A desire to have the stations manned by Danes as soon as possible was included.

f. Discussion of the sale of United States weather and communications equipment was strictly avoided.

2. Since this new contract has been in effect the training of Danish personnel has proceeded satisfactorily. The Danish nationals have taken over the complete operation of the weather station at Walrus Bay and Prince Christian Sound. The only weather stations completely manned by United States personnel are:

Narsarssuak (BW-1)
Sondre Stromfjord (BW-8)
Ikatek (BE-2)
Simiutak (BW-3)
Fredrericksdahl (U.S. Navy)
Cruncher Island (BW-9)

The latter station will be manned by U.S. personnel until completely replaced by Danes. The landing strip at Thule

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has been completed and a U.S. civilian weather bureau station is installed there.

V. Extension of Weather Service.

1. Currently there are 18 weather stations in Greenland, within an area inclosed by the 65th and 85th parallel and the 0 to 90th meridians. There are no weather stations north of the 77th parallel. A vast stretch of Arctic area, from Ellesmore Island to Jan Mayen, has no forecasting facilities. Six sites are recommended by the 8th Weather Group for this area. Although these proposed stations are necessary for our national defense and the improvement of our civil air transport, it is likely that Denmark will not approve their establishment in view of the sensitive relationship of the Scandinavian countries to Russia and Denmark's revived national pride. Even the non-military operation of the U.S. Weather Bureau station at Thule is looked upon with suspicion by the Danish Government and it is likely that she will demand complete manning by Danish personnel.

VI. Scientific Expeditions in Greenland.

1. One method whereby the United States could regain ground lost in Danish good-will at Copenhagen would be to participate in the scientific expeditions in which the Danish Government has lately shown a revived interest. The Danish Government is concerned with the scientific and strategic importance of Greenland.

2. The Peary Island expedition is one of the most important of these expeditions planned. The expedition is to consist of 15 scientists to undertake studies of Arctic botany, geology, seismography, and archeology. It is also designed to undertake magnetic and cosmic ray observations. The base for these operations is to be established at Independence Fjord. The Danish Government has not as yet approved the project. It may ask the United States to furnish financial assistance and weather technicians although fears of political repercussions may prevent the request.

3. Three important advantages would accrue to the U.S. in participating in this expedition:

a. The U.S. would obtain additional important weather information.

b. It could check on the nationals inhabiting this area.

c. It would strengthen its position with the Danish Government.

VII. Political Attitude of Native Greenland Population.

1. It is unlikely that the native Greenland population will reflect any other attitude than that of the Danish Government. The effects of the American occupation of Greenland were practically nil since the U.S. personnel were strictly segregated in accordance with the request of the Danish Government. Due to the strict control by Denmark over trade, travel, and the intermingling of natives with foreign elements other than Danish, the Greenland natives have retained a loyalty to Denmark and they reflect the Danish attitude with regard to the U.S., Great Britain, and Soviet Russia.

VIII. Strategic Importance of Greenland to the United States.

The strategic importance of Greenland to the U.S. may be summarized by the following points:

1. Greenland lies directly across the Great Circle route between the industrial heart of the U.S. and Spitsbergen and Eurasia. It is thus a potential bastion of U.S. defenses. Located approximately 2000 miles from the concentrated industrial complex in the Great Lakes area, warning devices in Greenland could give 30 to 45 minutes warning of the approach of supersonic missiles. A ring of outer defenses in Greenland could possibly be effective in neutralizing such attacks. Further, Greenland used as a base of operations of very heavy bombardment aircraft and long range guided missiles places the critical areas of Eurasia within range for retaliatory attacks.

2. Greenland presents great potentialities for the development of a series of refueling bases for submarines and small surface craft of the U.S. Navy in the year around ice-free shore between Sukkertoppen and Cape Farewell and Cape Brewster in the southeast which is ice-free from June to November.

3. As a source of weather information influencing air and naval operations in the North Atlantic, Greenland is most important.

IX. Conclusions:

1. Because of Soviet influence, that is, the fear existent in the Scandinavian Bloc of Soviet infiltration, and because of the revived nationalism of the Denmark Government, indications point to a closing of the door to U.S. activities in Greenland;

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this has undoubtedly been delayed by Denmark's lack of trained personnel and the vast expenditures involved in taking over the U.S. controlled weather and communications installations in Greenland.

2. There are indications that the U.S. will attempt to urge upon the Danish Government long term agreements in regard to air and naval bases in Greenland under sole jurisdiction of the U.S., together with such subsidiary services and outlying posts as may be deemed vital to national defence. This attitude indicates that the sale of U.S. equipment to the Danish Government will be postponed indefinitely.

3. The Danish attitude has been characterized, first, by her anxiety to assume weather control; second, by the refusal of Denmark to become a signatory of the Copenhagen Agreement; and finally, the intense opposition of the press in the Scandinavian Bloc to continued occupation of bases in Greenland by the U.S. However, there are late indications that the Danish Government would prefer a revision of the Defense of Greenland Agreement rather than an outright abrogation of it.

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BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE US MILITARY ACADEMY

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Cadet A. H. Luehman

The

United States Military Academy

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Officers of the United States Regular Army obtain their commissions in one of the three ways: by appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point and qualification by graduation therefrom after a four year course of study and training; by appointment from civil life and qualification on examination; by appointment from the army and qualification on examination. Of the 12,241 commissioned officers authorized for the Regular Army today (1929), only about 3,600 on the active list obtained their commissions by the first of the methods enumerated above. This first class of officers is considered by military students a most important one, for by education and training the graduates of the United States Military Academy are equipped to set and to maintain the standards of the Service.

Historical Background of West Point, the Place.

Years before the Military Academy was established, West Point was the scene of stirring events. During the Revolutionary War, West Point was what is termed a key point—it controlled navigation on the Hudson River. Had the British forces that held New York been able to join hands with the British troops that pushed south from Canada, the colonists would have been cut in two and their fighting strength crippled. West Point thus became a strategic point of vital importance to the success of the American cause.

Early in the War, the Americans constructed Forts Montgomery and Clinton five miles below West Point at the mouth of Popolopen Creek, and Fort Constitution on Constitution Island across the river. These forts were intended to deny the British access to the Highlands west of here, for a short distance back in the hills, at the Forest of Dean Mine and other places, the Americans were turning out war

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supplies that were of great importance to General Washington's forces. The three forts, however, were poorly located, for they were so low that the defenders were at a disadvantage. In August, 1777, the British forces under Sir Henry Clinton captured these forts. The Highlands were thus exposed to invasion, but Arnold's timely defeat of the British forces under Burgoyne, at Saratoga, caused Clinton to abandon his expedition. After having occupied the territory as far north as West Point for a period of twenty days, Clinton's troops withdrew to New York. The Americans then realized that to defend the Highlands they would have to erect strong fortifications at West Point. In January, 1778, upon the recommendations of General Sterling and Governor Clinton, General Parson's brigade occupied West Point, and immediately began to build the fortifications. American troops have garrisoned West Point continuously ever since that date.

Navigation on the Hudson had to be controlled. The Americans determined to stop the passage of ships by stretching a heavy chain across the river, and to emplace batteries to protect the chain. The chain was made at the Sterling Iron Works, taken to the Hudson River near Newburgh, floated down the river on logs, and on April 30, 1778, anchored in place at the sharp bend in the narrowest part of the river between Constitution Island and West Point. Part of this historic chain is now among the relics on Trophy Point. So far as we know, it was never tested by the attempt of a British vessel to break through, for the strength of the West Point garrison and the growing fortifications disarranged the British plans for invasion.

Though the batteries to protect the chain were emplaced before the chain was stretched, little was accomplished on the other defensive works at West Point until Kosciusko reported for duty as engineer officer. Under Kosciusko the work started under General Putnam went vigorously forward. One of the forts, designed by General Putnam and later named in his honor, was quickly completed. It now

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stands, as rebuilt in 1905 according to the original design, on the hill overlooking the Cadet Chapel. As a result of Kosciusko's untiring efforts, the fortification, now called Fort Clinton, on the northeast corner of the present cadet camp, was completed and garrisoned in June, 1778. It was originally named Fort Arnold in honor of General Benedict Arnold. Between the summer of 1778 and the spring of 1780, under Kosciusko's skillful guidance, the Continental forces completed the fortifications around West Point.

The summer of 1780 was a critical time in our history. British troop movements so clearly indicated an attack on West Point that General Washington ordered large numbers of troops to concentrate here to prevent the British from cutting off New England. The Americans were tired of war. The public treasury was empty. The Continental paper currency, always really worthless, had for a long time been kept near par by means of laws and bayonets, but it was rapidly depreciating. The ranks of the army were filled with youths who had been given a $1,500 bonus for a nine months enlistment. Because there were no public funds, hundreds of officers had exhausted their personal means to buy food and supplies for their men. These, and many other similar conditions, caused General Washington to say: "There has never been, throughout the war, a stage when public dissatisfaction had been so general and so alarming."

a. On page 2, 4th line, delete that portion beginning "In August 1777" and extending to the end of the paragraph, and substitute the following:

In October, 1777, a British force under Sir Henry Clinton captured these forts. The Highlands were thus exposed to invasion. Of greater import was the fact that, by that victory, the British had removed one of the most formidable obstacles to their control of the Hudson. Apparently, their plan of severing New England from the other colonies and then defeating the colonial forces in detail was on the brink of success. Clinton's forces were occupying the river territory as far north as West Point, and his advanced elements had carried out destructive raids as far north as Kingston. At that critical juncture, Gates' command defeated the British forces moving down from the north under Burgoyne to join hands with Clinton. Credit for that victory, Freeman's Farm, belongs to Benedict Arnold, whose leadership and driving initiative, turned a doubtful contest into an overwhelming British defeat. Burgoyne was forced to surrender at Saratoga, October 17, and the British plan collapsed. Clinton withdrew to New York.

The British effort had at last made clear to the Americans the necessity of properly defending the Highlands, and above all, of guarding West Point, key to control of the Hudson, with strong fortifications. In January, 1778, upon the recommendations of General Stirling and Governor Clinton, General Parson's brigade occupied West Point, and immediately began to construct strong defensive works. From that date to the present, American troops have continuously garrisoned West Point. (C., No. 1, B. H. B., U. S. M. A., 1931.)

stands, as rebuilt in 1905 according to the original design, on the hill overlooking the Cadet Chapel. As a result of Kosciusko's untiring efforts, the fortification, now called Fort Clinton, on the northeast corner of the present cadet camp, was completed and garrisoned in June, 1778. It was originally named Fort Arnold in honor of General Benedict Arnold. Between the summer of 1778 and the spring of 1780, under Kosciusko's skillful guidance, the Continental forces completed the fortifications around West Point.

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The British were aware of this unrest. They saw that a successful blow upon the American Gibraltar at West Point might easily end the war. Moreover, Sir Henry Clinton, the British Commander, knew that the capture of West Point would checkmate the possibility of an American attack upon the British stronghold at New York. Through his adjutant, Major John André, he had for some time been getting information from an American who called himself "Gustavus." The value of the information furnished by "Gustavus" had led Clinton to surmise that his informant was none other than Major General Benedict Arnold. When Arnold, who had long sought command of the garrison at

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West Point, was assigned, on August 3, 1780, to command the post, Clinton's plans matured rapidly.

Arnold's grievances, real and imaginary, had estranged him from the American cause. He was convinced that the Revolution could not succeed. The time was most propitious for decisive action. After Arnold assumed command at West Point, his correspondence with Major André became more rapid and regular; within five days he suggested that André meet with him to arrange the terms for the surrender of West Point.

The meeting was soon arranged. At night, in a sheltered cove on the west bank of the Hudson near Haverstraw, André and Arnold met, agreed upon terms, and completed the plans. Fortunately for the American cause, some American sympathizers accidently captured André at Tarrytown and, from papers in his possession, discovered that plot. André had by Arnold's orders removed his British uniform while he was within the American lines, so he was tried and later executed as a spy. Arnold fled to New York before his treachery became known, and got safely away to England. There he ended his days, shunned by the British and despised by the Americans for whom he had often risked his life in battle—a lonely, tragic figure whose brilliant career had been ruined by his treason. On his deathbed, Arnold had his wife bring his Continental uniform—all that remained to him of his former greatness. He died with the old uniform clasped in his arms.

From the time of Arnold's treason to the end of the Revolution, West Point remained securely in the hands of the Americans. As the war dragged on to its close, the action shifted to other scenes, and West Point was not again seriously threatened. It remained an important post, however, and at one time or another practically all of the famous Revolutionary generals served here.

We may judge what West Point was like in these early days by picturing the fortifications. Fort Putnam was the most imposing work. It was protected by a series of four strong re-

doubts on the hilltops to the southwest, and by Fort Webb and Fort Wyllys to the south. Fort Webb occupied the present site of the observatory; Fort Wyllys was on the ridge southeast of Lusk Reservoir dam. On the Plain, Fort Sherburne was on Trophy Point, and Fort Clinton on the site of the present summer camp. Near the river were three batteries; one near the north end of the present railway tunnel, one at Gee's Point, and one opposite where Memorial Hall now stands. At the southern end of the Post, near the present Cavalry Drill Ground, Fort Meigs completed the system. All of these forts, redoubts, and batteries were manned by detachments from the main garrison, which was encamped on the plain. Sentries guarded their posts, mounted couriers came and went with dispatches, supply wagons rumbled over the roads, and the troops daily performed their military exercises and drills. The West Point of those days was intensely alive and active.

After hostilities ceased, the final disposition of West Point was in doubt for some years. From a military viewpoint, its importance as a defensive position rapidly faded. The necessity for maintaining a strong garrison at West Point ended, and, in fact, soon became impossible, for after the war the American forces quickly disbanded. In 1780, General Washington established a small engineer school at West Point, where organization plans and gunnery experiments were tried out on the plain. Except for the small detachment stationed here in connection with this school, the place was deserted. By January, 1784, the army numbered less than 700 men; and in June of that same year Congress passed this illuminating bit of legislation: "......Standing armies in time of peace are inconsistent with the principles of Republican Governments, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and generally converted into destructive engines for establishing despotism......the commanding officer is hereby directed to discharge the troops now in the service of the United States except twenty-five privates to guard stores at Fort Pitt and fifty-five to guard stores at West Point......"

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The occupation of West Point during the Revolutionary War, and its continued occupation by the military forces thereafter, brought action by one Stephen Moore, of Caswell county, North Carolina, who was the owner of the land. After several years of claims for damages caused by the occupation of the site by the military, Moore petitioned the government, asking that the United States purchase West Point. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, reported favorably on this petition June 10, 1790. Congress acted promptly on Hamilton's report, and by an Act approved July 5, 1790, authorized "to be purchased for the use of the United States the whole or such part of that tract of land situate in the State of New York, commonly called West Point, as shall be by him (the President) judged requisite for the purpose of such fortifications and garrisons as may be necessary for the defense of the same."

Thus did the place, West Point, come permanently into the possession of the government.

Legal Establishment of the United States Military Academy.

Even during these years when West Point was virtually abandoned by troops, plans were under way for the establishment of a national military school; and West Point, because of its historical associations and its natural advantages (according to the vision of the period) was the only place considered as a site.

These plans had long been under consideration. The earliest proposal for a national military school came from General Henry Knox, in May, 1776. His plans were indorsed by Colonel Alexander Hamilton and approved by General Washington. Later in the same year, a Congressional committee urgently recommended the establishment of a Military Academy, but Congress took no effective action. In 1783, after the end of hostilities, General Washington submitted recommendations which included a detailed plan for the establishment of a national Military Academy at West Point.

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In his presidential message to Congress in 1793, Washington again referred to this plan, and finally, in 1794, secured the passage of a law which created the legal basis on which the Military Academy was later formally established. This law created the grade of "cadet" in our army and provided for the instruction of cadets. For nearly twenty years General Washington had steadfastly supported the plan to establish a Military Academy, and he did more than anyone else to carry out that plan. The founder of the Military Academy was General Washington.

In 1794, the War Department established a small military school at West Point. The government paid for all books and other equipment necessary for the instruction of cadets. Though a fire in 1796 destroyed the school building, books, and equipment, instruction continued in another building. In 1798, Congress increased the number of cadetships to fifty-six and provided for the pay of cadets as follows, "cadets, ten dollars, and two rations per day"; and authorized the president "to appoint a number, not exceeding four, teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers." At this stage in the developnent of the Military Academy, Congress had authorized a school, but it had not specifically provided for school buildings or for assembling cadets at West Point. Only cadets attached to troops stationed at West Point attended the school. It soon became evident that the school needed further legislation to provide for regular and systematic instruction of all the authorized cadets.

An Act of Congress signed by the President on March 16, 1802, established the Military Academy as a permanent national institution. The pertinent sections of this Act read as follows:

> Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the

pay, rank and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other assistant engineers,-with the pay, rank and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets with the pay of sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day; and the President of the United States is, in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, and so that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the said corps when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and cadets of the said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the principal engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, shall have the superintendence of the said military academy, under the direction of the President of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at the public expense, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of the said institution.

The facilities sanctioned by the acts of 1794 and 1798 were now provided. This Act of March 16, 1802, provided the legislative fulfillment of plans that revolutionary patriots had fostered for the establishment of a national Military Academy.

Be it noted, however, that the institution above provided was purely a small engineer corps school. The "cadets" attached to the engineer troops were the only students in the new military academy. Other cadets, as those attached to the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, were not eligible for admission. The United States Military Academy had not yet begun to take its final form.

Early Years of the United States Military Academy, 1802-1817.

The "gentlemen cadets" who, under the legislation previous to that of 1802, had been studying at West Point became in that year absorbed into the newly authorized Military Academy, and continued their studies as before. Instruction was elementary and suffered from frequent interruptions, lack of regulation and lack of discipline. The handful of cadets could with difficulty be forced to apply themselves to their studies, which at that time included mathematics, fortifications, artillery, surveying, and French. The Academy was regarded as a scientific school for the education of future officers in the Corps of Engineers. Few of the authorized number of cadets had been appointed and many of those who were appointed failed to graduate. There were no entrance examinations, no age limit, no law that required cadets to attend the Academy, and no system in the government of the student body. In fact, the plans to create a real school for junior officers were pressed with so little vigor that by 1812 the Military Academy practically ceased to exist. Funds for the maintenance of the institution were not provided, the officer instructors were used for duties elsewhere, and cadets did not report, so that at one time in this year (1812) the Military Academy had neither instructors nor students.

Confronted by this situation, Congress, in an Act approved April 29, 1812, provided for the reorganization of the Military Academy. The pertinent provisions are as follows:

> Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the military academy shall consist of the corps of engineers, and the following professors, in addition to the teachers of the French language and drawing already provided, viz: one professor of natural and experimental philosophy....one professor of mathematics... one professor of the art of engineering in all its branches.....; each of the foregoing professors to have an assistant professor, which assistant professor shall be taken from the most prominent characters of the officers or cadets.....
>
> Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the cadets heretofore appointed in the service of the United States, whether

> of artillery, cavalry, riflemen or infantry, or that may in future be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall at no time exceed two hundred and fifty: that they may be attached at the discretion of the President of the United States, as students to the military academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof; that they shall be arranged into companies of non-commissioned officers and privates, according to the directions of the commandant of engineers, and be officered from the same corps, for the purposes of military instruction; that there shall be added to each company of cadets four musicians; and the said corps shall be trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer, and officer; be encamped at least three months of each year, and taught all the duties incident to a regular camp: that the candidates for cadets be not under the age of fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years; that each cadet, previously to his appointment by the president of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that he shall sign articles, with the consent of his parents or guardian, by which he shall engage to serve five years, unless sooner discharged; and all such cadets shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments now allowed by law to cadets in the corps of engineers.
>
> Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any cadet shall receive a regular degree from the academical staff, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform:........
>
> Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for erecting buildings, and for providing an apparatus, a library and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses as may be necessary and proper, in the judgment of the President of the United States, for such an institution.

Even this legislation failed to accomplish much good. It is important as a great step toward changing the young institution from a purely engineer school into an academy for all branches of the service, and as a step toward indicating

the nature of the final organization. Real leadership was necessary, however, to make these provisions effective.

The Superintendency of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer.

Up to 1815 one of the many difficulties that beset the youthful Military Academy was administration. By law, the chief of the Corps of Engineers was the Superintendent. As he was often necessarily on duty elsewhere, the senior engineer officer at West Point was left to carry out the policies of his chief. The awkwardness of this arrangement interfered seriously with the smooth running of the Academy. In 1815 the War Department established the position of Superintendent as a separate office. The order that put this change into effect prescribed that the Superintendent should reside at West Point, and that no officer senior to him should be assigned to duty at the Academy.

Under this order, the first Superintendent appointed was Brevet Major Sylvanus Thayer. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a graduate of the Military Academy, had served through the War of 1812; and, at the time of his appointment, had recently returned from studying military schools in Europe. His breadth of vision, human sympathy, knowledge of educational purposes and methods, and enthusiasm, all contributed to qualify him for his new appointment. He assumed the Superintendency July 28, 1817.

Immediately after he became Superintendent, Major Thayer organized the Corps of Cadets into a two company battalion with suitable cadet officers. Within a year, he created the office of Commandant of Cadets, and appointed a tactical instructor to that position. Shortly afterwards, Major Thayer had all classes divided into small sections for academic instruction, inaugurated daily marks and weekly reports of marks, and established the system of transferring cadets to higher or lower sections according to their demonstrated ability. He started the arrangement of cadets in relative rank according to class standing. In the sixteen years that he

was Superintendent, Major Thayer made the struggling young school into a world famous institution.

His measures produced notable changes in the Corps of Cadets. Previously, cadets lived much as did their friends in civilian institutions. Military discipline had troubled them very little. As a result of the regulations Major Thayer enforced, the cadets organized a committee to defend what they considered their rights. They were apparently determined to take a hand in the management of the Academy. Major Thayer finally had several cadets tried by court-martial for insubordination. Upon the completion of the first case, someone questioned the right of a court-martial to try a cadet. After much deliberation, the court decided that it had no jurisdiction over cadets. It looked for a while as though the cadets would win their point, but the Attorney General ruled that the Corps of Cadets formed a part of the land forces of the United States, and that cadets were subject to the Articles of War and to trial by court-martial. President Monroe confirmed this ruling, and it has been in effect ever since. As soon as the cadets realized that they were really part of the Army, they had no grounds for disregarding Army discipline. Thus Major Thayer was responsible for establishing the high standard of discipline of which West Point is now justly proud.

One accomplishment of Colonel Thayer deserves special mention. In the early nineteenth century, educational institutions of the country centered their attention almost exclusively upon training young men for the ministry or for the practice of law. Colonel Thayer made of the Military Academy a scientific college which was then almost alone in its field in America, which provided trained engineers for the engineering problems of the rapidly growing country, and which held this preeminence until recent times. He should be remembered not only for his lasting influence on the Military Academy, but also as one of the outstanding pioneer educators in the history of our country.

The United States Military Academy, 1833-1866.

July 1, 1833, Colonel Thayer, after sixteen years as Superintendent, was relieved. His work at West Point was finished. In perspective today the student at West Point realizes how well it was done. The principles of organization, training, discipline, and teaching which he inaugurated have served ever since as the guiding forces in the progressive development of the institution. He stands today as the "Father" of the Military Academy.

Few noteworthy changes in the organization and regulations of the Military Academy occurred in the years immediately following Colonel Thayer's relief. By an Act of Congress approved July 5, 1838, provision was made for a Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, and also for cadet engagement to serve eight years instead of five. And by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1843, new regulations were provided for cadetships, as follows:

> Provided, That hereafter in all cases of appointment of cadets to the West Point Academy, the individual selection shall be an actual resident of the congressional district of the State or Territory, or District of Columbia, from which the appointment purports to be made: And provided further, That the number of cadets by appointment hereafter to be made, shall be limited to the number of representatives and delegates in Congress, and one for the District of Columbia, and that each congressional and territorial district and District of Columbia, shall be entitled to have one cadet at said academy: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prevent the appointment of an additional number of cadets not exceeding ten to be appointed at Large, without being confined to a selection by congressional districts.

The first test of the product of the Academy and evidence of its value to the United States came with the outbreak of the Mexican War. At this time about 1300 cadets had graduated from the Military Academy. Over 500 graduates were on active duty in the Regular Army, and many more who had gone back to civil life promptly joined the volunteers. Cadets who were about to graduate had a new rumor every day on

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the possibility of early graduation and the prospects for immediate active service abroad. Though many graduates had risen from the junior grades, there were, in 1845, no graduates among the general officers. Long years of intermittent warfare with the Indians on our western frontier, however, had given our officers practical training which well fitted them to handle larger forces, and to assume heavier responsibilities in the Mexican War. They led their men through thirty successive victories which resulted in the capture of 40,000 prisoners, 1,000 cannon, and immense quantities of war material. These victories extended from California through the northern states of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. In a brief but brilliant campaign, they overcame tremendous obstacles. Neither deserts, nor mountains, nor rivers could stop them. Lack of men, food, clothing, cannon, or ammunition seemed only to spur them on to greater efforts. They won against seemingly hopeless odds and against greatly superior numbers of the enemy. Indomitable spirit and a thorough knowledge of their profession were responsible for their success. Their years of training at the Military Academy and in the Indian Wars had not been wasted. The list of graduates who were brevetted for gallant services runs into the hundreds; many were brevetted for gallant services two or even three times. Among those who rendered conspicuously distinguished services were Robert E. Lee, Bragg, Sherman, Sumner, Hooker, Beauregard, and McClellan, all of whom later rose to high commands in the Civil War.

The able leader of the expedition that captured Mexico City, Major General Winfield Scott, though not himself a Military Academy graduate, paid a fine tribute to the West Pointers of his command, in a letter written in 1860, in which he said: "I give it as my fixed opinion, that but for our graduated cadets, the war between Mexico and the United States might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we con-

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quered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."

The notable services rendered by the Military Academy graduates in the Mexican War demonstrated to the nation the wisdom of increasing the output of the Academy. Congress appropriated generous sums for new buildings, increased the staff of professors by the addition of Professors in Drawing and French (1846) and in Spanish (1857), and displayed its interest in the welfare of West Point by sending a Board of Visitors to inspect it each year. With improved facilities, the Academy resumed its task of preparing leaders for the next war.

In the unsettled years that immediately preceded the Civil War, cadets faced serious problems. They knew that a break in the Union would split the Corps, that men who were classmates might soon meet as enemies in battle. When war was declared, 65 cadets from Southern States resigned and cast their lots with the Confederacy. The cadetships thus vacated were at once filled by men from the Northern States. Though two classes graduated in 1861, as a result of changing from a five year course to one of four years, no class graduated during the Civil War with less than four years cadet service. The Military Academy continued its regular training despite the fact that the country was torn by civil warfare.

In the Union Army, at the beginning of the war, many of the regimental commanders were West Point graduates, but there were no graduates among the general officers. Within six months, the Federal government realized the seriousness of the conflict, and adopted the policy of appointing as generals those officers who demonstrated their ability to command troops in battle. As a result, within a year two-thirds of the higher commanders were West Pointers, and this proportion was fairly well maintained throughout the war. After nearly four years of war, in January, 1865, all the general officers of the line were graduates. The total number of graduates who rose to the rank of general in the

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Union Army was nearly 300. In the profession of arms, as in any other profession, training counts heavily.

The Confederate States had to create an army. They turned unhesitatingly to West Point men. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was a graduate who had served with distinction in the Regular Army. He knew personally many of the 296 West Point graduates who served actively in the Confederate Armies. Over half of these officers (151) became generals in the Southern forces. The magnificent struggle waged by the South, with success in the early stages, and against overwhelming odds towards the end, is largely attributable to the skillful military leadership displayed by these officers. The names of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee will live long in the annals of war, and though they fought in a cause which we now recognize as a hopeless one, they showed that they could fight as few men have fought before or since. Here again we see that, given the material, West Point can produce great leaders.

At the end of the Civil War, West Point graduates were at the heads of the opposing armies. In every major engagement throughout the war, the forces on at least one side, and often on both sides, had been commanded by West Point graduates. Each of those men took something of the West Point spirit into battle with him; each one contributed something to the traditions that West Point stands for today. Read the lives of these men, study how they thought, what they did, and how they learned to command others. They have set a high standard for those who follow in their footsteps.

After the war was over, Congress recognized the fact that the Military Academy had long since ceased to be merely an engineering college and had been training officers for all branches of the service by passing an Act, approved July 13, 1866, providing (Sec. 6):

> That the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy may hereafter be selected, and the officers on duty at that institution detailed, from any arm of the service; and

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the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department under such officer, or officers, as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty.

In the same year, legislation fixed the age for admission of cadets at between seventeen and twenty-two years, provided for designation of alternate candidates by the appointing powers, and added English grammar, descriptive geography, and United States history to the entrance requirements.

The Spanish-American War, 1898.

For over thirty years after the close of the Civil War, no great war involved the United States. During this period, however, practically all of the Regular Army units took part in one or more of the numerous Indian Wars. As few civilians felt the immediate effects of these wars, they knew little of the arduous service rendered in isolated army posts on the western frontier. The next great test, which again turned public attention on West Point, came in the Spanish-American War.

Here at the Military Academy, this war changed early graduation from rumor to fact. Because of the shortage of trained officers, many instructors were relieved and sent to duty with troops; the class of 1898 graduated about two months ahead of schedule, and the class of 1899, nearly four months early. Despite these changes, West Point maintained its customary high standard of training and discipline.

In April, 1898, all the Regular regiments that could be spared from their stations, concentrated at the general mobilization camps in the South, in preparation for operations in Cuba. Within a few months, by the enlistment of volunteers our small Regular Army of 26,000 men expanded to 223,000. Most of the officers selected to command these raw recruits came from the 1800 Military Academy graduates who saw active service. Actual hostilities lasted only a short time. Then the volunteer forces clamored for release from active service, and the bulk of the volunteer forces soon melted away. The tedious work of establishing stable government

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in territory freed by the War from Spanish control, fell mostly upon the Regulars. In Cuba and in the Philippines, officers became the actual governors of towns, districts, provinces, and larger territories. In Cuba, Generals Bliss, Ludlow, and Fitzhugh Lee, and in the Philippines, General Francis Vinton Greene distinguished themselves not only as soldiers, but also as able executives and administrators. All of them were West Point graduates. The thoroughness and zeal with which these officers and their subordinates performed their civil administrative duties helped materially to establish promptly stable government. By their constructive work in an unfamiliar field, they added fresh laurels to West Point traditions. In 1899, Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, reported upon the Military Academy as follows:—"I believe that the great service which it has rendered the country was never more conspicuous than it has been during the past two years. The faithful and efficient services of its graduates since the declaration of the war with Spain have more than repaid the cost of the institution since its foundation."

The World War, 1917.

The World War caused an upheaval at West Point. All the instructors who could possibly be spared were relieved and sent to duty with troops. The remaining instructors did double duty here during the winter, and then spent the summers in the training camps for officers. The Class of 1917 graduated about two months ahead of time; many of its members at once joined organizations that were under orders to embark for France. Other classes graduated in quick succession; 1918, nine months early; 1919, twelve months; 1920, twenty-four months; and 1921 about thirty-two months ahead of schedule. On November 2, 1918, the Corps of Cadets consisted of the members of the Fourth Class. They had been at the Academy but four and a half months when they had to shoulder the responsibility for maintaining the traditions that had been handed down for over an hundred years. The War Department determined to change West

Point into a training school which would turn out a class of officers each year, and had the war lasted, it is probable that West Point would have fallen into line with the training camp methods. As soon as the Armistice went into effect, however, the pressing need for officers ceased. Congress upon the advice of General Pershing provided for the reestablishment of the full four year course. The Class of Cadets that entered in July, 1919, graduated in 1923, and since that date the Corps has resumed much the same character that it had before the World War.

When the United States declared war on Germany, on April 6, 1917, our Regular Army was being enlarged and reorganized. As a result of its expansion, even the Regular Army units were under-officered. The immediate demand for trained officers was overwhelming. Every National Guard Regiment needed at least one Regular Army officer to help train the troops. All the training camps for candidates who sought commission had to be built, the training had to be improvised, the courses to be conducted before this country could begin to mobilize the bulk of its man power. Then the National Army divisions had to be drafted, organized, equipped, trained, and carried over to France, before our efforts began to count on the firing line. We had millions of men, but they were almost entirely untrained. We soon had thousands of officers who had received but little more training than the troops they commanded. The tremendous burden of directing our belated preparations for war fell most heavily upon the Regular Army officers—the men who had spent their lives in the service and knew something about the business of war.

During the World War, 3,445 graduates of the Military Academy saw active duty. From the most recent graduate to those who had long experience in the army, all had to assume much heavier responsibilities than ever before. It was not unusual for an officer 24 or 25 years old to command a battalion of a thousand men. Older graduates commanded tens and hundreds of thousands. At the end of the war, West

Point graduates held practically all of the high positions in our army. General John J. Pershing, class of 1886, was the Commander in Chief of our forces in France; General Peyton

b. On page 20, 2d line from bottom of page, delete that portion beginning "Notwithstanding the fact" and extending to the end of the paragraph, and substitute the following:

West Point's share in the national effort for victory is strikingly evidenced by a full analysis of the record of battle casualties. It is not sufficient in such an appraisal to accept the bare statistics on battle deaths per thousand combatants, as given in the report of the Central Records Office. That report indicates that among enlisted men battle deaths were 24.5 per thousand; among emergency officers 22.6 per thousand; among regular officers (including West Point graduates) 22 per thousand; among West Pointers 20 per thousand.

A true picture appears only on examination of the facts behind these statistics. In the war-time expansion of the Army, the officer quota was raised from approximately five thousand to an ultimate total of more than two hundred thousand. Inevitably the requirements of high command and staff absorbed the bulk of the trained regular officers. To get a valid comparison we must then look to the casualty record of junior officers, those whose duties placed them in immediate contact with the enemy. These officers, from lieutenant to major, make up a group roughly comparable to the enlisted man as to age (31 or under), and as to hazards met in their war experience. The losses among officers of these grades for the entire A. E. F., whether on staff or troop duty, were as follows (per thousand):

Emergency Officers	Regular Officers (non-graduates)	West Point Graduates
21.5	25.6	41.9

Similar statistics for the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel are as follows:

All Classifications		Regular Officers (non-graduates)	West Point Graduates
*Colonels		5.7	7.2
Lt. Colonels	6.4	9.8	11.63

Perhaps the most eloquent record is that showing the losses by grade among battalion officers:

	Emergency Officers	Regular Officers (non-graduates)	West Point Graduates
Majors	6.4	16.0	20.9
Captains	11.5	25.1	54.0
1st Lieuts.	30.3	29.2	195.0

No mention is made of second lieutenants in view of the fact that as far as can be ascertained, no graduate second lieutenant reached France in time to participate in battle. (C., No. 1, B. H. B., U. S. M. A., 1931.)

*No data obtainable.

officers for responsible positions. The stern necessity for the best leaders that the Nation can produce limits the award of high commands to men of demonstrated ability. The fact that so great a proportion of West Point graduates demonstrated ability which led to high command, is a tribute to the training they received at West Point. The World War put West Point to the severest test it has ever had to meet. By meeting the test successfully, our graduates established this institution more firmly than ever in the esteem of our people.

Point graduates held practically all of the high positions in our army. General John J. Pershing, class of 1886, was the Commander in Chief of our forces in France; General Peyton C. March, class of 1888, as Chief of Staff, held a correspondingly important position in the United States. General Liggett commanded the First Army, General Bullard the Second Army, and General Dickman the Third Army. All three were West Point graduates. Of the 38 corps and division commanders who had command in France at the end of the war, 34 were West Pointers. Most of the senior staff officers of the units in France, and the heads of practically all of the great supply and administrative branches in the United States, were West Point graduates. Notwithstanding the fact that West Point was called upon to furnish the higher leaders, and a large number of staff officers, still it took its full share of the battle casualties. The final report of the Central Records Office, A. E. F., shows that among enlisted men battle deaths were 24.5 in each thousand; among emergency officers they were 22.6 in each thousand; among Regular officers they were 22 in each thousand (including graduates U. S. M. A.); and among West Pointers they were 20 in each thousand. The facts about casualties may be summarized by stating that they were about the same among officers as among enlisted men, and about the same among Regular and Emergency officers. They were higher in the Infantry than in any other branch of the service.

In a war of the magnitude and duration of the World War, politics and favorites have little to do with the selection of officers for responsible positions. The stern necessity for the best leaders that the Nation can produce limits the award of high commands to men of demonstrated ability. The fact that so great a proportion of West Point graduates demonstrated ability which led to high command, is a tribute to the training they received at West Point. The World War put West Point to the severest test it has ever had to meet. By meeting the test successfully, our graduates established this institution more firmly than ever in the esteem of our people.

Comparison of Military School Systems of England, France, Italy, Germany and Spain With That of America.

ITALY.

Instead of one military academy such as we have in America, Italy trains young men for the profession of arms at the following military schools:

1. Military Academy for Infantry and Cavalry at Modena.
2. Military Academy for Artillery and Engineers at Turin.

In addition, there is the Royal Military College in Rome which is in the nature of a preparatory school and acts as a feeder for both of the military academies referred to above.

As in our service, after cadets have graduated from both of the above military academies, they specialize in the various schools of the branches and schools of application for the various arms.

In the *Royal Military College at Rome* which acts, as stated, as a reservoir for students for the military academies, the cadet corps numbers 350 and is composed of boys whose fathers were killed during the war, without consideration of the rank of the father so killed. The age of entrance is fourteen, and generally that of graduates is eighteen. The course is four years and cadets live under very strict military discipline. The corps is organized into a battalion of three companies, each company having officers of the regular army for its captain and lieutenant. Non-commissioned officers are selected from the cadet body. It is not obligatory, of course, for graduates of this academy to attend the military academies at Turin and Modena.

Military Academy for Infantry and Cavalry at Modena.

This academy is intended to provide officers for Infantry and Cavalry and would correspond to a divided West Point, so to speak, if we separated our training. The cadets ad-

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mitted to this academy enter from civil life with a certificate of lyceum or a technical institute. A small minority come from the Royal Military Academy in Rome. The course is for two years, at the close of which time they are graduated as second lieutenants. Immediately upon graduation, those assigned to the Infantry go to the school of application for Infantry at Rome and those for Cavalry at Pinerolo. The cadet corps is organized into a battalion of three companies in which the cadets are subject to rigid military discipline, having sleeping and messing quarters as at West Point. The arrangement of the rooms, however, is different, as cadets sleep in dormitories.

With the exception of instructors in modern languages, all of the instructors and officers detailed to the battalion are regular army officers chosen from the military general staff, Cavalry and Infantry. The course is similar to that at West Point except that the entrance requirements are higher. Much of the elementary work done at West Point is omitted. However, higher mathematics, differential and integral calculus, and civil engineering are omitted from the course. One striking difference between West Point and this school is that, in addition, a school is maintained for non-commissioned officers who desire to become officers. They are known as "aspirants". If they are successful, they follow a separate two year course which is distinct from that of the academy course, at the end of which they are immediately commissioned. In other words, it acts also as a preparatory school for soldiers who desire to become officers.

The course embraces military art, including tactics, logistics, organization, political and military history, military geography, arms and fire, material and supply, topography, field engineering, social science and law, military hygiene, administration and accountability, hippology, equitation, and modern languages (optional). Naturally, all officers are required to take a thorough course in equitation and they are also given an excellent course in fencing and gymnastics. The time is sub-divided, one-half devoted to subjects mentioned above,

and the balance to practical work. The school buildings are well adapted for their purpose and ample provisions are made for school rooms, gymnasium, etc., but for the practical exercises, the students maneuver at a distance of ten miles from the location of the academy.

Military Academy for Artillery and Engineers at Turin.

This academy provides officers for the Engineers and Artillery as does West Point for our army. The instructors are of two classes, civil and military. The civilian instructors are graduates of universities and instruct in what may be termed the purely civil subjects, such as mathematics, physics, languages, etc. Military instructors are used for engineering, military history, military law, etc. In addition, there is a group of officers which corresponds to our Tactical Department who are charged with purely military instruction. Officers of the cadet corps and all cadet officers are taken from the general staff, Engineers and Artillery.

The cadet corps numbers about 400 students, organized into a battalion of three companies. They live in barracks much as do our soldiers and are under rigid military discipline. The course is for three years, but in order that the graduates may be placed on a parity with the officers of the Infantry and Cavalry who graduate at Modena at the end of two years, the graduates of the Artillery and Engineers School are credited with a year's service upon graduation. The entance age is the same as at West Point, from seventeen to twenty-two.

The cadets are drawn either from civil life after passing an examination or from the military academy at Rome or at Naples. In either case, however, they must hold a diploma as a graduate of the lyceum or technical institute. The following subjects are taught: Higher mathematics, analytical geometry, mechanics, descriptive geometry, military history, ordnance, field fortifications, theory of analysis, topography, military letters, physics, general and applied chemistry, descriptive geography, theory of law, French, drawing,

both mechanical and free hand, panoramic sketching, architectural drawing, and German.

FRANCE.

In France there are two schools which are maintained by the government for taking young civilians and preparing them for commission as does West Point. They are:

Ecole Speciale Militaire, at Saint Cyr. 2 year course.
195 men in the 1st year class.
185 men in the 2d year class (these will graduate and be commissioned as Second Lieutenants).

Ecole Polytechnique, at Paris.
2 year course:
416 men in the 1st year class.
671 men in the 2d year class.

While the men at both Saint Cyr and Polytechnique are commissioned Second Lieutenants immediately upon graduation, they do not go to duty with troops as normally do West Point graduates, but go at once to the Schools of Application of their respective branches of the service where they specialize, usually for two years more.

The graduates of the Ecole Polytechnique pass not only into the army but also into:

Service of Powders and Explosives
Naval Construction Service
Naval Engineering Service
Corps of River and Harbor Engineers
Service of Roads and Bridges (Home and Colonial)
Service of Mines (Home and Colonial)
Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs
State Water and Forestry Service
State Manufacturing
State Railways
etc.

At Saint Cyr candidates are accepted between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three, and they agree to remain officers of the army for six years after graduation. In the Ecole

Polytechnique, they are accepted up to twenty-two years of age and they agree to accept any duty that may be offered upon graduation and also agree to remain in the army for six years after graduation. The graduates of Saint Cyr go either into the Infantry or Cavalry, whereas the graduates of the Ecole Polytechnique go into the Engineers or Artillery or into some one of the numerous govermental activities.

The course is two years at each school and the graduates, in the order of their class standing, choose assignments to the various services. Actual assignments, however, remain dependent upon the actual vacancies existing at the time.

For the Ecole Polytechnique, the candidates must be native or naturalized Frenchmen, possessing certain educational qualifications. Admission to this academy is based on the results of annual competitive examinations by which the Ecole Polytechnique acquires only the élite of the nation's intellectual youth.

In addition to training officers for the Infantry and Cavalry, Saint Cyr trains officers for the Tank Corps and for the Air Corps. To be eligible one must be a French citizen, native or naturalized, and candidates are admitted by competitive examination if they have finished the first part of their elementary course, and are between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two. The course covers general military instruction, tactics, history, geography, topography, applied science, firing, engineering, legislation, administration, modern languages, and practical military training such as physical training, fencing and riding. Contrary to West Point, students are required to pay for their expenses, which are approximately as follows: their living expenses are 1400 francs per year, and the cost of their uniforms is approximately 2500 francs for the two years.

The Ecole Polytechnique, as stated, provides engineers for different government services and officers of the army, as well as artillery officers. A few of these graduates also enter the navy. The course is for two years, is essentially

scientific and covers principally descriptive geometry, analytical geometry, mechanical drawing, astronomy, physics, chemistry and art. As at Saint Cyr, students are required to pay for their board and lodging, about 1400 francs, and for their uniforms 3360 francs for the two years. Foreigners may be admitted either as auditors living outside the school and paying no fees, or as students living in dormitories.

GERMANY.

System of Training Candidates for Commissioned Officers in the Army.

No military academy, such as ours at West Point, exists in Germany for training candidates for commissioned officers in the army.

Candidates for commissioned officers are obtained from the ranks and are required to have certain prescribed basic educational requirements upon entering the army and in addition to have at least two years' service as an enlisted man.

Training consists of a one year's basic course for all candidates at the Infantry School at Dresden, upon completion of which a second year's course is required at the branch school corresponding to the arm of the service in which the commission is desired, before being commissioned as an officer in the army.

Information at hand indicates that the Minister of National Defense intends to supplement further the instruction given in these basic schools by sending the candidates for a year's course to some university or in a technical high school.

SPAIN.

The professional and tactical training of candidates for officers of the Spanish Army is organized along the following lines:

There is a general military school at Zaragoza which is maintained to train officers who desire to enter the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Quartermaster Corps, after passing a prescribed examination. Civilians, enlisted

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men, and reserve officers are eligible. Candidates, whether enlisted men, civilians, or reserve officers, must be educated and possess a bachelor's degree from a preparatory school for superior studies. Civilians must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, and enlisted men must not exceed twenty-five and reserve officers likewise. In order to compete, candidates are examined in the following subjects: Mechanical analysis of the Spanish language, French, Italian, German or Portugese, elements of topography, panoramic drawing, art, algebra, geometry and trigonometry. The examinations for entrance are held yearly and open to the nation.

Instruction at the general military college is divided into two courses of one year each. Upon graduation, cadets pass into a special academy at which they continue their studies, depending upon the arm which they have chosen. The course of study at the special academy is for three years during which the student will perfect himself in the particular training of the arm of the service which he has chosen.

The system in Spain is entirely different from that in France and in Italy, and in our own country, apparently based upon a different conception of military education and no doubt due to local conditions.

ENGLAND.

In England there are two schools of application for officers of the British Army. There is a Royal Military College at Sandhurst for the preparation of candidates for Cavalry, Infantry, Royal Tank Corps and Royal Air Corps of the British and Indian Armies. The Royal Military College at Woolwich similarly prepares candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Signal Corps of the British Army.

The Royal Military College at Sandhurst has reservations for about 500 in attendance. The Royal Military College at Woolwich has reservations for about 250 cadets. Slightly

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less than one-third of these numbers are graduated every six months.

Qualifications: The cadets at both colleges must be unmarried British subjects of European descent between the ages of eighteen and nineteen at entrance. A certain number of Indian cadets are allowed and special cadets are admitted from Egypt, Iraq, and Siam. The entrance requirements are covered by British and Colonial schools, but special preferences are given to sons of army officers and of the Royal House, known as King's Cadets. Non-commissioned officers of the Royal Army are admitted as a result of competitive examinations allowed each six months.

All cadets appointed to the two military colleges must stand competitive examination prior to entrance for the purpose of establishing order of merit.

Extent of Course: Both schools run for eighteen months, divided into three terms known as junior, intermediate, and senior terms. The terms run from about the 1st of February to the 15th of July and from September 1st to December 15th, vacations being allowed between courses.

Unlike the cadets at West Point, who are maintained by the United States Government, the cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst must pay their tuition fees which normally amount to $1,000 a year. The cost of uniforms and incidental fees amount to about $325 at the time of entrance and $75 at the end of the first year. Reductions in these amounts are allowed a certain class of candidates, such as sons of officers and the King's cadets. In 1927 the Woolwich Academy received about $600,000 for the maintenance of 240 cadets, or about $2,500 a year for each cadet. The authorities collected from the parents about $160,000. Sandhurst is more liberally endowed with about $1,115,000 for the average attendance of 540 cadets.

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THE WEST POINT MAN AS
RHODES SCHOLAR, 1925

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The West Point Man
AS
Rhodes Scholar

By Lieutenant CHARLES E. SALTZMAN
Maryland and Magdalen, '25

(Reprinted from the AMERICAN OXONIAN, Vol. XVI, No. 1, January, 1929)

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THE WEST POINT MAN AS RHODES SCHOLAR

By Lieutenant Charles E. Saltzman, *Maryland and Magdalen*, '25.

The old saying "nothing new under the sun" has received a good many blows in these times, and it stood a mild but definite shock four years ago when the first Rhodes Scholars from West Point were elected. The United States Military and Naval Academies have always been classed among the universities and colleges of the country and therefore cadets and midshipmen had previously been Rhodes Scholarship possibilities, but it was not until some West Pointers happened actually to be appointed that friends of the scholarships, the Military Academy, and education in general envisaged the fact that these selections introduced a new departure with elements and circumstances which had never been involved with scholars from civilian institutions. It was also realized at the same time that not only an innovation but an experiment was initiated when recently graduated young "shavetails" were to be sent to England.

This article is written in the belief that it might be of interest to readers of the "Oxonian," if one of the first batch of Rhodes Scholars from West Point would sketch the salient features which the experiment held for him. I am aware that it is impossible for anyone who has just completed his three years at Oxford to estimate the permanent influence or the ultimate effect which that period will have upon his life and thoughts, but he can nevertheless describe the reactions which were produced as he went along by a succession of new conditions and judge the immediate effect of the scholarship upon himself and his companions as indicated by impressions and trends of thought which were stimulated. Backsight is much more lucid than foresight, however less comforting, as the person who explores an unblazed trail is certain to learn. At the end of three years at Oxford not only am I impressed by many interesting, valuable, and delightful experiences which I was privileged to enjoy, but also I am struck by the seemingly boundless opportunities which the scholarship offers all its lucky participants, opportunities most of which reveal themselves but slowly to the none too imaginative novice who is feeling his way through a strange place. Writing from the viewpoint of a West Pointer, one would like not so much to outline what the experiment did mean to him as to indicate something of what it could mean and to designate some of the directions in which various opportunities lie.

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The first impression, the most striking or really staggering one which the West Pointer will receive upon arriving at Oxford, is that of contrast. Contrast is the first surprise, it is true, that greets every American who comes to Oxford, but it seems that the opposition of corresponding elements of system, procedure, customs, and living conditions is more sharply defined and deeply felt in the case of men from West Point or Annapolis than in those of scholars from American civilian institutions which, although very different from Oxford, are not so completely a world apart as are the two service academies. Not only does the recently graduated cadet, in company with other Rhodes Scholars from other institutions, find himself suddenly forced willy-nilly to forsake his inherited beliefs regarding language, food, social customs, architecture, rules of the road, table manners, and cigarettes and to adjust himself to a new university organization and a strange, puzzling collection of undergraduate customs and traditions, but he must at the same time fit himself into certain conditions which are antipodal to those under which he was trained at West Point. His adaptability will be taxed rather severely, particularly during the first term or two, but any suffering entailed will be in the form of growing pains, inevitable when certain parts of an organization are cultivated for the first time and develop rapidly. I believe firmly that these contrasts with which the young officer must cope provide an uniquely valuable aspect of the scholarship for him, because his adjustment to them requires him to develop sides of his mind, character, and personality which have not heretofore been given an opportunity to grow.

Among the conditions of Oxford undergraduate life which provide novelty for a West Pointer, that of freedom is prominent. He dreams of the four years at West Point, welcomes it with outstretched arms, and then finds to his amazement that he doesn't know what to do with it. At West Point he had next to none. For a certain purpose upon which we shall touch later, he was required to be in a certain place at a certain time to do a certain prescribed thing during most of the twenty-four hours. Now at Oxford he is master of time, place and, within his means, even of money. He loves it, but it is a large order at first. When, however, he will have learned to organize his time intelligently so that he knows what to do and when to do it, he will already have the ability, developed by his military course, to utilize the time thus planned to good advantage.

While comparing the freedom of Oxford to the restrictions of

cadet life, the West Pointer will mark the opposition of the Oxford systems of instruction and undergraduate life with those under which he was nurtured at the Military Academy. The systems of instruction at the two institutions share the virtue of dealing with small groups of students at a time and accordingly providing attention to the individual, but otherwise their purposes and methods diverge widely. The West Point system, which has become one of the most deep-rooted of our national traditions, has arisen from the fundamental mission of the Military Academy, a mission so vital to the United States that all parts of the West Point course must contribute to its accomplishment and be designed with that in mind. Our system of national defense provides for a normal establishment of only a small standing army and it is therefore imperative that there always be in that small force a highly trained, thoroughly reliable officer personnel upon which the country can absolutely rely in the event of a national emergency to carry energetically and efficiently the brunt of training and disciplining a large national army. Hence the mission of West Point is essentially to instil into its cadets such qualities of mental and moral discipline as will best insure a trustworthy and uniform nucleus for the task I have mentioned and at the same time to give a basic general university course which will provide a foundation for whatever sort of specialization the officer may later wish to develop in his particular branch or line of work.

Obviously there is a limit to the scope and amount of work which can be assimilated in four years, even four years of bugle calls, and so it is inevitable that certain limitations are imposed upon field of study, methods of instruction, and cadet life by the fact that the most thorough fulfillment of the fundamental mission of the Academy must rightly be the paramount, deciding consideration. Thus rigid discipline, order, precision, and strict adherence to detailed regulations are made the basis of all phases of cadet life. Necessarily this is accomplished at the expense, during a cadet's time at West Point, of freedom, leisure and, to some degree, of academic individuality and breadth of view. These he must develop after graduation and bring up to a level with the other invaluable qualities which received thorough attention at West Point. It is my belief that the scholarship is so especially profitable to a West Pointer because it does release and nourish during three years those sides of the scholar's mental make-up which are potential but by force of circumstances undeveloped when he graduates from the Military Academy. The combination of the two systems of training,

so diametrically opposed in purpose, method, and tradition, and each peerless in its own field, is an unique educational privilege and should, it seems, produce an unusual degree of mental equilibrium.

There are three features inherent in the Oxford system of education which a West Pointer will find new and particularly valuable when superimposed upon his Academy training. In the first place, his academic initiative and his resourcefulness as a student will find in the tutorial system just the sort of stimulation which they need. At West Point it is necessary that the cadet learn definite, set facts and he is told when and where to find them. He is indeed fortunate if, after having learned to absorb quickly the material placed before him, he is then privileged to study during three years under the tutorial system which employs to a considerable degree a research method. At Oxford he finds prescribed only the general subject matter of his course; he is left plenty of rein to elect for himself the manner of his study, the sources from which he will draw his material, the aspects of the general subject upon which he may wish to concentrate at the expense of other phases and, in fact, even the conclusions he finally draws as a result of his investigations. The Academy graduate reaches the climax of this new intellectual exercise when he writes his final "Schools" for these, instead of being, as at West Point, a long series of short examinations each covering a definite prescribed portion of text, are a collection of essays upon which the candidate must have been gathering and moulding ideas during the period of two years. Oxford opens up to the West Point Rhodes Scholar a new conception of study — this research, tutorial method — to which he can apply effectively two tools which he acquired at the Academy. These are the ability to absorb facts quickly and the habit of studying industriously. With these he must combine imagination if he is really to take advantage of the academic opportunities of Oxford.

The many interests and activities at Oxford which awaken and develop cultural taste constitute a second novelty very attractive and very beneficial to the Rhodes Scholar from West Point. If he does not already realize it before he gets to Oxford — but he probably does — he recognizes very early in his acquaintance with Oxford people that he has had little time to pay attention to art, music, architecture, or even reading. Now he finds the opportunity not just at the door but right in the room and as he tackles it and begins to drink in the delights it offers, more weight is added to the liberal side of the scales and the young officer gets nearer that equilibrium which is so valuable to him in the army or any other walk of life.

Thirdly, the West Pointer must learn at Oxford to organize his own time and utilize his leisure, which he will feel at first he has "nothing else but." At the Military Academy he followed an intensive closely regulated schedule without which he could never have completed all the work, academic and military, which was thereby crowded into four years for him. Now at Oxford he must effect an adjustment of study hours, sports, teas, clubs, movies and other activities which will, in his judgment, enable him to produce the best ultimate results considering not only his personal benefit but also his contacts as an American. Similarily, during the "vacs" he has the responsibility of striking the proper balance between study, travel and recreation. Responsibility he was taught at West Point, it is true, but it did not involve disposition of leisure time. The habit formed at Oxford of planning one's personal time in order to utilize it wisely will be invaluable in later years both to the individual and to all those who come under his control.

The three conspicuous features of Oxford undergraduate life and work which I have mentioned illustrate the contrast between Oxford and West Point. This opposition extends also to many other areas. I should like to repeat that I feel that the value of a Rhodes Scholarship to a West Point graduate is enhanced and intensified by the very fact that this contrast is so sharply defined, because the Oxford experience will develop in intellectually active young men certain interests and mental habits which may have lain dormant while other equally essential qualities were being unusually cultivated. If the mental scales are thus moved toward balance, is not this in the direction of true education?

Certain opportunities for special training which may be useful in the Army are afforded by Oxford honor schools and by the Rhodes Scholarship experience as a whole. A young officer who is interested in becoming an instructor at the United States Military Academy in such a subject as modern languages, law, mathematics, history, chemistry, English, or economics, would receive an unusually thorough preparation in the proper honor school. An officer who had spent three years in Europe as a Rhodes Scholar would also have a good background for assignment later in his career to any of our embassies in Europe as military attaché.

In addition to the advantages which are incident to Oxford University itself there are some others open to army Rhodes Scholars which provide experiences delightful at the time and perhaps very useful as part of an officer's professional education. During my three years at Oxford I was privileged to serve attachments to

engineer units of three foreign armies: the British, French, and Spanish. Needless to say, they were all fascinating experiences with something new, different, and interesting at every step. On the military side one saw the organization, training methods, and the manner of life of officers and troops. I did not, of course, make startling strategic discoveries, nor did I have time enough available, except in one instance, to get at all deeply into any particular subject. But the significant value of these periods spent with foreign army organizations arises, it seems to me, out of the contact thus established, usually for the first time, between West Point and the United States Army on the one hand and individual officers of foreign armies on the other. Because of our geographical isolation, European military people have little or no chance to frame an estimate of American system and policy; their opinion of our institutions and attitude is apt to be based upon prejudiced hearsay or unsupported imagination. How generally true it is that "the man I do not love is the man I do not know," and the truth of the old maxim stands out conspicuously today in the attitude of European nations toward the rather mysterious power across the Atlantic. Any circumstance that promotes and increases mutual acquaintance between representative classes of their people and ours is performing a vital service toward the development of that accord and understanding among nations which we now recognize as indispensable to peace and progress. Association on an easy, not too official basis between representative subalterns of our army and officers of all grades in foreign armies may only be a drop in the bucket of international intercourse, but I feel strongly that each such instance is a little bit that does definitely help and that the effect of individual cases will be greatly multiplied if a succession of officers can distribute this missionary work over a period of years.

Needless to say, the Rhodes Scholar from West Point does not confine his new acquaintances to military circles; he has perhaps more than ordinary avenues to meeting interesting people due to his connection with the American Embassy through the military attaché in the various countries which he visits. Like his colleagues he has the rare privileges of travel during the "vacs" and practical language study in the countries themselves. Both occupations contribute valuably to his education as an army officer and he can pursue them to their full advantage without financial pressure, due to his army pay, which also enables him to participate actively, if he desires, in undergraduate social interests and organizations at Oxford.

The army as a whole participates in the accomplishment of Cecil Rhodes' marvelous vision when its representatives share the experience which his will has provided for scholars from the English-speaking nations. A Rhodes Scholarship is certain to broaden these men as it does all who are chosen to enjoy its opportunities. Breadth of view is of essential importance to all army officers, for during the course of their careers they are called upon to engage in a wide field of activities, to deal with both civilians and service associates, and to assume a variety of responsibilities ranging, as I recently heard a senior officer observe, from raising pigs to running a bank. Both at home and abroad any capable officer may find himself in a position involving dealings with people or problems of other nations. Nothing else could give him a better start toward understanding these people, with ideas and problems that often conflict with our own, than an experience covering three very impressionable and adaptable years of his life which provides the means of gaining an insight into the viewpoint of several other nations.

Certainly all that may be said concerning the benefits of a Rhodes Scholarship to West Point cadets, the Military Academy, and the army, applies equally to Annapolis. Indeed the officers of our Navy have more frequent and widespread contact with representatives of other countries than do their military colleagues, and therefore a familiarity with European countries would be peculiarly valuable to them. The hope has been expressed that midshipmen from the Naval Academy will have an opportunity to compete for Rhodes Scholarships in the near future and that Annapolis will be represented in American Rhodes contingents. A cadet and a midshipman on opposing sides in a "cupper" ought to preclude the danger of a match getting stale.

Before going to Oxford I looked forward to the scholarship as a three-year tenancy of all the castles in Spain and other European countries which had ever been built up to that time by an imagination which I considered at least average. Now, in retrospection of the accomplished dream, I see those castles as miserable tumble-down hovels compared to the magnificent super-dream palaces which appeared in inexhaustible succession from the day one first landed in England until the final hour of departure. The only possible regret is of opportunities missed through lack of time, laziness, or sluggishness of imagination.

Looking back over the past seven years I am impressed by the similarity between the ideals of West Point and those expressed

by Cecil Rhodes in his will and espoused by its executors, notably in that both strive for a balanced combination of character, intellectual achievement, and physical vigor. Standing out in bold relief among my thoughts of Oxford is the idea that the experience there is in so many ways complementary to the West Point training, especially in the general freedom allowed the student and in the breadth of mental and geographical horizon cultivated thereby. We envy Cadet Lincoln, the scholar-elect of New York, his coming custody of Aladdin's Lamp.

—(*Reprinted at West Point, N.Y., Nov., 1930, for local use.*)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 12, 1950
No. 491

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.D.T., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1950. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

The following letter has been sent to the more than 500 full members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors:

"May 12, 1950

"As a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, you undoubtedly heard or read Senator Joseph McCarthy's speech before the ASNE convention in Washington on April 20.

"While the Secretary dealt with the same general subject in his subsequent speech, he of course did not undertake to deal with the specific allegations made by Senator McCarthy.

"I am therefore attaching an analysis, point by point, of some of the inaccuracies contained in the Senator's speech.

"Sincerely yours,

"EDWARD W. BARRETT
"Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs"

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ANALYSIS

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ANALYSIS OF SENATOR McCARTHY'S SPEECH TO ASNE

1. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "First, as to the figure 205." He then went on to assert that he had made it clear that he never claimed to have the names of 205 known Communists allegedly working in the State Department.

The Facts: In a radio address at Wheeling, West Virginia, on February 9, 1950, Senator McCarthy stated: "And, ladies and gentlemen, while I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as active members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205. . . a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department." He was quoted to this effect by the Associated Press, and subsequently two officials of the radio station over which he spoke signed affidavits saying that they followed Senator McCarthy's speech and that this was what he said.

2. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: Two hundred and five persons "were named as bad security risks" and were "listed by the President's own security board and the forerunner of the present Loyalty Board as dangerous to our Government". He also stated that this "President's own security board" was "gotten rid of by Acheson in favor of a weaker board."

The Facts: In 1945, approximately 3,000 employees were transferred to the Department of State from other agencies. An ad hoc committee responsible to Assistant Secretary of State Russell, under Secretary of State Byrnes, was set up to carry out preliminary screening of these 3,000 people. On July 15, 1946, this committee filed a report listing 285 tentative disapprovals in categories ranging all the way from automatic disapproval of aliens to disapprovals on the basis of derogatory information.

The report specifically stated, however, that:

> "Any disapproval of the 285 may be reversed and subsequently approved if the further investigation resolves the investigation in favor of the employee. This is reported in order that the total disapproval basis may be thoroughly understood and does not mean on the surface that there are or were 285 people in the Department against whom charges would eventually be preferred."

Today all of these transferees into the State Department originally screened for further consideration or action are either no longer in the State Department or have been thoroughly investigated and cleared for employment. Those still on the roll number 46. Those 46 have, of course, been checked under the President's Loyalty Program by the FBI.

This departmental screening group, which Senator McCarthy referred to as the "President's own security board", war not abolished by Secretary Acheson. It automatically went out of existence in the Fall of 1946 upon the completion of its screening job, at which time Mr. Byrnes was Secretary of State. The present Loyalty Board was established by Secretary Marshall in the Summer of 1947.

3. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "What is wrong with the misnamed Loyalty Board? Perhaps the case of George Wheeler, whom you will recall as having recently sought asylum from democracy behind the Iron Curtain, may explain why Communists, bad security and bad policy risks are retained on the government pay roll. Wheeler was first unanimously rejected by the Loyalty Board . . . Later . . . the Loyalty Board reversed itself and passed him and sent him a letter of apology."

The Facts: At no time has the case of George Wheeler ever been considered by a security or loyalty board of the Department of State. Mr. Wheeler was one of a group of former FEA employees in Germany who in September, 1945, were transferred temporarily to the rolls of the State Department. In February, 1946, that whole group was transferred to the War Department, and in fact Mr. Wheeler's transfer to the War Department was even earlier - in December, 1945. During his brief time on the State Department pay roll, Mr. Wheeler's case was under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. All these facts were set out in a departmental press release a week before Senator McCarthy made his misstatements.

4. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "There are 600 clerks in the United States who have access to those [loyalty] files daily . . . yet five Senators cannot crack a file cover."

The Facts: Access to loyalty files is normally limited strictly to FBI and other government officials and their responsible subordinates when, and only when, particular files are needed in the proper execution of their duties.

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5. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "First, let's look at that perennial joiner, Dr. Philip Jessup, our Ambassador-at-large . . . Why does he always join Communist fronts? Why not anti-Communist organizations?"

The Facts: Dr. Jessup testified, before the Subcommittee, that he had joined no Communist-front organizations, whereas the organizations to which he did belong included the following:

The American Legion (He is a former commander of Utica Post #229.)
The American Philosophical Society
The Foreign Policy Association
The American Bar Association

6. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: ". . . Dr. Jessup had control of the magazine Far Eastern Survey, when the Communist Campaign in 1943 was initiated therein to smear Chiang Kai-shek and deify all the Communists. . . . I pointed out that he was head of the Research Advisory Board having complete control of the magazine during the height of the Communist Party line campaign . . . Mr. Jessup's aide de camp was a Mr. T. A. Bisson, another expert on Far Eastern Affairs. He has spent considerable time in the State Department."

The Facts: Dr. Jessup was not Chairman of the Research Advisory Committee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1943. He was merely one of 50 trustees of the American Council. Mr. T. A. Bisson never was an employee of the Department of State.

7. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: ". . . I am going to leave here on the table a number of photostats of checks representing Communist money -- thousands of dollars -- which was paid to his organization . . . The Communists knew what those thousands of dollars were being paid for." As documentation, Senator McCarthy provided photostats of two checks signed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field totalling $3,500.

The Facts: At that time, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, was Chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Mr. Francis Harmon, Vice President of the Motion Picture Export Association, was Treasurer; and Mr. William R. Herod, now President of the International General Electric Company, was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and Mr. Henry Luce, of Time and Life, were sponsors of a drive during that period for funds on behalf of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Field's contributions, according to Senator McCarthy's own figures, totalled only $3,500, as compared with a total expense for the two-year period of approximately $200,000. About half of the amount was met by contributions from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. Generous donations by large industrial concerns made up a large portion of the remainder.

As Ambassador Jessup stated on April 3, 1950, "Surely these gentlemen would never have accepted payment from Mr. Field or anyone else for selling the Communist Party line."

8. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "Now, let's briefly discuss the architect of our Far Eastern policy, this man Owen Lattimore."

The Facts: Senator Tydings asked Secretaries Hull, Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson whether this description was true or false. They all replied that it was false.

9. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "The Afghanistan Government asked the United States in December of 1949 to send a preliminary mission to Afghanistan to investigate the possibility of economic development under United Nations technical assistance program. Owen Lattimore was selected to head this mission."

The Facts: Neither the United States nor the Department of State had anything to do with the sending of this mission to Afghanistan. It was sent by the United Nations at the request of the Afghanistan Government.

Senator McCarthy's statement is a repetition of a similar statement previously made on the floor of the Senate, citing the Library of Congress as the source of his information. On April 11, Senator Green of Rhode Island read on the floor of the Senate a letter dated April 10 from Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, regarding Senator McCarthy's original quotation of this alleged information from the Library of Congress. Dr. Evans' reply said:

"I beg to report that the Library of Congress knows of no information to the effect that the Afghanistan Government ever made a request to the State Department

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in relation to the Owen Lattimore mission; to the effect that the United Nations consulted the State Department on Dr. Lattimore's appointment to the mission; to the effect that the State Department recommended Dr. Lattimore for this assignment, or to the effect that Dr. Lattimore's expense on this trip and any salary or fee which may be involved are a charge on the United States, except in the sense that the United States is one of the contributors to the United Nations treasury.

"It is our understanding that the Afghanistan Government made a request to the United Nations in December 1949, for a technical assistance mission, that the United Nations responded by sending a preliminary survey mission to investigate the possibilities of a program of technical assistance and general economic development, and that the United Nations Secretariat chose Dr. Lattimore as one of the members of this preliminary survey mission."

Dr. Evans' statements are completely in line with the facts as known to the Department.

10. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: ". . .about three weeks ago I made a statement to the effect that Owen Lattimore had been requested by Acheson to, and did, furnish to the State Department a document to act as a guide for Ambassador-at-Large Jessup insofar as Asiatic policy was concerned." He also referred to this document as "Lattimore's Instructions to Jessup", and gave the impression that the Secretary and the Department attempted to conceal the document by calling it confidential.

The Facts: The Department publicly and fully explained in press conferences on March 31 that Owen Lattimore was one of a group of 31 persons who submitted written memoranda in response to requests made in August, 1949, by Ambassador Jessup. These memoranda were used as background material by a consultants' committee consisting of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mr. Everett Case, and Ambassador Jessup in their study of United States foreign policy in the Far East. Mr. Lattimore as director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins, was also one of 25 private individuals participating in a round-table discussion on October 6, 7 and 8, 1949 arranged by the Office of Public Affairs for the purpose of exchanging views with informed private citizens on United States foreign policy toward China. The 31 who submitted memoranda were:

Former Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine, now at Brookings Institution
Professor Hugh Borton, Columbia University
Former President Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University
Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, American Council on Education, Washington
Former Ambassador William Bullitt
Former Under Secretary Castle
Former Consul John A. Embry
Professor Rupert Emberson, Harvard University
Dr. Charles B. Fahs, New York City
Professor John K. Fairbank, Harvard University
Dr. Huntington Gilchrist, New York City
Professor Carrington Goodrich, Columbia University
Former Under Secretary Grew
Colonel Robert A. Griffin, former Deputy Administrator, ECA China
Former Ambassador Stanley K. Hornbeck
Roger Lapham, Former Administrator, ECA, China
Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, Yale University
Professor Owen Lattimore, Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University
Oliver C. Lockhart, Export-Import Bank of Washington
Walter H. Mallory, Council on Foreign Relations
Professor Wallace Moore, Occidental College, Los Angeles
Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University
C. A. Richards, Economic Cooperation Administration
Former Minister Walter S. Robertson, Richmond, Virginia
Dr. Lawrence K. Rosinger, New York, New York
Mr. James Rowe, Washington
Mrs. Virginia Thompson (Adloff), New York City
Professor Amry Vandenbosch, University of Kentucky
Professor Karl A. Wittfogel, Columbia University
Professor Mary Wright, Stanford University
Admiral Yarnell

The following, including Mr. Lattimore and some others of the 31, attended the Round Table at the Department October 6, 7 and 8 to discuss Far East Policy:

Joseph W. Ballantine, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.
Bernard Brodie, Department of International Relations Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

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Claude A. Buss, [illegible]rector of Studies, Army War College [illegible]hington, D. C.
Kenneth Colegro[illegible], Department of Political Science, Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois.
Arthur G. Coons, President, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California
John W. Decker, International Missionary Council, New York, New York
John K. Fairbank, Committee on International and Regional Studies,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
William R. Herod, President, International General Electric Company,
New York, N. Y.
Arthur N. Holcombe, Department of Government, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Benjamin H. Kizer, Graves, Kizer, and Graves, Spokane, Wash.
Owen Lattimore, Director, Walter Hines Page School of International
Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Ernest B. MacNaughton, Chairman of the Board, First National Bank,
Portland, Oregon
George C. Marshall, President, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
J. Morden Murphy, Assistant Vice President, Bankers Trust Company, New York, N.Y.
Nathaniel Peffer, Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.
Harold S. Quigley, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Edwin O. Reischauer, Department of Far Eastern Languages, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.
William S. Robertson, President, American and Foreign Power Company,
New York, N.Y.
John D. Rockefeller III, President, Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, New York, N. Y.
Lawrence K. Rosinger, American Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, N. Y.
Eugene Staley, Executive Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California,
San Francisco, California
Harold Stassen, President, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Phillips Talbot, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
George E. Taylor, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Harold M. Vinacke, Department of Political Science, University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

All of the memoranda and all of the views above refered to were of course submitted to confidence by their authors, and the Department could not expect these people to be frank unless it respected that confidence. The Department would not and did not, however, in any way interfere with publication of any memorandum by its author. In fact, the substance of Mr. Lattimore's article was published in an article which he wrote for the January 1950 issue of The Atlantic magazine.

11. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "Here is the Comintern program for Asia: (1) The armies of Chiang Kai-shek must be destroyed; (2) The United States must be forced to withdraw from Korea; (3) Force the withdrawal of the United States forces from Japan; (4) Prevent the formation of a Pacific pact against communist aggression . . .

"That is the official Communist Party program. There is nothing secret about it.

"Here is Jessup's program, in this document, There is nothing secret about that, either, since we forced the State Department to make that public. What does Mr. Lattimore advocate as a foreign policy for Asia?

"(1) Abandon Chiang Kai-shek.

"(2) Get out of Korea.

"(3) Get out of Japan.

"(4) Deny the need of a Pacific pact.

"Is this striking parallel the result of master planning or is it pure accident? I leave it to you gentlemen to decide."

Senator McCarthy thus stated that Owen Lattimore's memorandum as summarized by Senator McCarthy to parallel the Comintern program "is Jessup's program."

The Facts: There is no "Jessup program" distinct from United States foreign policy. The United States' record and policy in the Far East, as it relates to the points made by Senator McCarthy, is well known. In the light of the Senator's charges, however, it may be summarized:

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(1) The United States poure[illegible] tremendous amounts of aid into China [illegible] efforts to bolster the government of Chiang Kai-shek.

(2) The United States has led the fight for a free, democratic Korea; took its case to the United Nations; and, since the establishment of this government, has contributed substantial economic and military support.

(3) The United States as the principal occupying power in Japan will not enter into any peace treaty which makes impossible adequate protection of United States' security interests in the Western Pacific.

(4) The United States has publicly indicated that it would look with sympathy upon a regional alliance of Pacific nations, provided the impetus for such an association came from the nations themselves.

12. Senator McCarthy said to the ASNE: "This letter from Lattimore to Joseph Barnes, dated June 13, 1943, . . . was ar order to Barnes to get rid of all Chinese employees with OWI who were loyal to Chiang Kai-shek, and supplant them with Chinese loyal to the communists."

The Facts: Mr. Lattimore, of course, is not connected with the Department of State, but all OWI Correspondence is now in the custody of the Department. At the time Senator McCarthy publicly read from it, the document in question was classified "Secret". It has subsequently been declassified and the letter in its entirety was read into the record before the Senate Subcommittee on April 6. Moreover, the Department sent Senator McCarthy a copy of the letter on April 10.

The letter does not say what Senator McCarthy asserted it did. What it does say is: "In the circumstances, we have to be extremely careful about our Chinese personnel. While we need to avoid recruiting any Chinese communists, we must be careful not to be frightened out of hiring people who have loosely been accused of being Communists . . . For our purposes, it is wise to recruit as many unaffiliated Chinese as we can, to pick people whose loyalty will be reasonably assured on the one hand by the salaries which we pay them and on the other hand by the fact that they do not receive salaries or subsidies from somewhere else." (A copy of the letter is attached).

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
111 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

June 15, 1943

Mr. Joseph Barnes
Office of War Information
224 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Joe:

In your capacity as a member of our Personnel Security Committee there are certain things which you ought to know about Chinese personnel. It is a delicate matter for me to tell you about these things because of my recent official connection with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. For that reason I am marking this Communication secret.

When we recently reduced the number of our Chinese staff in New York it was quite obvious that there was going to be trouble and that this trouble would take the form of accusations against the remaining personnel. The fact is that certain of the personnel with whose services we dispensed had connections outside the office. This leads directly into the main question. It is extremely important from the point of view of security that intelligence information should not leak out of our office through our Chinese personnel. It is an open secret in Washington that the security of various Chinese agencies there is deplorable. Any pipeline from our office to any of those agencies is not a pipeline but practically an open conduit.

However, it is not only a question of Chinese government agencies. There is also a well organized and well financed organization among the Chinese in this country connected with Wang Ching-wei, the Japanese puppet. This can be traced back to the history of the Chinese Revolution as a whole. To present it in the fewest possible words: Sun Yat-sen was largely financed for many years by Chinese living abroad. Not only Sun Yay-sen but Wang Ching-wei had close connections among the overseas Chinese. However much he is a traitor now the fact must be recognized that Wang Ching-wei is a veteran of Chinese politics with connections which he has nourished for many years among Chinese communications abroad including those in the United States.

Chinese in the United States come almost exclusively from a few localities on the coast of China, practically every one of which is now occupied by the Japanese. Thus these Chinese in America have both family connections and financial investments which are under the control of the Japanese, because of his years of political organizing work Wang Ching-wei knows all of these connections and can apply pressure through them.

On the other side there is a special organization within the Kuomintang or Chinese Nationalist Party at Chungking which is charged with maintaining political and financial connections with Chinese overseas. This Overseas Bureau also has a detailed knowledge of the Chinese communities in America and is able to apply pressure. Thus there is a very intense conflict going on every day in every Chinatown in America between the Wang Ching-wei agents and those of the Kuomintang. It must be remembered that while the Kuomintang is able to operate in a private way as a political party among Chinese residents in America, it is also the party which "owns" the Chinese Government and it thus able to make use of Chinese Government agencies.

Thirdly, there are numerous Chinese in America who are politically unaffiliated. There are of course Communists but they have neither the money nor the organization of the Wang Ching-wei and Kuomingtang groups. The genuinely unaffiliated Chinese are a curious compound product of Chinese politics and the American environment. They tend to be intensely loyal to China as a country, without conceiving that the Kuomintang or any other political organization has a monopoly right to control of their thoughts and actions. They are like Americans; they like to give their political allegiance, not to have it demanded of them. They are reluctant to support a regimented series of causes laid down for them under orders; like Americans, they often give moral and financial support to a scattered number of causes some of which may even conflict with each other to a certain extent.

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The conflict between the Wang Ching-wei organizing group and the Kuomintang organizing group in America can not be fought out in the open. Both sides have very good reasons for not courting publicity. Each is anxious to bring into its fold as many of the unaffiliated Chinese as possible. Each is anxious not to be exposed as an "un-American" organization or a foreign political group working on American soil. Both of them accordingly find it very good tactics, not only to cover up themselves but to put pressure on those whom they are trying to bring under their control, to accuse unaffiliated Chinese of being Communists. This is an accusation which covers up the accuser at the same time that it puts pressure on the accused.

One of the outstanding rallying points of the unaffiliated Chinese in America is the New China Daily News in New York. This is controlled by an organization of laundrymen. I understand that the share-holders number two or three thousand and that they take an active interest in the newspaper. The essential thing about these laundrymen is that in that in the nature of their business they are independent small business men. This means that they are on the one hand fairly well insured against Communist idealogy, since the small business man of whatever nationality is likely to be a man who has made his way by his own initiative and enterprise and is therefore suspicious of collectivist economic theories. On the other hand these Chinese small business proprietors are reluctant to submit themselves unquestionably to the control of the vested interests which have grown up in China in association with the dominant Kuomimtang. The New China Daily News would probably not come under much pressure if it were not for the fact that it is one of the best edited Chinese papers in America with a growing circulation. It does not need to be subsidized or supported by a patron like many, perhaps the majority, of Chinese papers. It pays dividends on its own merits. A number of Chinese language papers in America receive subsidies from the Kuomintang. At least two, and perhaps three, receive subsidies from the Wang Ching-wei group. One or two others trace back to the group within the Kuomintang, which was at one time headed by the late Hu Han-min, a leader of a right-wing faction within the Kuomintang. The Hu Han-min group, through once regarded as right-wing conservatives, are now regarded in China as "old fashioned liberals" - - liberal, so to speak, short of the New Deal. They are less bitterly involved in Chinatown politics than the Wang Ching-wei and Kuomintang groups. The two latter, which are engaged in handing out carefully colored news and doctored editorial policies, are intensely jealous of and hostile to an unaffiliated paper like the New China Daily News which, so to speak, flaunts its sins by being so readable that the Chinese public in America buys it for its own sake.

It would be rash to say that there are no Communists connected with the New China Daily News. Here it is necessary to consider another peculiarity of the politics of Chinese living out of China. These Chinese are far from being tied to the chariot wheels of Moscow; but when it comes to resisting the trend toward totalitarian regimentation within China they are often willing to support parts of the program advocated by the Chinese Communists within China. This is so much a part of the pattern of politics of Chinese living out of China that it is not uncommon to find wealthy men, even millionaires, supporting the program of the Chinese Communists in whole or in part. This was, for instance, conspicuous in Malaya before the fall of Singapore. For such prosperous and independent Chinese it was a question either of backing their independent judgement of the steps that needed to be taken toward creating a working democracy within China, or of paying financial tribute to the Kuomintang, which sometimes tends to be autocratic, and not infrequently spurns advise from Chinese abroad at the same time that it demands their financial contributions.

In the specific setting of America, it is the independent small business man - - like the laundryman - - rather than the very few wealthy merchants, who most conspicuously maintain this tradition of political independence. In America, some of the most wealthy individuals are either committed to Wang Ching-wei and his puppet Japanese party or at least are hedging until they have a better idea of how the war is finally going to turn out.

In the circumstances we have to be extremely careful about our Chinese personnel. While we need to avoid recruiting any Chinese Communists we must be careful not to be frightened out of hiring people who have loosely been accused of being Communists. We have to be at least equally careful of not hiring people who are pipelines to the Wang Ching-wei group or

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to one or other of the main factions within the Kuomintang. After all, as an American Government agency we should deal with the Chinese Government or regular agencies of the Chinese Government, but should not get in the position of committing ourselves to the Kuomintang, the political party which controls the Chinese Government, as if it were itself the Chinese Government. You will recognize both the importance of this proposition and the delicacy which it requires on the operational level.

For our purposes, it is wise to recruit as many unaffiliated Chinese as we can, to pick people whose loyalty will be reasonably assured on the one hand by the salaries which we pay them and on the other hand by the fact that they do not receive salaries or subsidies from somewhere else.

Mr. Chi and Mr. Chew Hong, both of our New York office, conform excellently to these requirements. Mr. Chi I have known for many years. Until his family estates were occupied by the Japanese, he was a wealthy landlord. He was brought up in the older scholastic tradition in China, before the spread of modern western education, but at the same time he is keenly interested in the national unification of China and the orderly development of a stable political organization there. I know by long experience that he is anything but a Communist; I also know that because of his seniority, his background of independent wealth, and his superior mentality he is not a man to be pushed around by party bureaucrats. Chew Hong is a much younger man, but one whom Dr. Chi trusts and of whoses integrity he is convinced. There is something in their relationship of the old Chinese standards of disciple and master. As long as Dr. Chi stands in the relationship of loyal friendship to me and the loyalty of an honest employee of an American Government agency, there will be no difficulty with either man, no irresponsible playing with Chinese politics, and no leakage to any Chinese faction.

The retention of both men is therefore a guarantee to the secrecy and security of the work of OWI as well as a guarantee of the confident fulfillment of directives. I urge you not to be high-pressured into getting rid of either man. I know that both men may be subjected to attacks. Given the time to work on it, I could undoubtedly trace such attacks to their orgin and give you the full details. I doubt whether the Personnel Security Committee of OWI would be able to trace such attacks, rooted in the intricacies of Chinese factional politics, to their source; but I should not like to see us placed in a position where, after getting rid of people now attached, we would be forced to hire people who would actually be nominees of factions not under our control.

It is for this reason that I have written this long letter to urge you to report to our Personnel Security Committee the necessity for exercising pronounced agnosticism when any of our Chinese personnel are attacked.

In the meantime I am doing my best to check over our Chinese personnel in San Francisco.

Once more I urge you to observe the strictest confidence in acting on this letter, because in certain quarters it might be considered that I am under moral obligation to see that OWI is staffed with Chinese who take their orders from some source other than the American Government.

Yours,

Owen Lattimore
Director, Pacific Operations

* * * * *

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 15, 1950
No. 501

1. Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: ". . . The skeleton files which the President has given to the Tydings Committee . . . were inadequate, . . . many of them had been completely rifled, . . . /and/ there is no way of knowing whether or not any file was complete." He also said that "in order to get at the truth, they must get not only the skeleton State Department loyalty files, but the Civil Service and the FBI files."

The Facts: A charge of tampering with records is a very serious charge. It has been described by the courts in this country as "highly improper". (State ex rel Department of Agriculture, Petitioner v. McCarthy, Circuit Judge, Respondent 238 Wisconsin 258, 270, 299 N.W. 58, 65 - 1941.) The files which have been made available to the Subcommittee by the President are complete. They contain the material collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and transmitted to the State Department through the Civil Service Commission. These files were reviewed by a representative of the Department of Justice before they were turned over to the subcommittee. A representative of the Department of Justice has also attended the meetings of the subcommittee at which the files were discussed. If Senator McCarthy believes any material has been deleted, it is his duty to bring to the attention of the subcommittee, and the FBI any evidence he has to back up his charge.

2. Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: Senator McCarthy described that portion of Owen Lattimore's memorandum on far eastern policy which dealt with South Korea and then said: "That is Lattimore's plan for South Korea. That is now the plan of the Lattimore-Acheson Axis for the entire Far East."

The Facts: Mr. Lattimore's relationship with the Department of State from 1933 to date and the circumstances under which he and 30 other people supplied memoranda containing their views on Far Eastern policy have been described many times. These facts of public record are not reflected in Senator McCarthy's statement.

The facts concerning Mr. Acheson's position on South Korea are also a matter of well known public record. On January 20, 1950 Mr. Acheson wrote a letter describing the adverse effects the defeat of the Korean Aid bill by a vote of 193 to 191 would have on our foreign policy. This letter which was the basis of a successful attempt to obtain aid for Korea is quoted below. It speaks for itself.

3. In his speech at Atlantic City, Senator McCarthy made other misstatements which will be refuted in the near future.

Following

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Following is the text of Secretary of State Dean Acheson's letter of January 20, 1950, to the President:

"Dear Mr. President:

"The Department of State received with concern and dismay the report that the House of Representatives had rejected the Korea Aid Bill of 1949 by a vote of 193 to 191. This action, if not quickly repaired, will have the most far-reaching adverse effects upon our foreign policy, not only in Korea but in many other areas of the world. It has been fundamental to our policy that in those areas where a reasonable amount of American aid can make the difference between the maintenance of national independence and its collapse under totalitarian pressure, we should extend such aid within a prudent assessment of our capabilities. The American people understand this policy and have supported our extending aid in such circumstances; the success of such aid is a matter of public record.

"The Republic of Korea owes its existence in large measure to the United States, which freed the country from Japanese control. The peoples of the Republic of Korea, the other peoples of Asia, and the members of the United Nations under whose observation a government of the Republic was freely elected, alike look to our conduct in Korea as a measure of the seriousness of our concern with the freedom and welfare of peoples maintaining their independence in the face of great obstacles. We have not only given the Republic of Korea independence; since then we have provided the economic, military, technical, and other assistance necessary to its continued existence. Of the current program of economic assistance we are extending to Korea, half was provided by the Congress during the previous session. The withholding of the remainder would bring our efforts to an end in mid-course. It is our considered judgment that if our limited assistance is continued the Republic will have a good chance of survival as a free nation. Should such further aid be denied, that chance may well be lost and all our previous efforts perhaps prove to have been vain.

"We are concerned not only about the consequences of this abrupt about-face in Korea, whose government and people have made valiant efforts to win their independence and establish free institutions under the most difficult circumstances, but we are also deeply concerned by the effect which would be created in other parts of the world where our encouragement is a major element in the struggle for freedom.

"It is difficult for us to believe that the Members of the House of Representatives who voted against this measure took sufficiently into account the serious implications of this action upon the position of the United States in the Far East. These implications were set forth in considerable detail in hearings before the committees of Congress by the Department of State, Department of Defense and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

"In our judgment it would be disastrous for the foreign policy of the United States for us to consider this action by the House of Representatives as its last word on the matter."

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 20, 1950
No. 529

CAUTION
FUTURE RELEASE
NOTE DATE

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.D.T., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1950
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR
USED IN ANY WAY.

The Department of State today made public the following analysis of the speech delivered by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in Chicago, May 6, 1950, on "Communism in Government":

1. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: Senator McCarthy referred to the Department of State's files being examined by the Tydings Subcommittee as "skinny-ribbed bones of the files"; "skeleton files"; "These purged files"; "phony files"; "1947 and '48 files instead of 1949 and '50".

The Facts. The files transmitted to the Tydings Subcommittee are the full and complete State Department files current as of the date transmitted. They contain all information relevant to the determination of employee loyalty or security. Under the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the agency charged with responsibility for conducting investigations into the loyalty of State Department personnel.

A representative of the Department of Justice has been present at the meetings of the Tydings Subcommittee. The files were viewed by a representative of the Department of Justice before they were turned over to the Subcommittee. The files made available to the Subcommittee contain the material collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and transmitted to the State Department.

2. Senator McCarthy said in Chicago: "Now from page 37 of the House Report I quote the following: '...almost anyone and everyone in the State Department had access to the files ...'"

The Facts. The report to which Senator McCarthy referred is a report of the House Appropriations Committee investigators, dated January 27, 1948, which accompanied the list of 108 cases which were the basis of Senator McCarthy's speech of February 20, 1950. Senator McCarthy misquoted this report.

The report said: "... most everyone and anyone in the Division has access to the files ..."

The Division that the House investigators were talking about was the Division of Security. That is the division charged with the physical and personnel security program of the Department and the Foreign Service, and it is therefore essential that its staff have access to the files when needed.

Senator

Senator McCarthy, by substituting "the State Department" for "the Division of Security", crudely misquotes the language of the report in order to give an entirely false impression: namely, that any and everyone in the Department has access to the files; whereas as a matter of fact such access is strictly limited to employees of the Division when required and to a very small number of employees outside the Security Division, such as the members of the Loyalty Security Board. Senator McCarthy substituted the entire State Department for the Division of Security, a crude misquotation for the purpose of giving an entirely false impression. It is not only a misquotation, it is a quotation out of context, a quotation over two years old made without reference to the facts as they exist at the present time.

3. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Tell them to take the list of names which I have given ... the Secretary of State ... ."

The Facts. Despite Under Secretary of State Peurifoy's reiterated requests since February 11, 1950 that Senator McCarthy furnish the Department with a list of names of the "205" or "57" accused State Department employees, Senator McCarthy has never furnished the Department or the Secretary of State such a list of names.

4. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: Describing the Federal Loyalty Program, Senator McCarthy said, "First of all, it permits each Department to investigate its own people. Those doing the investigating know little or nothing of communist techniques, even less of about how to conduct an investigation... ."

The Facts. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the agency charged under Executive Order 9835, issued over three years ago, with responsibility for conducting loyalty investigations under the Federal Loyalty Program.

5. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: Describing loyalty investigations, Senator McCarthy said, "In dozens of cases, in dozens of cases -- for instance, recommendation from Alger Hiss on State Department employees was all that was needed to completely clear them -- like accepting a recommendation from Dillinger in hiring a bank clerk."

The Facts. There is not a single instance of this.

6. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "You will recall a former State Department employee by the name of George Wheeler recently retired behind the Iron Curtain after making typical communist name calling statements damning and cursing the United States. This man, George Wheeler, who had been assigned tremendously important work by the State Department had first been given a completely clean bill of health by the Loyalty Board even though his file would have convinced anyone who could add two and two that he was a full fledged communist."

The Facts: At no time has the case of George Wheeler ever been considered by a security or loyalty board of the Department of State. Mr. Wheeler was one of a group of former FEA employees in Germany who in September 1945 were transferred temporarily to the rolls of the State Department. In February 1946 the whole group was transferred to the War Department,

and in

and in fact Mr. Wheeler's transfer to the War Department was even earlier -- in December 1945. During his brief time on the State Department pay roll, Mr. Wheeler's case was under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. All these facts were set out in a departmental press release a month before Senator McCarthy made his misstatements.

These facts were also contained in the Department's analysis of Senator McCarthy's April 20th speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in which the Department pointed out twelve glaring McCarthy inaccuracies. Senator McCarthy on May 15 replied to the Department's statement by citing two alleged inaccuracies in the Department's analysis of his speech. He was silent as to the remaining ten. Of the two so-called inaccuracies he cited, one pertains to the case of George Wheeler. As to George Wheeler, Senator McCarthy said that the Department should "admit that Wheeler was on the pay roll and given an absolutely clean bill of health by whatever Government Loyalty Board cleared personnel for the State Department." Two comments may be made thereon: first, as of the date of Mr. Wheeler's brief employment with the Department the present loyalty program, under which the Department's loyalty board was established, was not in existence; second, Senator McCarthy's implication was that the Department's Loyalty Board was at fault. Even Senator McCarthy should see the irrelevancy of his attributing to the State Department matters under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

7. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Mr. Service, you will recall, was picked up by the FBI in connection with the Amerasia case... The papers carried the story that J. Edgar Hoover, who is not noted for over-statements, that J. Edgar Hoover stated that this is a 100 per cent air-tight case of espionage."

The Facts. On May 1, 1950, Deputy Under Secretary of State Peurifoy in a letter to Mr. Peyton Ford, The Assistant to the Attorney General, asked whether Mr. Hoover, in fact, made any similar statement. Mr. Ford, on May 8, 1950, replied: "You are advised that Mr. Hoover did not make the statement which has been attributed to him."

The exchange of correspondence is attached. (See pp. 8, 9)

8. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "...the State Department which is about to hear the case of Service is now busily giving Mr. Service's lawyer the secret documents which the President has denied the Senate, this so that he can properly defend Mr. Service."

The Facts. The Department has categorically denied this. Mr. Service has been furnished copies of documents which he himself had prepared for the Department in the course of his duties as a foreign service officer.

Relevant excerpts from a letter of May 4, 1950 by General Conrad E. Snow, Chairman of the Department's Loyalty Security Board, to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune, are attached. (See page 9)

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9. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "First take the case of Philip Jessup, the State Department's Ambassador at Large. Now, here was really a great joiner, especially Communist front organizations...organizations which the President's own Attorney General and Congressional committee have labeled as agents of the Communist Party."

The Facts. In view of Senator McCarthy's repeated assertions the Department wrote to Mr. Morgan, Counsel of the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, investigating Senator McCarthy's charges, to see if Senator McCarthy had supplied them with any information to back up these charges. Mr. Morgan replied that Senator McCarthy has not supplied any such material. The only documentary material supplied to the committee concerning the organizational affiliations or associations of Ambassador Jessup was provided by Senator Hickenlooper, a photostat of one letterhead of the American Law Students Association listing Professor Philip Jessup of Columbia University on the Association' "Faculty Advisory Board." The American Law Students Association is not listed by the Attorney General and does not appear on the list of "Citations by Official Government Agencies" issued in 1948 by the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

The correspondence with Mr. Morgan is attached. (See pp. 10 and 11.)

Dr. Jessup testified, before the Subcommittee, that he had joined no Communist-front organizations, whereas the organizations to which he did belong included the following:

The American Legion (He is a former commander of Utica Post #229)
The American Philosophical Society
The Foreign Policy Association
The American Bar Association

On April 6, 1950 the Utica Post #229 passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy's attack upon their past commander, Philip C. Jessup. A copy of this resolution is attached. It will be noted that a copy of it was sent to Senator McCarthy with the admonition that "his reckless and despicable conduct in this instance cannot be condoned by any right-thinking American and should never be repeated if he hopes to retain a shred of public respect." (For copy of resolution, see pp. 11 and 12)

10. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Jessup ... was largely in charge of a publication known as the Far Eastern Survey, the publication of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; that he was in charge while it was spewing forth the perfumed Communist Party line sewage... ."

The Facts. Senator McCarthy grossly exaggerated Dr. Jessup's relationship with "Far Eastern Survey" based on the single fact that in 1944 Dr. Jessup served on the Research Advisory Committee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Senator McCarthy's allegation that "Far Eastern Survey" followed the Communist Party originates in discredited contentions made by one Alfred Kohlberg in 1944. The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations investigated Kohlberg's charges. In a document circulated to its members, it was demonstrated that Kohlberg had ignored the overwhelming number of facts that did not support his contention. The document showed, among other things,

things, that Kohlberg had quoted, in connection with "Far Eastern Survey, and other publications, from less than 2 per cent of the articles published and from less than .002 per cent of the books published. In April 1947, the membership of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a vote of 1163 to 66 overwhelmingly repudiated Kohlberg's charges as "inaccurate and irresponsible."

11. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "I have brought with me photostatic copies of checks representing thousands of dollars of Communist money paid to Jessup's organization." As documentation he provided photostats of two checks signed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field totalling $3,500.

The Facts. This is another repetition of a refuted charge made by Senator McCarthy many times before. Senator McCarthy repeats it although it has already been refuted. The inference is that the Institute of Pacific Relations had been "bought" with Communist money. At that time, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, was Chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Mr. Francis Harmon, Vice President of the Motion Picture Export Association, was Treasurer; and Mr. William R. Herod, now President of the International General Electric Company, was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and Mr. Henry Luce, of Time and Life, were sponsors of a drive during that period for funds on behalf of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Field's contributions, according to Senator McCarthy's own figures, totalled only $3,500, as compared with a total expense for the two-year period of approximately $200,000. About half of the amount was met by contributions from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. Generous donations by large industrial concerns made up a large portion of the remainder.

12. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Mr. Lattimore, as the nation knows, has long been referred to as the architect of the State Department's Far Eastern policy, the architect whose shadow lingers over the corpse of China."

The Facts. Senator Tydings asked Secretaries Hull, Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson whether this description was true or false. They all replied that it was false. These letters were made public by Senator Tydings on April 29, 1950. The person responsible for long and repeated use of the term "architect of the Far Eastern Policy" is Senator McCarthy who employed the term in his testimony before the Subcommittee.

13. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "....so that you will have a full picture of the extent to which Lattimore shaped our dismal policy of failure in the Far East, I call to your attention a secret document which he furnished to the State Department in August of 1949, a document which the State Department itself labeled as a guide for Ambassador at Large Jessup... ."

The Facts. This is another repetition of a refuted McCarthy charge.

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The Department publicly and fully explained in press conferences on March 31, that Owen Lattimore was one of a group of 31 persons who submitted written memoranda in response to requests made in August, 1949, by Ambassador Jessup. These memoranda were used as background material by a consultants' committee consisting of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mr. Everett Case, and Ambassador Jessup in their study of United States foreign policy in the Far East.(Mr. Lattimore's memorandum was never singled out, or labeled as a guide for Ambassador Jessup.) Mr. Lattimore as director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins, was also one of 25 private individuals participating in a round-table discussion on October 6, 7, and 8, 1949 arranged by the Office of Public Affairs for the purpose of exchanging views with informed private citizens on United States foreign policy toward China. The 31 who submitted memoranda were:

Former Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine,
  now at Brookings Institution
Professor Hugh Borton, Columbia University
Former President Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University
Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, American Council on Education,
  Washington.
Former Ambassador William Bullitt
Former Under Secretary Castle
Former Consul John A. Embry
Professor Rupert Emberson, Harvard University
Dr. Charles B. Fahs, New York City
Professor John K, Fairbank, Harvard University
Dr. Huntington Gilchrist, New York City
Professor Carrington Goodrich, Columbia University
Former Under Secretary Grew
Colonel Robert A. Griffin,
  former Deputy Administrator, ECA China
Former Ambassador Stanley K. Hornbeck
Roger Lapham, Former Administrator, ECA China
Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, Yale University
Professor Owen Lattimore, Director of the Walter Hines
  Page School of International Relations, John Hopkins
  University
Oliver C. Lockhart, Export-Import Bank of Washington
Walter H. Mallory, Council on Foreign Relations
Professor Wallace Moore, Occidental College, Los Angeles
Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University
C. A. Richards, Economic Cooperation Administration
Former Minister Walter S. Robertson, Richmond, Virginia
Dr. Lawrence K. Rosinger, New York, New York
Mr. James Rowe, Washington
Mrs. Virginia Thompson (Adloff), New York City
Professor Amry Vandenbosch, University of Kentucky
Professor Karl A. Wittfogel, Columbia University
Professor Mary Wright, Stanford University
Admiral Yarnell

The following, including Mr. Lattimore and some others of the 31, attended the Round Table at the Department October 6, 7, and 8 to discuss Far East Policy:

Joseph W. Ballantine, The Brookings Institution,
  Washington, D. C.
Bernard Brodie, Department of International Relations,
  Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Claude A. Buss, Director of Studies, Army War College,
  Washington, D. C.

Kenneth

Kenneth Colgrove, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.
Arthur G. Coons, President, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.
John W. Decker, International Missionary Council, New York, New York.
John A. Fairbank, Committee on International and Regional Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
William R. Herod, President, International General Electric Company, New York, New York.
Arthur N. Holcombe, Department of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Benjamin H. Kizer, Graves, Kizer, and Graves, Spokane, Washington.
Owen Lattimore, Director, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
Ernest B. MacNaughton, Chairman of the Board, First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.
George C. Marshall, President, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
J. Morden Murphy, Assistant Vice President, Bankers Trust Company, New York, New York.
Nathaniel Peffer, Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University, New York, New York.
Harold S. Quigley, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Edwin O. Reischauer, Department of Far Eastern Languages, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
William S. Robertson, President, American and Foreign Power Company, New York, New York.
John D. Rockefeller, III, President, Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, New York, New York.
Lawrence K. Rosinger, American Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, New York.
Eugene Staley, Executive Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California, San Francisco, California.
Harold Stassen, President, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Phillips Talbot, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
George E. Taylor, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
Harold M. Vinacke, Department of Political Science, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All of the memoranda and all of the views above referred to were of course submitted in confidence by their authors, and the Department could not expect these people to be frank unless it respected that confidence. The Department would not and did not, however, in any way interfere with publication of any memorandum by its author. In fact, the substance of Mr. Lattimore's article was published in an article which he wrote for the January 1950 issue of The Atlantic magazine.

14. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "But let me give a brief resume of the official Communist Party program for Asia -- there is no secret about that. Number 1, destroy the armies of Chiang Kai-shek. Number 2, get the United States out of Korea. Number 3, force the withdrawal of United States forces from Japan; and number 4, prevent the formation of a Pacific Pact against Communist aggression.

"Now

"Now, what does Lattimore tell Jessup our policy in Asia should be? Listen to this if you will: Number 1, abandon Chiang Kai-shek; number 2, get out of Korea; number 3, withdraw United States forces from Japan; and 4, deny the need of a Pacific Pact."

The Facts. This is another repetition of a refuted McCarthy charge.

The United States' record and policy in the Far East, as it relates to the points made by Senator McCarthy may be summarized as follows:

(1) The United States poured tremendous amounts of aid into China in efforts to bolster the government of Chiang Kai-shek.

(2) The United States has led the fight for a free, democratic Korea; has taken its case to the United Nations; and, since the establishment of this government, has contributed substantial economic and military support.

(3) The United States as the principal occupying power in Japan will not enter into any peace treaty which makes impossible adequate protection of United States' security interests in the Western Pacific.

(4) The United States has publicly indicated that it would look with sympathy upon a regional alliance of Pacific nations, provided the impetus for such an association came from the nations themselves.

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Following is the material referred to on pages 3 and 4:

Exchange of correspondence between Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Peyton Ford, Assistant to the Attorney General, (referred to on page 3):

May 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Ford:

In his address on April 20, 1950 to the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Hotel Statler in Washington, Senator McCarthy said:

"One of those arrested was John S. Service. He was never convicted; he was never tried, he was never indicted.

"J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, publicly stated at the time of the arrests that this case was a 100-per-cent air-tight case of espionage. At the time the case broke John S. Service was picked up by the FBI. Mr. Hoover made that statement, and he seldom errs on the side of overstatement, as you well know."

The Department of State is naturally interested in whether or not this statement of Senator McCarthy is an accurate one. As a result, I would appreciate it if you would inform the Department as soon as possible whether the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made any statement similar to that attributed to him by Senator McCarthy.

Sincerely yours
JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Deputy Under Secretary

The Honorable
Peyton Ford,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

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May 8,

May 8, 1950

John E. Peurifoy, Esquire
Deputy Under Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Peurifoy:

This is in reply to your letter dated May 1, 1950, inquiring as to the accuracy of a statement alleged to have been made by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the time of the arrest of John S. Service and other suspects involved in the so-called "Amerasia" case. You are advised that Mr. Hoover did not make the statement which has been attributed to him.

Yours Sincerely,

PEYTON FORD
The Assistant to the Attorney General

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EXCERPTS FROM GENERAL SNOW'S LETTER TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
(Referred to on page 3)

Because of the reputation of the New York Herald Tribune for fair and objective reporting, I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to the headings of two articles which appeared in your issues of May 3 and 4, respectively, regarding the conduct of the John S. Service case by the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State, of which I am Chairman . . . .

Nor is it true that Mr. Service is being given any illegitimate advantage in the matter of access to papers. Mr. Service has not been given and will not be given access to the loyalty or personnel files which were gathered by the FBI and other investigatory bodies and which were refused by the President to the Senate Committee. Mr. Service is entitled, however, as a matter of elementary fairness to see and put in evidence, any reports or other papers in the files of the State Department which were prepared by him or in connection with the missions on which he served, which may be material to his defense. Action by the Department of State is necessary to permit him to show them to counsel. To date, the only confidential documents on which this action has been taken are documents actually written by Mr. Service himself. This is all there is to that part of the story.

The Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State is a judicial body set up for the purpose of giving to an employee accused of disloyalty, or of being a security risk, a fair hearing. While under the regulations he has no opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses who have given confidential information to the Board, or even to see a transcript of their statements, he is advised of the substance of the accusations, and must be given a fair opportunity to defend himself, not only by his own testimony, but also by the production of any witnesses or of any documentary evidence that may tend to establish his innocence of the accusations. The Board has an obligation to give him the fullest opportunity to prepare and present his defense.

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Exchange

Exchange of correspondence between Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Edward P. Morgan, Chief Counsel, Foreign Relations Subcommittee Investigating the State Department:
(Referred to on page 4)

May 16, 1950

Dear Mr. Morgan:

In connection with the analysis of Senator McCarthy's speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors forwarded on May 12, 1950 to the Society by Assistant Secretary Barrett, Senator McCarthy has stated, as quoted on May 15 by the Associated Press:

"The State Department also states that Jessup belonged to no Communist front organizations. I gave photostatic proof to the committee that he was affiliated with five organizations listed by the Attorney General or congressional committees as fronts for the Communist Party.

"He was a director of one of the worst of such organizations named by the Attorney General, namely the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

At Atlantic City on the same day he said:

"... Now, the thing they forget is that I have presented to the Committee photostats showing that he belonged, that he was affiliated with not one, but with five Communist front organizations; and that he not only belonged to, but was a Director of one of the worst of the lot, named as such by the Attorney General..."

In view of these assertions of Senator McCarthy, it would be very much appreciated if you could make available to this Department copies of the photostats which the Committee has received from him.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. PEURIFOY

Mr. Edward P. Morgan,
Chief Counsel,
Foreign Relations Subcommittee,
The Capitol.

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May 17, 1950

Mr. John E. Peurifoy
Deputy Undersecretary
U.S. State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Peurifoy:

Reference is made to your letter of May 16, 1950, referring in turn to the remarks, as quoted by the Associated Press, of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy relative to Dr. Philip Jessup, as follows:

"The State Department also states that Jessup belonged to no Communist front organizations. I gave photostatic proof to the committee that he was affiliated with five organizations listed by the Attorney General or congressional committees as fronts for the Communist Party.

"He was

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"He was a director of one of the worst of such organizations named by the Attorney General, namely the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

* * *

". . .Now, the thing they forget is that I have presented to the Committee photostats showing that he belonged, that he was affiliated with not one, but with five Communist front organizations; and that he not only belonged to, but was a Director of one of the worst of the lot, named as such by the Attorney General. . .."

Relative to your request for photostatic copies of the material stated to have been turned over to the subcommittee by Senator McCarthy, you are advised that after a careful and diligent search of our files, we find no record of any material having been turned over to the subcommittee by Senator McCarthy indicating that Dr. Jessup has been associated with Communist front organizations.

For your information, however, in the course of Senator Hickenlooper's examination of Dr. Jessup, he offered in evidence, at page 530 of the transcript, a photostat of a letterhead of an organization known as the American Law Student's Association on which "Prof. Philip Jessup" of Columbia University is listed on the "Faculty Advisory Board", along with other named individuals. The Subcommittee has been supplied no other documentary material concerning organizational affiliations or associations of Dr. Jessup.

After hearing of Senator McCarthy's statements referred to above, I immediately called his office requesting the photostatic material to which he referred. Again on May 16, 1950, I called Senator McCarthy personally, advising that the subcommittee had not been supplied the photostatic material concerning Dr. Jessup to which he had referred and requested that he supply the same for our record. As yet, I have not been supplied the photostats in question.

Should they be received by me, I shall be glad to make copies thereof available to your office.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD P. MORGAN
Chief Counsel
Subcommittee Investigating
the State Department.

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RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ATTACK UPON PAST COMMANDER PHILIP C. JESSUP ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF UTICA POST #229 AMERICAN LEGION, HELD ON APRIL 6TH, 1950 (Referred to on page 4)

WHEREAS, Utica Post #229 American Legion is proud to number among the list of its Past Commanders a distinguished comrade, friend, and charter member, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, whose record of patriotic devotion and continued helpfulness to our Country over a period of many years is a source of great satisfaction, pride and distinction to Utica Post and to its entire membership; and

WHEREAS,

WHEREAS, the sterling character, splendid reputation, and unquestionable loyalty and patriotism of Past Commander Philip C. Jessup, both privately and in his public capacity as U.S. Ambassador-at-Large, have recently been subjected to scurrilous, unprincipled, and wholly unjustifiable attack by one Joseph McCarthy, who in so doing has sullied the office of U.S. Senator which he presently holds,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Utica Post $229 American Legion and its entire membership shall and do strongly resent, condemn and decry the unprincipled, unjustified, unsportsmanlike, un-American and intolerable conduct of Senator Joseph McCarthy in his wanton attempt without proof or reason to smear and destroy the good reputation and high standing of so devoted and patriotic a citizen as our esteemed and valued friend and comrade, the Honorable Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large; and be it further

RESOLVED, that Utica Post $229 American Legion and its members in meeting duly assembled feel privileged at this time to reaffirm their continued trust and confidence in, their esteem and devotion to, and their lasting friendship for a distinguished public servant, a loyal patriot, and a great citizen, the Hon. Philip C. Jessup, a Past Commander of this Post; and be it further

RESOLVED that this resolution be inscribed upon the Minutes of this meeting, that a copy thereof be delivered to our comrade, Ambassador Jessup; that a second copy be delivered to the public press; and that a third copy be mailed to Senator McCarthy with the admonition that his reckless and despicable conduct in this instance cannot be condoned by any right thinking American and should never be repeated if he hopes to retain a shred of public respect.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 25, 1950
NO. 549

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.D.T., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1950.
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

The Department of State today made public the following analysis of some of the factual inaccuracies in the speech delivered by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy at Atlantic City, May 15, 1950, to the Sons of the American Revolution:

(1) Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: "/as to/ the skeleton files which the President has given to the Tydings Committee ... I have made photostats of a report /of House investigators/... based partly on FBI investigations of the files... they set forth in some detail that ... some of them have been completely rifled ... that practically every one in the Division had complete and free access..." (Emphasis supplied)

The Facts: This charge has already been demonstrated to be false. It was previously made by Senator McCarthy at Chicago on May 6, 1950, and the Department commented thereon in its press release of May 20. It was there pointed out that the files transmitted to the Subcommittee were complete files; that Senator McCarthy was referring to a report submitted by investigators of the House Appropriations Committee in 1948 and that the Senator had misquoted the language of the report by substituting "the State Department" for "the Division of Security". It is noted that the Senator at Atlantic City repaired his quotations by using "the Division" in place of "the Department of State."

At Atlantic City Senator McCarthy added one new element. He refers to an "FBI investigation of the files". The "FBI investigation" he refers to was a survey of the Security Division made for the Department by the FBI at the Department's request. In the language of the House Investigators, who conducted their investigation in the Fall of 1947:

"In April 1947, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of the State Department, made a survey of the Security and Investigations Division ..."

There was no suggestion, either expressed or implied in either the FBI or the House Report, that the condition of the files in 1947 was purposeful or suspicious. Senator McCarthy's use of the word "rifled" in speaking of the files was entirely without substantiation. The constructive criticism and suggestions invited from the FBI and the House Investigators have been of great help.

In 1950 these files are as rigidly controlled, accurate, and complete as it is possible to make them. The files delivered to the Subcommittee are complete files -- State Department reports,

FBI

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FBI reports, interrogations, hearings, administrative memoranda, even pencilled working papers -- everything. On May 10 when the committee started examining the files, Senator Tydings is quoted as saying:

"These 81 files contain not only all of the data which the State Department investigators have assembled, but also all of the loyalty data which the FBI has gathered and referred to the State Department and which has been made a part of these files.

"Thus the Committee will have the complete record from all sources... ."

(2) Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: "Now to those in the State Department who say that Soviet Russia's aims have changed in the last few years and that she no longer wants to enslave America... ."

The Facts: Senator McCarthy insinuates that there are those in the State Department who do not realize that Soviet aims and propaganda are directed against America's free institutions.

The United States is striving, by all possible means, to preserve these free institutions. The Department and its personnel have no illusions about the methods or the aims of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party here or abroad.

Ambassador Jessup -- whom Senator McCarthy has accused of having "an unusual affinity for communist causes" -- expressed the viewpoint of the entire Department when he told the press of India and the world at New Delhi, February 23, 1950:

"Since the end of the Second World War, history has recorded the extension of a new imperialism that has brought more than a dozen countries under the domination of a single expanding power. The device used by this expanding power in extending its imperialism is to hold out the glittering promises of communism as a beacon light for the rescue of peoples who are suffering from economic underdevelopment or who are trying to remove the shackles of the old traditional kinds of colonialism. However, where communism gains control, it becomes immediately apparent that the peoples are not allowed to determine their own future, but must conform to a single policy laid down in Moscow."

Similarly, Counselor George Kennan wrote in an article appearing in the March issue of The Reader's Digest:

"The Russian leaders believe our downfall is inevitable. They would do anything they can to hasten it. ..."

On March 16, 1950, Secretary Acheson said at Berkeley:

"We can see no moral compromise with the ... theses of international communism: that the end justifies the means, that any and all methods are therefore permissible, and that the dignity of the human individual is of no importance as against the interest of the state.

"To our minds, these principles mean, in their practical application, the arrogation to individual human leaders, with all their inevitable frailties and limitations, of powers and pretenses which most of us would be willing to concede only to the infinite wisdom

and

and compassion of a Divine Being. They mean the police state, with all that that implies; a regimentation of the worker which is hardly distinguishable from slave labor; a loss to society of those things which appear to us to make life worth living; a denial of the fundamental truths embodied in all the great religions of the world."

(3) Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: (Referring to Mr. Owen Lattimore:) "... the architect of our eastern policy, Owen Lattimore."

"... Mr. Acheson's architect."

"... this architect of the new Lattimore-Acheson Pacific plan ... ."

The Facts: This characterization of Mr. Lattimore also has been repeatedly disproved. On April 29, 1950, Senator Tydings released letters he received from Secretaries Hull, Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson conclusively showing that the description of Lattimore as an architect of our Far Eastern policy is false. Although it appeared widely in the press at the time, the text of this correspondence is attached, because of Senator McCarthy's twice renewed disregard of the facts.

(4) Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: "... after all, doesn't Mr. Lattimore... say in his secret instructions to the State Department... ."

The Facts: As has now been publicly set forth by the Department several times, Owen Lattimore was one of a group of 31 persons who submitted written memoranda in response to requests made in August, 1949, by Ambassador Jessup. Mr. Lattimore was also one of 25 private individuals participating in a round-table discussion on October 6, 7, and 8, 1949 arranged by the Office of Public Affairs for the purpose of exchanging views with informed private citizens on United States foreign policy toward China.

Allowing for duplications on the two lists, over 50 non-Departmental persons participated in the two projects. Included were former Ambassadors William Bullitt and Joseph Grew, General George C. Marshall, Harold Stassen and many other prominent and informed citizens representing many shades of opinion. Their opinions had never been treated or referred to as "instructions" until Senator McCarthy began to foreshadow his reiteration of the theme in March, 1950 when he referred to Mr. Lattimore as the "top adviser" of the Department.

As early as March 31, immediately after Senator McCarthy's references on the Senate floor to Mr. Lattimore, and long before his ASNE speech of April 20, the Department made public the full facts about the Lattimore memorandum. The names of the participants submitting memoranda were:

Former Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine, now at Brookings Institution.
Professor Hugh Borton, Columbia University.
Former President Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University.
Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, American Council on Education, Washington.
Former Ambassador William Bullitt.
Former Under Secretary Castle.

Former

Former Consul John A. Embry
Professor Rupert Emberson, Harvard University
Dr. Charles B. Fahs, New York City
Professor John K. Fairbank, Harvard University
Dr. Huntington Gilchrist, New York City
Professor Carrington Goodrich, Columbia University
Former Under Secretary Grew
Colonel Robert A. Griffin, former Deputy Administrator, ECA China
Former Ambassador Stanley K. Hornbeck
Roger Lapham, Former Administrator, ECA China
Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, Yale University
Professor Owen Lattimore, Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University
Oliver C. Lockhart, Export-Import Bank of Washington
Walter H. Mallory, Council on Foreign Relations
Professor Wallace Moore, Occidental College, Los Angeles
Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University
C. A. Richards, Economic Cooperation Administration
Former Minister Walter S. Robertson, Richmond, Virginia
Dr. Lawrence K. Rosinger, New York, New York
Mr. James Rowe, Washington
Mrs. Virginia Thompson (Adloff), New York City
Professor Amry Vandenbosch, University of Kentucky
Professor Karl A. Wittfogel, Columbia University
Professor Mary Wright, Stanford University
Admiral H. E. Yarnell

The following, including Mr. Lattimore and some others of the 31 listed above, attended the Round Table at the Department October 6, 7, and 8 to discuss Far East Policy:

Joseph W. Ballantine, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.
Bernard Brodie, Department of International Relations, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Claude A. Buss, Director of Studies, Army War College, Washington, D. C.
Kenneth Colgrove, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Arthur G. Coons, President, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California
John W. Decker, International Missionary Council, New York, New York
John A. Fairbank, Committee on International and Regional Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
William R. Herod, President, International General Electric Company, New York, New York
Arthur N. Holcombe, Department of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Benjamin H. Kizer, Graves, Kizer, and Graves, Spokane, Washington
Owen Lattimore, Director, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Ernest B. MacNaughton, Chairman of the Board, First National Bank, Portland, Oregon
George C. Marshall, President, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
J. Morden Murphy, Assistant Vice President, Bankers Trust Company, New York, New York
Nathaniel Peffer, Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University, New York

Harold S.

Harold S. Quigley, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Edwin O. Reischauer, Department of Far Eastern Languages, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
William S. Robertson, President, American and Foreign Power Company, New York, New York
John D. Rockefeller, III, President, Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, New York, New York
Lawrence K. Rosinger, American Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, New York
Eugene Staley, Executive Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California, San Francisco, California
Harold Stassen, President, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Phillips Talbot, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
George E. Taylor, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Harold M. Vinacke, Department of Political Science, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

The full facts were reiterated, and again documented with the names of the individuals involved, in the Department's analyses of the Senator's ASNE and Chicago speeches. Despite this, Senator McCarthy has repeated this discredited charge on each occasion, and at Atlantic City repeated it again.

(5) <u>Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City</u>: "I have presented to the Committee photostats showing that he (Dr. Jessup) belonged, that he was affiliated with not one, but with five Communist front organizations, and that he not only belonged to, but was a director, a director of one of the worst of the lot named as such by the Attorney General."

<u>The Facts</u>: Senator McCarthy has submitted no photostats as of this writing. Mr. Edward P. Morgan, Chief Counsel of the Tydings Subcommittee, to which Senator McCarthy said he gave "photostatic proof", has informed the Department:

"...We find no record of any material having been turned over to the subcommittee by Senator McCarthy indicating that Dr. Jessup has been associated with Communist front organizations.

"For your information, however, in the course of Senator Hickenlooper's examination of Dr. Jessup, he offered in evidence, at page 530 of the transcript, a photostat of a letterhead of an organization known as the American Law Student's Association on which 'Prof. Philip Jessup' of Columbia University is listed on the 'Faculty Advisory Board', along with other named individuals. The Subcommittee has been supplied no other documentary material concerning organizational affiliations or associations of Dr. Jessup.

"After hearing of Senator McCarthy's statements referred to above, I immediately called his office requesting the photostatic material to which he referred. Again on May 16, 1950, I called Senator McCarthy personally, advising that the subcommittee had not been supplied the photostatic material concerning Dr. Jessup to which he had referred and requested that he supply the same for our record. As yet, I have not been supplied the photostats in question."

The Department checked by telephone again today with Mr. Morgan's office. The photostats referred to by Senator McCarthy have not been received by it.

With

With regard to the general charge, this has been repeated and refuted at least three times. Senator McCarthy originally claimed that Doctor Jessup had an "unusual affinity" for Communist causes. Before the ASNE, he claimed Dr. Jessup was a "perennial joiner" and at Chicago he said the Doctor was a "great joiner" of Communist fronts. Doctor Jessup himself discussed Senator McCarthy's original charge in careful detail in his statement before the Subcommittee, and the Department refuted the ASNE and Chicago repetitions in its analyses of both speeches.

In renewing this charge at Atlantic City, Senator McCarthy added one innovation: that Doctor Jessup belonged to and was a director of "one of the worst" Communist fronts cited by the Attorney General. In a supplementary statement to the Associated Press on the same day, Senator McCarthy said:

"He was a director of one of the worst of such organizations named by the Attorney General, namely the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

Ambassador Jessup is not and has never been a director of the China Aid Council. This charge evidently is based -- intentionally or carelessly -- on the fact that not Mr. Jessup, but his wife, was listed in 1944 as a Director of the China Aid Council. However, at that time, Mrs. Jessup was taking no active part in the work of the Council and attended no meetings. Prior to 1942, Mrs. Jessup had been active in the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, formed under the sponsorship of Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek to raise money for orphanages in China.. This organization has never been cited by the Attorney General or the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In 1942 Mrs. Jessup turned her attention to the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, for which she worked full time until 1946. Meanwhile, however, the China Aid Council absorbed the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and continued as of 1944 to carry Mrs. Jessup's name on its letterhead.

Dr. Jessup is a member of a number of highly respectable non-communist front organizations, including Utica Post #229 of the American Legion, which, on April 6, 1950, resolved that the Post and its entire membership;

> "...strongly resent, condemn and decry the ... intolerable conduct of Senator Joseph McCarthy in his wanton attempt, without proof or reason, to smear and destroy the good reputation (of) Phillip C. Jessup... ."

(6) Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: "(This) publication was being supervised by Mr. Jessup (and) was being used to spear-head the smear against the anti-Communist forces in China... ."

The Facts: This twice refuted yet now reiterated statement refers to Dr. Jessup's association with the Institute of Pacific Relations and its publication, Far Eastern Survey. In the Department's analyses of the ASNE and Chicago speeches, it has been demonstrated that:

1. Senator McCarthy has merely parroted thoroughly discredited charges leveled by one Arthur Kohlberg against the Institute of Pacific Relations (an organization which the Rockefeller Foundation has referred to as "The most important single source of independent studies of the problems of the Pacific Area and the Far East").

2. Dr. Jessup never "supervised" the Far Eastern Survey.

(9) Senator McCarthy said at Atlantic City: "I have presented to the Committee checks totaling $3,500 which represent Communist money paid ... the Institute of Pacific Relations... . I have gotten photostats of additional checks which now total $6,500.00 of Communist money... ."

The Facts: The charge, expressed or implied, that the Institute of Pacific Relations was bought and paid for by "Communists" is among the most thoroughly refuted charges the Senator has advanced. The Institute of Pacific Relations and the Department have repeatedly presented the facts in careful detail.

Senator McCarthy's evidence consisted of photostatic copies of checks signed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field. Mr. Field's contributions to the Institute of Pacific Relations were made in the course of a campaign for funds sponsored by Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and Mr. Henry Luce, of Time, Life and Fortune. At the time, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, was Chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Mr. Francis Harmon, Vice President of the Motion Picture Export Association, was Treasurer; and Mr. William R. Herod, now President of the International General Electric Company, was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Characteristically, however, Senator McCarthy included among the new photostats shown at Atlantic City a $500 check from Fields payable, not to the Institute of Pacific Relations, but to the American Council on Soviet Relations. The American Council on Soviet Relations is a well-known organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General. The Institute of Pacific Relations is in no way related to it. The two organizations have never before been thus confused.

As pointed out in previous releases, the Institute's expenses averaged $100,000 a year; therefore, Mr. Field's $6,000 represented only a drop in the bucket as compared with total expenses of $300,000 for the three-year period.

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Texts of Letters on the Lattimore Issue:

April 17, 1950

Dear General Marshall:

It has been stated by Senator McCarthy during the course of the hearings now being held by the subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee under S. Res. 231, that Mr. Owen Lattimore is "the principal architect of our Far Eastern policy".

It is important for our committee to determine the truth of this contention for whatever bearing it may have on other evidence adduced in the Lattimore matter. For that reason, I would appreciate it greatly if you would inform me at your earliest possible convenience of the extent to which, in your opinion, Dr. Lattimore was "the principal architect of our Far Eastern policy" or the extent that Dr. Lattimore influenced our Far Eastern policy during the period in which you were Secretary of State.

I am addressing a similar letter to Secretary Acheson, Mr. Hull and Mr. Byrnes.

Thanking

Thanking you for your kindness in giving the committee this information, I am

Very respectfully,

MILLARD E. TYDINGS.

- - - -

April 22, 1950

My dear Senator Tydings:

I have received your letter of April 17 in which you refer to a recent statement, in connection with the hearings of the subcommittee on Foreign Relations under Senate Res. 231, that "Owen Lattimore is the principal architect of our Far Eastern policy". Your letter then asks the extent to which, in my opinion, "Lattimore was the principal architect of our Far Eastern policy" during the period in which I served as Secretary of State.

The statement referred to above is completely without basis in fact.

So far as I and my associates can recall I never even met Mr. Lattimore.

I take the liberty of commenting on the harmful effect on our foreign relations of such statements, charges or insinuations broadcast with so little regard for the truth. They undoubtedly confuse our friends abroad, undermine and weaken our position before the world and actually lend assistance to the powers that would destroy us.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL

- - - -

April 24, 1950

Dear Millard:

I have your letter of the 17th asking the extent to which, in my opinion, Mr. Owen Lattimore was "the principal architect of our Far Eastern policy" or the extent he influenced our Far Eastern policy during the period I was Secretary of State.

I do not know Mr. Lattimore. If he ever wrote me about the Far Eastern policy the letter was not called to my attention. If, while I was Secretary of State, he discussed our Far Eastern policy with any officials of the department concerned with that policy, in their discussions with me, they did not quote him.

Early in December, 1945, General George C. Marshall went to China and thereafter his reports to the President and me influenced our policies in China and the Far East. I do not think General Marshall was influenced by Mr. Lattimore.

To my former colleagues, I take the liberty of adding that, regardless of the merits of complaints as to what has heretofore occurred, the President and the Secretary of State have given proof of their desire to restore the bipartisan policy in our foreign affairs, and I earnestly hope the members of the Senate will cooperate in that effort.

While

While I was Secretary of State I found I could talk to Senator Vandenberg with the same freedom with which I talked to Senator Connally and to my assistants, and I profited by his advice. I am sure that in his absence other Republican Senators will cooperate just as did Senator Vandenberg. It is extremely important at this time, in view of the tenseness of the situation in world affairs, that we do not give to either our friends or enemies abroad the false impression of a serious division among us in our policies as to the Soviet Government. Seldom in history have our people been so united on any issue.

I hope that, regardless of our differences on domestic issues, our political leaders can present a united front in our foreign relations.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES

- - - -

April 20, 1950

My dear Senator Tydings:

I have your letter of April 17 in which you inquire concerning the extent to which, in my opinion, Dr. Owen Lattimore was "the principal architect of our Far Eastern policy" or the extent he influenced our Far Eastern policy while I was Secretary of State.

In my opinion, he was in no sense the "principal architect" of our Far Eastern policy during the period I served as Secretary of State. Although his position in academic circles as a student of and writer on some aspects of Chinese life and history was, of course, known to us, I am not aware that during this period he had any appreciable influence on our Far Eastern policy. I do not remember having consulted with him on that subject or on any subject at any time.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

- - - -

April 27, 1950

My dear Senator Tydings:

In a letter dated April 17, 1950, you asked that I inform you of the extent to which, in my opinion, Mr. Owen Lattimore was the "principal architect of our Far Eastern policy", or the extent to which he influenced our Far Eastern policy during the period in which I have been Secretary of State. On April 17 Mr. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, wrote you in full detail concerning Mr. Lattimore's connections with this department in the past. The Far Eastern policy of this Government, like all other foreign policy, is the responsibility of the Secretary of State and has been made by me in my administration subject, of course, to the direction of the President.

I welcome

I welcome this opportunity to state personally and categorically that during the period in which I have been Secretary Mr. Lattimore, so far as I am concerned or am aware, has had no influence in the determination of our Far Eastern policy. There is clearly no basis in fact for describing Mr. Lattimore as the "principal architect" of our Far Eastern policy. I might add that, so far as I am aware, I have never met Mr. Lattimore.

The Far Eastern policy of the United States has at all times been determined after careful study by the responsible officers of the department and an objective evaluation by me of all of the facts available to this Government. The Department of State has explored all avenues to arrive at the relevant facts. The measure of the participation of Mr. Lattimore, so far as this department and I are concerned, is fully and fairly indicated in the letter of April 17 from Mr. Peurifoy.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON

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United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

For Col. L. [illegible]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JUNE 17, 1950
NO. 648

CAUTION
FUTURE RELEASE
NOTE DATE

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.D.T., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1950. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

The Department of State made public the following analysis of some of the factual inaccuracies in the speech delivered by Senator McCarthy at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the Republican State Convention of Wisconsin on June 9, 1950.

Several misstatements which Senator McCarthy made at Milwaukee, he has repeated since in his speech of June 15 at New London, Connecticut to the Convention of the National Editorial Association. In particular, he repeated at New London the first misstatement dealt with here -- Senator McCarthy's perversion of the record of Secretary Acheson's position in the matter of the loan to Poland. The actual record of the Senate Committee which explored this matter is set forth in this release. He has also since repeated his assertions -- which are here once again shown false -- about United States policy with regard to Poland and China and about State Department files.

The analysis follows:

1. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "From October 1945, to March of 1947, Acheson's law firm was retained by the Communist government of Poland to obtain a 90 million dollar loan from the United States. The loan was put through and Acheson's firm received a fee of over 50 thousand dollars, according to Acheson's sworn testimony. During this time, Acheson was Assistant Secretary... He admitted in January 1949, that he was charged with responsibility of making that loan! Fifty million of that ninety million went to equip and arm the Communist army and the dreaded ... Communist secret police... It was Mr. Acheson who placed the guns, the whips, the blacksnakes and the clubs in the hands of those Communists. [and] ... who furnished them with bullets to keep a Christian population under Soviet discipline..."

The Facts: This charge, with its innuendoes, is utterly false and based on a deliberate distortion of the public record. The circumstances of the loan to Poland were carefully scrutinized by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in January 1949, prior to the confirmation of Mr. Acheson's nomination as Secretary of State. The Committee's hearings established that Mr. Acheson had severed all connections with his former law firm five years before the Polish loan was approved by the Department of State, that he acted on the loan only after it had been recommended by the various divisions of the Department, including Mr. Will Clayton's economic divisions, and the political divisions; and that the Department at that time still had hopes that the Mikolajczyk Government, then in power in Poland, might be saved from Russian domination.

Any

Any person really desiring the facts would carefully have examined the record of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The entire published record of this Committee's hearings dealing with this question is set forth below:

"The Chairman. There have been charges over the radio that there was some activity by that firm /Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb/ with regard to a Polish loan while you were in the State Department. Can you tell us about that?

"Mr. Acheson. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I shall be glad to do that.

"The Chairman. I assume, of course, that while you were in the State Department you had severed your relationships with the firm as far as the receipt of any portion of their revenues as compensation.

"Mr. Acheson. On the 1st of February 1945 /subsequently corrected to February 1, 1941/, when I took the oath as Assistant Secretary of State, I severed all connection of any sort with my firm. The interest which I had in it was valued, computed, and paid to me by the firm, and I had no further connection with it until I returned to private practice on July 1, 1947.

"The Chairman. Was your name dropped from the firm?

"Mr. Acheson. My name was not dropped from the title of the firm. It was dropped from the list of partners who were connected with the firm. The name and style of the firm remained the same.

"The Chairman. Like many firms, they wanted the firm name to go on, as I understand.

"Mr. Acheson. That was the desire of my partners, a desire in which I acquiesced.

"The Chairman. But on the list of attorneys in the firm, your name was not included?

"Mr. Acheson. Certainly not.

"Senator Wiley. You had no financial interest in it?

"Mr. Acheson. No, sir.

"The Chairman. You were starting to tell us about the charge with respect to the Polish loan in which your firm, while you were in office, had some unusual interest. Tell us about that.

"Mr. Acheson. This matter, Mr. Chairman, was a matter which was begun and finished at a time when I had no connection with the firm whatever. In October 1945 the Polish Supply Mission employed the senior partner of that firm, Mr. Edward B. Burling, and some of his associates, to work with that Supply Mission in the drafting of contracts, papers, and so forth, having to do with a loan which the Supply Mission wished to make with the Export-Import Bank. That work continued from October 1945 until March 1947. It consisted in drawing up in legal form various conditions which were to be imposed to the granting of that loan. After the loan was granted and approved by the Export-Import Bank, there were various legal documents having to do with the nature of the payment and repayment, in which the firm assisted. After the loan began to be paid out, there were contracts which were made between the Polish Supply Mission and various suppliers in the United States. The firm assisted in that matter.

"In March 1947, after the President of the United States made a strong statement of disapproval of the activities of the Polish Government, the firm notified the Polish Supply Mission that they were no longer at its service.

"It has been stated somewhat extravagantly that the firm received in the neighborhood of a million dollars for its services. Its services for the period October 1945 to March 1947 were paid for on the basis of the time of the various people engaged in it, and the total fee was $50,175.

"The Chairman.

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"The Chairman. No sir; it was not that.

"I think it would be appropriate at this points, in view of the charges that I had something to do with the granting of this loan, which was of benefit to a firm with which I had been connected, to state the facts in regard to that matter. The Polish Supply Mission and the Polish Government approached the United States in 1945 for two credits. One was a credit of $40,000,000 to be used for the purchase of coal cars. The other was a credit of $50,000,000 to be used for the purchase of surplus supplies owned by the United States, located in Europe. The matter of this loan was discussed with the Secretary of State, who was in Europe. It was discussed in 1945 and 1946.

"On April 24, 1946, at a time when I was Acting Secretary of State, the various division of the State Department, including the economic ones under Mr. Clayton and the political ones under the political officers, recommended that these credits should be granted on certain conditions. That recommendation was approved by me, and on April 24, 1946, a release was given stating what the conditions were and stating an exchange of notes between the Polish Government and the Government of the United States.

"Subsequently, some of the conditions imposed were, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, not fulfilled by the Government of Poland, and again, as Acting Secretary of State, I suspended the loan until those conditions were met.

"A matter which was not stated as a condition of the loan, but was a consideration which entered into the making of it, was that there should be free elections in Poland. Those elections were held. They were not regarded by the State Department or by the President of the United States as free elections. The President made a statement on that subject, and so did I. However, since this matter was not a condition to the loan, the loan was not again suspended.

"The consideration which led to the granting of $40,000,000 for the purchase of coal cars was the great necessity of supplying Polish coal to western Europe. That coal is now being supplied in very substantial quantities with the use of these cars.

"The Chairman. May I ask you one question: Did your former firm have any relation whatever to the policy matters that were determined, or was it purely a legal arrangement about these contracts and drafting of the instruments that were necessary to bring about the loan?

"Mr. Acheson. It was purely a legal matter, Mr. Chairman. The firm had nothing to do with the question of whether or not the loan should be granted.

"The Chairman. That is what I had in mind.

"Senator Vandenberg. At that point, Mr. Acheson, was it the policy of the Government to make the loans subject to these suspensions and reservations that you have indicated?

"Mr. Acheson. That was correct, Senator Vandenberg.

"Senator Vandenberg. Would these be the instructions also to our Ambassador at Warsaw?

"Mr. Acheson. I do not think I understand that question.

"Senator Vandenberg. To come right down to the bare bones of it, why would there then be a dispute, or an alleged dispute, between the American Ambassador at Warsaw, in respect to this thing and our representatives in Paris?

"Mr. Acheson.

"Mr. Acheson. There was throughout the consideration of this loan a difference of opinion between the American Ambassador in Warsaw and the officers of the State Department, including the Secretary and myself, who were charged with responsibility in it. That was a difference of view. It was one in which the unanimous opinion of the officers of the State Department was on one side and the Ambassador took a different view.

"It has been stated, and I have seen it in the press, that the Ambassador resigned on account of this loan. That is not the fact. The loan was made on the 24th of April 1946. The Ambassador resigned on the 31st of March 1947.

"Senator Vandenberg. Was this Polish Government, which your firm represented in this connection, what we would call a satellite government, or was it still a government which pretended--at least, through the cooperation of Mikolajczyk--to still be, in pretense at least, a coalition government?

"Mr. Acheson. It was the latter, Senator Vandenberg. This was the Mikolajczyk Government, and there was during that period, a hope that it might in some respects be free from complete Russian domination.

"Senator Wiley. I want to make an inquiry. I under stand, Mr. Acheson. that you claim that you yourself, personally, in no way profited from this transaction that your firm had; that at the time that the firm was engaged by the Government of Poland you had no legal or financial interest in the firm; that you had really stepped out from it; is that correct?

"Mr. Acheson. That is correct, Senator.

"Senator Smith. Mr. Chairman, might I ask another question in that connection?

"The Chairman. Yes.

"Senator Smith. Mr. Acheson, I understood you to say that in February 1945, when you became Under Secretary of State, you severed your connection with the firm. I also understood you to say that prior to that time, in 1944, if I have the figures correct, you were Assistant Secretary of State in other matters in the State Department. Were you an active member of your law firm during that period?

"Mr. Acheson. No. Senator. You misunderstood me, I think. What I believe I said was that on the 1st of February 1941 I entered the service of the Government. At that time, I severed all connection with my firm and did not reestablish any connection with it whatever until July 1947, when I returned to private life.

"Senator Smith. Thank you. That is what I wanted to bring out. I was not quite clear about that.

. . . . .

"Senator Tydings. I think you said in your direct testimony that at one time this loan was suspended. Is that correct?

"Mr. Acheson. That is correct, Senator Tydings..

"Senator Tydings. At that time, was your former law firm still representing the Polish Government?

"Mr. Acheson. Yes, sir; that is correct.

"Senator Tydings. Then it seems to be an inference that the steps and your part in the suspension of the Polish loan were adverse to the interests of your law firm. Is that correct?

"Mr. Acheson.

"Mr. Acheson. That is correct, Senator Tydings.

"Senator Tydings. I would like to ask you now if the first name in your firm does not represent the name of a man who is deceased, Mr. Harry Covington.

"Mr. Acheson. That is true.

"Senator Tydings. Isn't it a matter of fact that when a law firm is organized, in a matter of law, and any member dies or withdraws from the firm, that in the nature of the partnership the good will of the name itself, even though a member leaves the firm, the remaining partners can continue to keep his name as a part of the firm?

"Mr. Acheson. That is true, Senator Tydings. It is a very common practice.

"Senator Tydings. I think it is supported by numerous cases in the court.

"Mr. Acheson. I should believe so.

"Senator Tydings. Where a man leaves a law firm, the remaining partners are entitled to the good will created by the old name, and in case of death the same thing applies. It belongs to the partnership, and not to the individual once the good-will label is created. Is that correct?

"Mr. Acheson. I believe so. I can't answer authoritatively. I have not look it up.

"Senator Tydings. During the negotiations between the State Department and the Polish Government concerning this loan did your law partners at any time talk to you about the loan or urge its rejection, adoption, modification, or alteration?

"Mr. Acheson. No, Senator. I had no conversation with any of them of any sort.

"Senator Tydings. Then, when you severed your connection with your law firm as you have stated, during the time you filled the Government position, none of your partners or associates in your office in any manner, shape, or form contacted you to assist them in work that was in the office that might also have some connection in the State Department; is that correct?

"Mr. Acheson. That is correct, Senator.

"As I can recall it, and I think my memory is clear, in the 6 1/2 years in which I was in the State Department I had one call from one member of that firm, and that was to tell me that a client that he represented, who was an exporter of materials, would like to know whether the State Department would be pleased if that firm ceased exporting materials to Japan. I told him that the State Department would indeed be pleased at that action, and that action was taken, and I believe that is the only conversation on any matter of business which I had with any one of my partners in 6 1/2 years.

"Senator Tydings. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

"Senator Vandenberg. Do you think there is any chance for public misunderstanding through the retention, let us say, of the name of the Secretary of State in the title of a law firm?

"Mr. Acheson. I should think that there might very easily be, and it will be my recommendation to my partners that they would please me very much, and I think serve themselves, by dropping my name from the title of the firm." (The firm name now is Covington, Burling, Rublee, O'Brian and Short)

2. Senator

2. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "... I have here a limited number of photostats showing that the FBI gave the State Department a detailed chart three years ago showing that there were a total of 124 Soviet agents, Communists, Communist sympathizers and suspects in the State Department.... And ladies and gentlemen, in my book when the Federal Bureau of Investigation says these men are Communist agents, when the FBI sends over a formal report to the State Department saying we have the evidence, that to me is proof..."

The Facts: The Department, in a general statement on June 6 and in a detailed analysis on June 9, has thoroughly discredited the charge which Senator McCarthy here nevertheless characteristically repeats. In its analysis, the Department established that:

a. The FBI did not and has never submitted to the Department of State any such chart as that referred to by Senator McCarthy.

b. The designations on the chart in question were not made by the FBI nor were they based upon FBI evaluations of State Department personnel.

c. The chart in question was a mere work sheet prepared four years ago by subordinates in the Department's own Security office. The names it carried were those of Departmental employees concerning whom the Departmental Security office had at that time (May 15, 1946) received allegations appearing to warrant further investigations.

None of the persons whose names appeared on that chart are now employed by the Department except those whose loyalty has since been thoroughly checked, evaluated, and reviewed.

(Copies of the Department's June 6 and June 9 statements are available at the office of the Special Assistant for Press Relations, Mr. McDermott.)

3. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "I pointed out to the Senate four days ago that some of those men who the FBI listed as Soviet agents are still working in the State Department shaping our foreign policy at this very moment."

The Facts: What Senator McCarthy actually had said to the Senate four days before was that:

> "At least three of those listed as Communist agents by the FBI three years ago are still holding high positions in the State Department.... Those names I have checked and I know the persons are working in the State Department.... I... have the proof that those men are working in the State Department as of this very moment."

Instead of proof, Senator McCarthy now produces a watered-down version of his previous charge, which the Department also refuted in its statement of June 9.

In his speech to the Senate, Senator McCarthy further stated that the names of the three so-called "agents" still in the Department were also among the 106 submitted by him to the Tydings Subcommittee. In actuality, of a total of 20 persons hypothesized on the chart as "agents," there is only one who--after thorough reinvestigation, including a full FBI investigation, and clearance under the Department's loyalty and security procedures--is still

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in the employ of the Department. That one does not hold a "high position." His grade is GS-9. Furthermore, that one is not on the list of 106 which Senator McCarthy gave the Subcommittee.

4. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee (immediately after asserting that "untouchables" in the State Department were plotting the "Communistic enslavement of the world" and that the Administration was protecting "Communists and traitors in Government"): "As an example, I would like to give you the complete case proven on Dr. Philip Jessup, the State Department's Ambassador-at-Large.... This is the man who, under the guidance of Lattimore, is determining to a large extent our Far Eastern Policy.... The documentary evidence shows that Jessup belonged to five organizations which had been officially declared as fronts for and doing the work of the Communist Party..."

The Facts: On the Senate floor on June 6, and under the protection of his Senatorial immunity, Senator McCarthy had gone even farther--he virtually said that Ambassador Jessup was a member of the Communist Party:

> "Their /The Communist Party's/ top aim was to get some of their members on that Executive Committee /of the Institute of Pacific Relations/, to control that. For example, we find Frederick V. Field, we find Philip C. Jessup, and Harriet Moore, a very well known Communist."

Ambassador Jessup, in his testimony before the Tydings Subcommittee, demonstrated the complete falsity of Senator McCarthy's allegations, and the Department has repeatedly set forth the facts--particularly in its analysis, on May 27, of Senator McCarthy's May 25 speech at Rochester, New York, and of the various documents which he presented at that time as "evidence."

These facts demonstrate not only that Ambassador Jessup has never belonged to the Communist Party or been in sympathy with it, but that, of the organizations referred to by Senator McCarthy, Ambassador Jessup has never belonged to a single one which had been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities or by the Attorney General as a Communist front. Of the six organizations named by Senator McCarthy and in his documents, two are organizations with which Ambassador Jessup has had no connection, and two are not Communist fronts at all. As for the fifth organization, Ambassador Jessup signed a "call" which resulted in its formation but had no further connection with it. For the sixth, he was listed among the many sponsors of two dinners which he himself did not attend.

5. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "So far, those who object to our methods in this present fight have offered as their only alternative that we go back to the method used for the past sixteen years during which the Communists have been permitted to take control of our State Department, infiltrate our government, and work with the Soviet Union to accomplish the two major Russian aims:

"1. To create a Red China; and

"2. To create a Red Poland."

The Facts:

The Facts: The Department of State has strenuously objected to the methods adopted by Senator McCarthy. The objection stems from the irresponsible and destructive approach which the Senator has seen fit to adopt in his attacks. The Department has actively solicited constructive suggestions and criticism from the Congress, private organizations and individual citizens regarding the conduct of our foreign relations, so that the policies of the Department may be as representative of the best thinking of the American people as possible. Senator McCarthy's repeated misstatements concerning the Department and its policies obviously do not fall into this category.

In Poland, the Department did everything in its power to bring about free elections and the establishment of an independent democratic government. That this effort so far has been unsuccessful is strictly attributable to the realities of the situation which Senator McCarthy deliberately ignores; viz., the geographic proximity of Poland and the Soviet Union combined, with the political blackjack of scores of Red divisions in and around Polish territory. Soviet intransigence left the United States Government only the alternative of force which even Senator McCarthy, under the circumstances, might hesitate to recommend.

In China, the United States Government poured out billions of dollars for economic, fiscal and military assistance of the anti-Communist forces. This effort was frustrated by the fact that there ultimately ceased to exist in China any political entity with the organic integrity and determination to combat communism on a scale which would make further support practical and effective.

6. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "For nearly 20 years we have allowed dilettante diplomats to do the 'fighting' for us with kid gloves in perfumed drawing rooms..."

The Facts: The members of the United States Foreign Service are drawn from all States of the Union and from all walks of life. Angus Ward, Consul General in China, for almost a year imprisoned with his staff of 18 by the Chinese Communists, saw none of Senator McCarthy's imaginary perfumed drawing rooms. He and his people suffered real hardship in real risk of their lives. Departmental observers were frequently under fire during the Greek Civil war and similarly exposed in the war between the Israeli and the Arabs for Palestine. Consul General Thomas Wasson was killed by a sniper in Palestine in 1948. Officers assigned to certain posts in Southeast Asia are required by Departmental order to carry firearms for their personal protection. Out of some 8,000 officers in the Foreign Service, about 2,000 are veterans. Senator McCarthy is simply repeating, here, frayed cliches based on ignorance or malice.

7. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "This letter /from the Secretary of State to Representative Sabath/ shows that the Department insisted on hiring 205 individuals who had been declared unfit...by the President's own Security and Loyalty Board... I told him /the President/ I had the names of 57 individuals whose files would indicate that they were with Communists or loyal to the Party...My continual investigation has increased that list to 81... I have given them 25 more names, totaling 106... The FBI gave the State Department a detailed chart... showing that there were a total of 124... two months later 106 ... were still working in the Department..."

The Facts: At Wheeling, West Virginia, on February 9, 1950, Senator McCarthy asserted in a Lincoln Day address:

"... While

"...While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as active members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205--a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department."

The next day, he said he had the names of "57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party" allegedly working in the Department. Later he talked in terms of 81 security risks of various sorts. Then he said he would stand or fall on his ability to prove that there was one "top espionage agent" in the State Department. Recently he has directed his attention to the Civil Service clearances, seven years ago, of two Chinese for Office of War Information employment. Reverting to his numbers game, he now injects a new "106," paired with another big "3".

To date, Senator McCarthy has utterly failed to prove that there is a single Communist or pro-Communist in the State Department.

8. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "He. /President Truman/ announced that he would make available not all of the files, but the loose leaf, raped and denuded State Department files in some of the cases--files which, according to a House Committee report based on an FBI survey, had been extensively tampered with."

The Facts: Here Senator McCarthy dishes up once again a previous assertion already refuted by the Department--most recently in its May 25 analysis of the Senator's May 15 speech in Atlantic City.

As the Department then pointed out, these files are now as rigidly controlled, accurate, and complete as it is possible to make them. The files delivered to the Subcommittee are complete files--State Department reports, FBI reports, interrogations, hearings, administrative memoranda, even pencilled working papers--everything. On May 10 when the committee started examing the files, Senator Tydings is quoted as having said:

> "These 81 files contain not only all of the data which the State Department investigators have assembled, but also all of the loyalty data which the FBI has gathered and referred to the State Department and which has been made a part of these files.
>
> "Thus the Committee will have the complete record from all sources..."

9. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "It is the Lattimore-Acheson plan for Soviet conquest of the Pacific... This is what he/Owen Lattimore/ says...This...by the architect of our State Department Far Eastern Policy...Lattimore's master plan...bought lock, stock and barrel by Acheson... The Lattimore-Acheson axis served the purpose of the Kremlin..."

The Facts: Both the State Department and Mr. Lattimore himself have repeatedly reiterated the falsity of these assertions. Mr. Lattimore is not an employee of the State Department and is not the "architect" of its Far Eastern policy. Senator Tydings asked Secretaries Hull, Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson whether such a characterization of Mr. Lattimore was true or false. They all replied that it was false.

10. Senator

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10. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "This is the Acheson who reinstated and put in charge of personnel in the Far East, John Stewart Service..."

The Facts: The following letters from the then Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, and former Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew clearly set forth the circumstances of Mr. Service's reinstatement to the Foreign Service--by Secretary Byrnes on the recommendation of the Foreign Service Personnel Board:

"August 14, 1945

"My dear Mr. Service:

"I am advised that the Grand Jury, after hearing the testimony of witnesses, has found nothing to warrant an indictment against you.

"One of the fundamentals of our democratic system is the investigation by a Grand Jury of criminal charges. By that process you have been cleared.

"I am advised that at the time of your arrest you were placed on leave of absence with pay. I am happy to approve the recommendation of the personnel board that you be returned to active duty. You have now been reassigned to duty in the Department for important work in connection with Far Eastern Affairs.

"I congratulate you on this happy termination of your ordeal and predict for you a continuance of the splendid record I am advised you have maintained since first you entered the Foreign Service.

"With all good wishes,

"Sincerely yours,

"JAMES F. BYRNES

"John S. Service, Esquire,
"American Foreign Service Officer,
"Department of State,
"Washington 25, D.C."

- - -

"August 14, 1945.

"Dear Service:

"The Secretary has just told me of the letter he has written you expressing his pleasure at your complete vindication. I just want to add a personal word of my own.

"When I learned, only a few days before your arrest, that your name had been coupled with thefts of official documents I was inexpressibly shocked. Having known you for some time and of the high calibre of your work I could not believe that you could be implicated in such an affair. As the Secretary has stated, you have been completely cleared of any such imputation by operation of our democratic machinery of investigation and law enforcement.

"I am

"I am particularly pleased that you are returning to duty in the field of your specialization, Far Eastern Affairs, where you have established an enviable record for integrity and ability.

"With all good wishes,

"Sincerely yours,

"JOSEPH C. GREW.

"John S. Service, Esquire,
"American Foreign Service Officer,
"Department of State,
"Washington 25, D.C."

Mr. Service has never been in charge of personnel in the Far East. At the end of 1948, Mr. Service was assigned to the Department in line with the established policy of rotating Foreign Service officers and bringing back to the United States those who, like Mr. Service, have spent considerable time in the field. For three months in 1949, Mr. Service served on the Foreign Service Selection Board, which includes public as well as governmental members. The Board recommends promotions throughout the Foreign Service, but it does not deal with assignment and is not in charge of field personnel in the Far East or anywhere else. During the remainder of his Washington assignment in 1949, Mr. Service served as a special assistant in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel but had nothing to do with appointments or assignments in the Foreign Service. He has never been in charge of the Foreign Service personnel in the Far East.

11. Senator McCarthy said at Milwaukee: "...Jessup was in charge of the publication of a Communist front known as the Institute of Pacific Relations. This publication under Jessup spearheaded the Communist Party line and spewed forth the Communist Party line perfumed sewage... This publication was supported by Communist money. Along with the material being furnished you are photostats of checks totaling $6,000, all signed by the self-proclaimed Communist, Frederick Vanderbilt Field."

The Facts: Once again--as it has done following each of Senator McCarthy's ASNE, Chicago, Atlantic City and Rochester speeches--the Department states these facts:

a. Senator McCarthy grossly exaggerated Dr. Jessup's relationship with Far Eastern Survey, the publication to which he refers, based on the single fact that in 1944 Dr. Jessup served on the Research Advisory Committee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

b. As for Senator McCarthy's charges and implications that the Institute or its publication were bought and paid for by "Communist money," about half of the Institute's budget was met by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. Field's contributions were only a drop in the bucket as compared with the generous donations of large industrial concerns.

Senator McCarthy in previous speeches, had claimed to have "evidence" of contributions from Mr. Field totaling $6,500 in two years. Significantly, however, following the Department's exposure of the fact that one of the photostated checks included in that "evidence" was payable, not to the Institute of Pacific Relations, but to the American Council on Soviet Relations, a totally unrelated organization, he now reduces his figure to $6,000.

In 1941,

In 1941 Ambassador Jessup was Vice Chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Ray Lyman Wilbur was Chairman. The Treasurer was Francis S. Harmon. In addition to Henry R. Luce, of Time - Life - Fortune, William R. Herod, President of the International General Electric Corporation, Phil Parker, of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company. and other outstanding bankers, industrialists, lawyers, etc.

For the 1942-43 period, the persons responsible for overall and financial affairs included the same distinguished names referred to many times before -- Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California; Mr. Francis Harmon, Vice President of the Motion Picture Export Association; Mr. Herod; Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and Mr. Luce.

* * *

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MEMO ROUTING SLIP — *NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS*

	TO	INITIALS	ACTION
1	Mrs Kennedy Archives		CIRCULATE
		DATE	COORDINATION
2			FILE
			INFORMATION
3			NOTE AND RETURN
		✓	PER CONVERSATION
4			SEE ME
			SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Richardson — papers

For Official

Use Only

FROM	DATE
JHW ASCPA	20 Dec
	PHONE

DD FORM 1 OCT 60 95 — Replaces DD Form 94, 1 Feb 50 and DD Form 95, 1 Feb 50 which will be used until exhausted. GPO 1961 O—596753

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MEMO FOR THE RECORD AND NOTES ON
RICHARDSON PAPERS BY COL. NITSCHE

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-44

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?0 Jan 1962

Brigadier General Noel F. Parrish
Director, Research Studies Institute
Air University
Maxwell AFB, Alabama

Dear General Parrish

The enclosed "Richardson" file is forwarded per Gen Page's letter to you of 29 December and our discussion of several weeks past. The files have not been screened for applicability. It seems that we have gone from one higher priority project to another.

It is my opinion, based upon very rapid screening, that they should be looked at very closely before being published. If you will recall, many of these were written by General Richardson in what might be called a transition period. Perhaps a better way of explaining it would be to say that things or ideas occurred at a rapid rate and were not necessarily related to one another.

It is my understanding that Col Abbott's shop (Long Range), and specifically Sy Molyneaux, is responsible for maintenance of the permanent Richardson file. Since I am not in a position to express a Plans opinion in the conceptual field, it might be well for whoever takes on this project in your office to direct queries to Long Range.

Although these papers are not classified -- not even marked For Official Use Only -- I have nonetheless sent them to you by registered mail, believing that there just might be some sensitive areas, or treatment of areas, which might require some safekeeping until final determination can be made.

Sincerely,

DONALD F. MARTIN
Lt Colonel, USAF

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD 29 June 1962

Colonels Hill, Snyder and Nitsche have, collectively, reviewed the Richardson legacy papers in its entirety. The purpose of this m/r is to indicate the status of the project at this time.

On my most recent two trips to Hq USAF in late April and May of this year, I discussed the file at some length with Col Tom Abbott, Col Bill Smith, and Lt Col Paul Deems. Even though several of the papers were updated (No. 3, 14, 18, and 20 as shown on the index) by Col Abbott's people, several months earlier, at the time of my visits the interest in the file itself and in the subject matter it contained definitely was not a priority matter. Even when asked which of the papers might possibly be of use in anticipated or current Air Staff actions, we were not able by refering to the index to identify any in this category.

Col Snyder intends to discuss certain of these papers with Gen Richardson when they visit his headquarters as a part of the trip in which he and Col Frazier are accompanying Gen Parrish. It may be that certain of these papers will then have renewed ~~inst~~ interest or perhaps that Gen Richardson may introduce still others into the group. However, unless this

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is done there is no information which has come to my attention xjxx that would suggest any action can be anticipated within the predictable future on the current Richardson legacy papers.

Where appropriate comments have been penciled into the margin concerning content. While it was considered somewhat presumptious to attempt to assign a military security classification to these papers where appropriate -- particularly since they have passed through a great many hands previously and the individuals who reviewed them apparently did not see fit to assign security classifications -- it is my view, however, that the file should continue to be afforded protection from a military security standpoint equivalent to that required for SECRET information. Most, if not all, of the information contained in these papers probably has appeared inprint somewhere at some time in an unclassified form. Nevertheless, x when these several pieces of presumably unclassified information are put together in one package they at least tend to create an additional bit of information which in my view xxxxx at any rate does not qualify as unclassified in all cases. It was not considered appropriate during the time the file was active to indicate all instances where possible military security classification might be involved.

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I recommend that the file be retained in a dormant state within the Concepts Division unless or until some notification from outside RSI causes one or all of the Richardson papers to become a matter of current interest.

Should the subject matter become active, I believe Col Snyder is the most knowledgeable person concerning the subject matter and the historical developments concerning the review of the Richardson legacy papers.

JOHN E. NITSCHE
Colonel, USAF

Colonel Nitsche's notes on Richardson Papers.

On Index --"S" on items refers to Colonel Smith in War Plans, Hq USAF. These papers are ones which were updated as to content but not as to language by Colonel Smith and Colonel Paul Deems several months ago. Copies of revised papers are contained in file.

Where letters "AFOS" are used, refers to table of contents of the AF Objective series papers dated 12 December 1961, contains titles similar to those used by General Richardson.

Make new index -- original + 3.

"A", "B", "C" on papers 1-37 on 12 Feb index were received from the Air Staff under a cover letter by L/C Martin about the same time the three which were originally numbered A, B, C, later 38, 39 and 40 were received directly from General Richardson in a letter to General Parrish.

Those that are shown as numbers 41-45 were received subsequently from General Richardson in letters to General Parrish but because they were concerned directly with the paper on which Colonel Snyder was working, they were refered to him rather than to Colonel Nitsche. Shortly before Colonel Snyder departed on his trip to Europe with General Parrish, he turned over these papers to Colonel Nitsche with notation that General Parrish had indicated no further action was appropriate.

(1) Alternative "Sword" Strategies for Consideration by the US

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Strategies for Consideration by the US

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AN ANALYSIS AFXPD-LR

of

ALTERNATIVE "SWORD" STRATEGIES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE US

The developments discussed in other parts of this paper suggest that the United States must now determine a security policy for the missile era which fully takes into account new Soviet strategic capabilities, the emergence of other atomic powers, and the growing weaknesses in the current concept that relies wholly on the United States will and ability to retaliate with our general war forces in response to any and all acts of aggression. Additionally, any new strategy must leave the United States increasingly free to devote time and resources to space. These are the requirements that dictate a change in the present concept.

Three courses of acttion - potential Free World Security concepts - have been proposed to meet the above requirements. These are basically variants of the current sword and shield relationship.

One solution would be to create a Supreme Allied Strategic Command, for free world deterrence and retaliation and to pool all strategic forces, as they develop, under collective (NATO?) control.

Another solution would be to provide NATO in Europe (SHAPE) with its own regional strategic retaliati on and deterrent capability, while retaining the United States capability under unilateral control, but trying to persuade the U.K. and France to put their atomic contributions into the SHAPE effort, or failing in this accepting their unilateral existence.

A third solution would be to accept the development of unilateral French, British, and later, other allied strategic deterrent and retaliatory forces, and to seek to associate these with the allied shields of NATO, SEATO, and CENTRO, in coordinated plans and in the same manner that SAC has been committed to support the shield effort to date.

These are the alternatives. A fair evaluation of the pros and cons of each now seems desirable to determine the best Free World security strategy for the missile era, 1960 to 1970.

The concept of graduated deterrence, or similar ideas that envision seperate and overlaping resources to fight all levels of aggression is not considered an alternative worth considering for the reasons set forth in Section VIII.

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COLLECTIVE STRATEGIC DETERRENCE

The concept of Collective Strategic Deterrence envisions the establishment of an Allied (NATO) Strategic Command (ASC). This command would be parallel on the chart to that of SACLAND and SACEUR. It would group under it all of the Free World strategic delivery systems, to include U.S. systems in SAC, Polaris, carriers with a strategic role, the British V-Force and any new strategic delivery systems developed by Nth Countries such as the France planned French "Fore de Frappe."

This concept has been proposed from time to time. It has never been thoroughly studied since, on initial analysis, it seemed unlikely that we, the United States, would agree to the surrender of control over the commitment of our strategic forces to an inter allied authority. Additionally an allied strategic command would lead to insolvable atomic law and security problems.

This concept has merit if one believes that the future of the Free World depends on increasing collaboration in defense matters as a necessary step towards establishing as Atlantic community, and further, if one believes that any alternative is better than to permit the growth of independent national strategic capabilities even within the large and responsible powers who are now members of the Alliance.

Arguments in Favor of the Establishment of an Allied Strategic Command

Our Allies, particularly in NATO, have always resented the unilateral control enjoyed by the U. S. over the free world's principle strategic forces. Both the British and French have indicated from time to time that they would to have some say in the employment, deployment, and use of these units.

Their arguement is that any war that might result from this use will effect them as much as it will us.

The U. S. has always resisted this. There appears to be no doubt but what this U. S. attitude has been a major factor, and an incentive, in the development of national atomic capabilities in both France and England. It can be said, therefore, that were the U. S. to surrender this control, even nominally to an Allied authority such as the NATO Council, allied solidarity and relationships would be improved.

Purely from a military organization point of view, the establishment of an Allied Strategic Command which would group all resources for strategic war is sound. It would place strategic targeting, as well as operational control of the strategic forces of all services and nations under one commander and in one staff. It would, therefore, maximize coordination and operational effectiveness and minimize duplication and waste, particularly in targeting, and in the development of weapon systems.

From a psychological, public relations point of view, the pooling of free world strategic resources under allied control would be a popular move in Europe. On the other hand, it could well be construed as reducing the security of nations in the Far and Near East who did not enjoy membership in NATO and, hence, would not have a say in the use of the strategic effort on their behalf. These countries would rationalize that the U. S. might commit its strategic resources to the defense of Far Eastern countries under some circumstances in which the European nations of NATO would not agree to their use.

The principal advantage of the establishment of an Allied Strategic Command in NATO would seem to be the impact this would have on the so-called

Nth Country problem. Obviously, such a command could not be established unless all NATO countries agreed to pool any strategic nuclear resources they might develop. This would mean, for practical purposes, the elimination of the so called Nth Country prospect, and the establishment of maximum stability over the use of strategic nuclear forces.

<u>Arguments against the Establishment of an Allied Strategic Command</u>

The principal argument against the establishment of an Allied Strategic Command stems from the resulting loss of unilateral U.S. control over forces which we require to insure our basic survival.

It seems highly unlikely that the U. S. Government, or the Congress, would agree to surrendering its authority over these forces in time of peace. Therefore, even if one could make a theoretical case for this concept as a solution to our present Free World defense problems, it does not appear to be practical solution. Atomic Security laws alone would make its implementation difficult if not impossible for at least five to ten years.

There are countries outside NATO that depend upon the U. S. strategic capability to deteraggression against them, or to assist them in the event of aggression. While our commitment to these other countries, particularly in the Far East, is less categorical than our commitment to NATO, the principal of "Sword and Shield" still applies in their minds as well as in ours. In view of this, any surrender of control over the U. S. strategic forces, or any major portion thereof, to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be paramount to withdrawing the allocation of these forces to the support of other major segments of the shield such as SEATO and CENTRO, whose countries are not members of the NATO Council. These countries would feel

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that such an act had reduced their potential to deter aggression and that it would lead to invitating the Chinese to attempt limited aggression without fear of our retaliation.

The principal U. S. national objective is to deter wars, both general and limited. The placing of our strategic forces under collective political control would weaken the deterrence of war since it would dilute the decision mechanism.

If ever the Russians entertain a plan for a limited act of aggression, they have to consider the response the U. S. is likely to make. While they may feel that we would not respond with our strategic atomic forces to some particular act of limited aggression, they must remember that they also felt we would not respond at all in Korea, in Greece, and in Lebanon. Based on these experiences, they must think that even though it may seem illogical, our immediate response to any soviet act of aggression is within the powers of one individual, the President, and this individual could well decide that the time had come to honor our commitments to our allies and order the strategic effort to retaliate, provided he had sole control over the decision as is now the case.

On the other hand, should the U. S. strategic forces come under allied control, the Soviet could be reasonably certain that their use in response to many limited acts of aggression would only take place after extensive debate in Allied (NATO) Councils. Under these conditions they would logically assume that those nations not effected by the limited act of aggression would actively oppose the use of the Allied strategic arms. The resulting debates and delays would open the question of use or non-use to public and Congressional argument in the United States. Under these circumstances,

there would be little or no risk from the Soviet point of view of sudden and quick act of retaliation which would give our strategic effort the advantages of a pre-emptive strike on the Soviet long range nuclear forces.

It seems quite clear, therefore, that were we to surrender unilateral U. S. control, over the use of our strategic forces to allied direction, we would greatly weaken our deterrent to limited aggression, if not to general war.

Another argument against the establishment of an Allied Strategic Command in NATO is that it would probably lead to unduly weakening the Shield forces in all areas. This would result from the fact that many countries maintain their contribution to the Shield at a high level due to the realization that the probability of the U. S. using its strategic forces on their behalf would vary with the size and intensity of the act of aggression. This being true, a certain level of Shield force is required to trigger the U. S. effort.

If all NATO nations participated in the direction of the Free World strategic capability, many would quickly rationalize that they could risk to reduce their shield forces to roughly the equivalent of the lowest common denominator level, since in the last analysis they would have a say in whether or not the strategic forces were committed in their defense. As such, they would not have to hedge against this possibility by providing more local force than they desire to fund and support for economic and political reasons. This would lead, in effect, to the adoption of a collective massive retaliation complex within NATO and to reductions in local defense forces to an unsafe level and undue reliance on strategic retaliation for even minor acts of aggression.

In Summary

The advantages of a concept of collective security for the 1960-1970 era are more than offset by the disadvantages. It is also unrealistic to assume that such a concept could be acceptable to the U.S. Congress in this time frame even if it could be demonstrated as desirable. This solution to our National Security Strategy in the Free World deterrent area is therefore rejected.

U. S. UNILATERAL AND ALLIED COLLECTIVE DETERRENCE

Some have suggested that the Nth Country problem, and the problem of allied credibility in our strategic retaliation in the event of local aggression, could both be solved if SACEUR were given a capability to attack some strategic targets in the U. S. S. R.

This concept involves providing NATO (SACEUR) in Europe with intermediate or long range ballistic missiles, initially Polaris. Its proponents assume that in return for our placing a few of these weapons under the allied control of SACEUR and NATO, the major allied nations in Europe, particularly France and England, can be pursuaded to surrender to SACEUR's (NATO) control any national nuclear delivery forces they have or develop. Let us examine the advantages and disadvantages of this concept.

Arguments in Favor:

If one rejects as unrealistic the assumption that France and England will be willing to surrender their national atomic forces to SACEUR's control, without the U. S. doing likewise, then there are really only two valid arguments in support of this concept.

The first argument stems from the growing tendency among NATO nations to feel that they need not "hand together" in order not to "hand separately" in a future general war. With the advent of ICBM and space systems some now see the possibility of a general war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in which small peirpheral powers could sit on the sidelines as spectators who could contribute little towards victory but save themselves from loss and devastation by neutrality. A prerequisite to this outcome from their point of view is to disengage from the U.S./Soviet conflict by eliminating from their soil weapon systems which might invite attack by either side in such a bilateral general war.

Since the above trend is a divisive influence in the NATO alliance, and weakens our collective defense efforts, there are those who would deploy strategic systems within NATO nations at any cost in order to insure that in the event of a general war, those countries would also be hit and, hence, must remain inevitably committed to participate with all their resources, facilities, and bases on our behalf.

The second argument for this concept is one that stems from the first. It suggests that the provision of strategic weapons to SHAPE, and to NATO through SHAPE, would add prestige to SHAPE and to NATO at a time when the prestige of the military alliance is decreasing. Basically this was the concept behind the IRBM offer. The IRBM offer never had the blessing of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff when it was made to the NATO Council, nor was it ever determined as a military necessity. It was made by agreement between the President and the Secretary of State with a view to bolstering NATO morale and NATO capability at a time when these were particularly low as a result of the Soviet Space developments.

Arguments Against:

The arguments against the provision of strategic capability to SACEUR seem to be overwhelming even though the trend towards this course of action continues.

First of all, providing a strategic capability to NATO in Europe will add exactly nothing to Free World deterrenc. No one, least of all the Russians, could conceive of the U. S. agreeing to let SACEUR retaliate against Russian targets without our concurrently attacking with our own strategic forces.

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Since SACEUR is a U. S. officer, and since we also have a vote in the NATO Council, there is no danger NATO in Europe could hardly launch an attack without U. S. agreement. If the U. S. were to agree and attack simultaneously, it is quite clear that we would use our own, more effective, strategic forces on all primary strategic targets rather than rely on systems manned by allies, or even under allied control, for their destruction.

Another major weakness of this concept is that it sould no doubt detract from the shield effort, as it has already done in the case of the Thor/Jupiter units. The military assistance money that went into the IRBM program could have been much better employed had it been used to augment or modernize U. S. or allied shield forces. At present, SACEUR's forces are short of the MC-70 goal, his Air Forces are highly vulnerable for lack of funds to provide adequate hardening or dispersal, his land forces lack modern equipment; yet, at present SACEUR seems to be, as king for missiles to hit Russia - i.e., to participate in SAC's job - when he can't even meet his own minimum requirements to do his assigned defense "shield" task.

Once we start mixing up the task of the "shield" that is the task to "hold and defend", with the task of the "sword", - to conduct the offensive war against the U.S.S.R. - while at the same time retaining full unilateral national capability for the latter task, we will so mix up functions and allied versus national roles that the ensuing problems will far exceed any benefits that might be derived.

The conduct of an effective strategic war against the U.S.S.R. demands global coordination of strategic capabilities. The range and nature of the equipment involved does not permit its distribution to areas or theater command seeks to attack it at the same time.

The need for global targeting in the strategic field has been recognized not only by the Air Force, but more recently by the Secretary of Defense in his decision to assign these responsibilities to the Commander of the Strategic Air Command. This being true, any solution to the Free World problems of Nth Country, ani credibility, that involve spreading our strategic resources among more commanders instead of centralizing them under one commander will reduce their effectiveness. Such solutions would clearly violate the global control essential to a sound strategic campaign.

The provisions of a strategic capability to SACEUR would be wasteful and would duplicate the U. S. resources. It has already proved wasteful in the case of the Thor/Jupiters since, to our knowledge, the presence of thes in Italy and England has not been credited by Europeans with solving any of their problems nor has it allowed us to reduce in any way our U. S. capability. So long as the U. S. will not surrender its national capabilities to wage an effective war to allied control we will have to retain a full measure of forces even though it duplicates allied forces. Thus, if the reasons set forth in SECTION V above for not surrendering the U. S. capability to NATO control are valid, then the same reasons are equally valid for not reducing the U. S. capability below the level of a complete and rounded out force able to act with or without concurrent participation of any forces under control of SACEUR.

The provision of a strategic capability to SACEUR will in no way solve, or prevent, the Nth Country problem. Notwithstanding the fact that some people seem to think that France and England would desist from their strategic development in this event, every evidence is to to contrary. In fact the nations concerned have clearly stated that they have no intention whatsoever of surrendering their national strategic efforts to a combined NATO effort under SACEUR control.

Summary:

The provision of a strategic retaliatory capability to NATO forces in Europe (SACEUR) will not solve the free world security problems and should be rejected as a solution.

The current tendancy to do this - which seems to have its base in the desires of some services to reduce the cost of U. S. - SAC by spreading the counter-force aspects of its mission to theater commands and reducing the global inter continental capability to a minimum deterrent force should be resisted.

SACEUR's requirements should be limited to modernizing his shield forces - which include gradual provision of a tactical missile for use against theater targets but does not include ICBM's or IRBM's with which to target Moscow or Soviet forces of any type in Russia proper.

THE CONCEPT OF MULTILATERAL "SWORDS"

1. The concept of multilateral "swords" continues the currently successful "Sword and Shield" relationship, but accepts the gradual evolution of the strategic retaliatory sword element from a primarily U. S. effort into a closely coordinated but separately controlled multiple effort. Each new strategic deterrent force will be committed to, and related with, the shield effort in the same manner as is now the U. S. effort.

2. This concept accepts, on the one hand, the basic principle of the heretofore successful "sword and shield" concept, and on the other hand, the inevitable development of atomic capabilities by other nations in the 1960-1970 era. Instead of resisting these principles and trends, it seeks to exploit them for the best interest of the Free World.

3. The development of more than one strategic "Sword" within the Free World has many advantages:

a. It is a logical follow-on, as other nations acquire a nuclear capability of their own, to the sound security policies adopted by the U. S. under the "New Look".

b. It solves the credibility problem for most nations by, in effect, giving those directly threatened a finger on the strategic trigger.

c. It precludes any need to attempt to match each level of local threat with an equivalent local or U. S. mobile capability at the expense of the U. S. general war and space efforts, or at great additional cost.

d. It recognizes the fact that the peoples of Europe are not likely to fight a third major war on their soil while the U. S. stands by unscathed.

e. It allows the Shield forces to be maintained at a "minimum" essential strength to insure that any aggression warrants strategic retaliation by those Free World entities under attack.

f. It greatly increases deterrence of a Soviet surprise attack as a result of diversifying the political decision mechanisms controlling retaliation and at the same time deploying the Free World's retaliatory forces on a global basis.

g. It will improve the survivability of strategic deterrent forces by exploiting land areas in the Southern Hemisphere for the deployment of some elements.

h. It can be accepted and implemented initially without liberalizing U. S. atomic energy laws since the additional swords are to be built around U. S. boosters but indigenous warheads.

i. Multilateral deterrence would probably be acceptable as a Free World security policy to both the French and British since it aids them in their quest for a unilateral national strategic capability.

j. This concept would give a real role, and increased prestige, to those allies who participated such as Canada, Australia, etc.

4. The concept of a multilateral strategic deterrent system, on a regional or a national scale, does not and need not in any way detract from alliances such as NATO, SEATO, etc. as has been alleged. Today, the alliances, and particularly NATO, concern themselves with a combined

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effort to pro-ide an effective Shield, while the Sword that complements the allied Shield is now and will continue to be a national U. S. activity that backs up this allied defense effort. The fact that more than one Sword might be created to back up the combined Shields does not change in any way, the nature, mission, or requirement for these Shields nor need it necessarily detract from them.

5. As other nations acquire a capability to produce nuclear weapons, we can expect that these weapons will be channelled initially into strategic systems, as we ourselves did. The fact that France and England now have this capability, and show no inclination to develop it for their NATO Shield forces, suggests that these new national forces must be integrated on some basis other than within NATO.

6. Now that two other Free World nations possess sources of atomic production, with others soon to follow, the United States no longer has to face the problem of surrendering its warheads, as a prerequisite to adoption of a Free World security concept which accepts the fact that other nations can unilaterally decide to launch strategic nuclear strikes at the USSR proper.

7. Since France and England both are involved with colonial empires, unions, commonwealth organizations, etc., the atomic capability generated within each of these spheres of influence could be deployed in areas other than within the home countries concerned without unacceptable political opposition.

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8. Specifically, today and under present strategic deployment plans, the obliteration of the United States proper by a surprise Soviet attack would eliminate almost all of the Free World's strategic retaliatory capability, with the exception of a few Polaris which, even when fully deployed, will account for only about 7% of the total megatons required. On the other hand, if hardened ICBM's were deployed in Central Africa, French island possessions, Australia, New Zealand, and perhaps elsewhere—not as part of the U. S. effort but as elements of a British Commonwealth, Franco-German, or French Union effort—the Soviets would have to attack simultaneously many dispersed areas of the world to deal decisively with the Free World's retaliatory punch.

9. Even if it could be argued that the strategic capabilities which could be maintained by our allies would not individually match the Soviet capability, it seems quite obvious that the USSR could not risk an exchange with any one group of strategic powers while the other two remained untouched on the sidelines free to combine and exploit the results.

10. If the cost factors foreseen for Minuteman are valid, once R&D is retired and the initial U. S. strategic requirements are met, the capital investment in missiles and hardened sites required for a Minuteman Squadron will not exceed by much—if at all—that required for a modern jet fighter squadron, not counting the fighter base. Maintenance and operation costs, once the ICBM squadrons are in place, are negligible in comparison with those of an aircraft unit of similar size, and manpower requirements are also very small by comparison.

11. The fact that areas under British Commonwealth control, and under French Union control are close to Soviet target systems will allow the use of very large high-yield warheads suitable for counterforce targeting. By coordinating the targeting employed in a simultaneous Free World strategic retaliation effort, a fully effective pre-emptive counterforce punch should be easily realized. Likewise, the effectiveness of a second strike counterforce capability would be:

a. Assured if the initial attack was limited to only one of the several strategic powers, and

b. Much improved by virtue of the global deployment of the forces, if the Soviet could ever rationalize and mount a simultaneous attack against the entire Free World effort.

12. By creating regional strategic capabilities within the zones of influence of the United States, United Kingdom and France, we would be building these around the three existing or potential sources of nuclear weapons production. This means that the principal U. S. contribution could be limited to delivery vehicle development and production assistance, and the knotty problem of surrendering control of atomic warheads to our allies would not arise initially--although assistance along these lines to other allies might later prove desirable.

13. If we could group the various swords under regional direction--e.g., Franco-German, Western Union, etc.--other Free World countries could associate themselves in due course with a regional entity whose geographical interests were equally jeopardized. Since in this area a threat against one is credible as a threat against all, response would be assured.

14. Additional political ties between the Shield forces of NATO and SEATO and the three strategic Swords would further guarantee a combined effort under any circumstances and at any place where the Shield proved inadequate.

15. Major Free World countries can afford to buy their strategic boosters from U. S. production just as easily and more cheaply than they now buy aircraft. In addition, the more advanced countries could take the U. S. technical knowhow under our Mutual Weapons Development programs and build boosters within their own areas under license. The example set by Germany in its contract to build F-104's to European specifications and sell them to NATO and other countries could easily be repeated in the case of Minuteman. France could make a similar arrangement with Boeing to produce a simplified and scaled-down form of Minuteman that could subsequently be bought outside the dollar area by other countries willing to participate in regional strategic efforts.

16. Unless the U. S. supports the inevitable trend towards the acquisition of national strategic atomic capabilities, and seeks to channel these into regional control arrangements and coordinated target planning, we are going to find that these national forces will emerge without our aid. The allied attitude, which will grow out of reticence to help them achieve their goals, will destroy the solidarity of NATO and ultimately SEATO. Concurrently our refusal to accept multilateral deterrence will lead to attempts to pour money and resources into an abortive attempt to build up local defense capabilities by building up theater forces.

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17. Where a country possesses nuclear warheads of its own, or will soon possess them, and has aircraft for their delivery, even if only on a one-way basis, that country has a unilateral strategic capability. This being true, it is irrational to pursue a policy designed to prevent such a country from achieving their own nuclear capability by being difficult about providing assistance to improve delivery vehicles. Nothing is accomplished by such a policy except to make it more difficult for allied nations to do well that which they can and will do anyhow.

SUMMARY

18. Of the various security concept currently proposed to solve the Nth Country and credibility problems, the concept of multilateral deterrence appears the most realistic, acceptable, and easiest to achieve. It perpetrates with modification a proven deterrent system and will do most for allied solidarity by supporting allied aspirations instead of frustrating them.

19. The alternative to finding a solution which relies on strategic forces for deterrence and/or defeat of general or major limited acts of Soviet aggression is to build local forces to do this effectively along the entire periphery of the USSR. Such an effort would drain resources from our national survival capability and space activities without achieving the desired result due to the cost, if not lack of will, to fight major local wars in the future.

20. Pending other solutions, multilateral deterrence is recommended as the basic philosophy for Free World defense in the 1960-1970 era.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY: THE ORGANIZATION
OF OUR NATIONAL MILITARY EFFORT

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AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY
THE ORGANIZATION OF OUR NATIONAL MILITARY EFFORT

Since the end of World War II a great number of Americans have viewed with increasing alarm the growing number of acid and vindictive debates which seem to characterize many of the major inter-service relationships in the Pentagon and which in recent years have been on the increase. These debates and controversies have in large part their roots in the national defense organization which continues to recognize the land, sea, and air media as the fundamental criteria by which military tasks are performed. This problem in turn has been compounded in its complexity by the exploding technological revolution in weaponry. It may be sad, but it is true, that missiles, space vehicles, thermo-nuclear energy, and other modern weapon developments do not recognize the traditional lines of separation between the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force.

Twenty years ago, our country could tolerate separate military services, separately funded and separately quartered in Washington, prepared to fight separate and different types of war in different media, and joined only loosely by the President himself. For until the Joint Chiefs of Staff arrangement was created in 1942, there was no formal organizational arrangement (other than for a few boards and committees) to bring the Armed Services together below the office of the Nation's Chief Executive. The disaster of Pearl Harbor gave mute evidence of that intolerable condition as the Congressional investigation of that catastrophe proved.

Today, however, we no longer can afford to tolerate divisive forces among the Services in the Pentagon. We must develop and maintain a truly national military capability responsive only to national military tasks. Anything less is totally unacceptable. This is especially true in face of the total challenge which the Communists offer the Free World in almost every aspect of man's livelihood from his basic freedom itself, through his economic, scientific and political achievements, to the military forces he maintains to protect himself.

Separate types of warfare fought by separate military services are gone forever. President Eisenhower has stated thisxon several occasions. In fact, this was one of his principal arguments in support of the 1958 Defense Reorganization Act. Yet, notwithstanding the 1958 legislative reforms, the organization of the national defense structure still acknowledges separate types of warfare to be fought by separate military services. Today, all of the military services have an equal voice in the formulation of national military policy (irrespective of their individual contributions to any particular national military task) since their senior military officers have co-equal status in the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Joint Staff system. This committee-type organization has become a type of debating society in which consensus is obtained only through compromise and negotiation. That is, compromise and negotiation by representatives of separate services which

advocate separate types of security policies. One of the basic questions which should be thoroughly investigated by the Congress and the next President is whether or not programs and policies developed through compromise are necessarily the best national military programs and policies obtainable?

Are they the kinds of national military plans and policies which our country needs to meet the variety of Communist military threats which face us and our Free World allies? America's confidence in her military forces is not reassured, but rather is deeply troubled by the growing record of contradictory statements of our senior military leaders. Over the last few years, military testimony before Congressional committees and before the public has been filled with charges and countercharges on the adequacy of our military strength.

Essentially what we have done is to create an organizational scheme in the Department of Defense which emphasizes service responsibilities over national responsibilities and which holds our senior military officers more accountable for their individual elements (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) of the total national military capability than for that total capability itself. Whose fault is this? It certainly is not that of our professional military officers, but rather is a product of historical trends and organizational forms which were created initially to meet the military requirements of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th Centuries. Because the systems, procedures, and organizations were satisfactory in the past, it is no reason to expect that they are adequate and sufficient for the "missile" and "space" eras we are now entering.

This national tragedy can only be eliminated by a vigorous, forward-looking President supported by a Congress determined to destroy those ultraconservative and reactionary forces which are dedicated to perpetuate yesterday's way of doing our national military business. Yes, yesterday's way of doing business in today's new and changing world. No wonder, charges of waste, inefficiency, and inadequacies have been levied time and again over the last few years against the Defense Department by many senior Senators and Representatives.

It is not a problem which can be solved by our loyal military officer corps. It is beyond their charters -- way beyond -- although, or course, their advice must be solicited.

This is a national problem, a national tragedy, a national disgrace. It requires solution by political leaders of vision and dedication, be they Republicans or Democrats. It requires in this one area the application of that type of American frontier spirit which to date has made our country the greatest guardian of freedom in the world. We can never affort to lose this heritage. However, it is perhaps past the time when it should have been brought to bear on the organizational problems of our national defense establishment.

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The literature on the organizational issues of the Defense structure is now fairly large and has been expanded greatly in recent years by a number of Congressional hearings and speeches. In this Congress, some five separate bills calling for various degrees of defense reorganization have been introduced by Senator Cooper, Senator Symington, and others. Other Congressmen, such as Senator Engle and Representative Laird, have made long speeches on the need for improving our defense establishment. Representative Mahon and Senators Douglas and McCormack have for years been concerned over certain procedures of the Military Departments. This is but a partial listing of many Congressional voices which have been heard.

Furthermore, an increasing number of newspaper and magazine reporters and editors have commented on the inadequacy of the existing defense organization. Private study groups, such as the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and many university centers, have issued long and thoughtful reports on the necessity for changing our defense structure so that our country can more effectively meet the requirements and threats of this troubled modern world.

Lastly, of course, if we should dismiss these sources on the grounds that their spokesmen either are politically motivated or lack that close association and experience from which to judge the defense organizational issue, we cannot ignore the almost unanimous criticisms of the national defense structure by such knowledgeable and distinguished retired officers, as General Gavin, General Vandenberg, General Ridgway, General McNarney, General Spaatz, and, most recently, General Taylor. All of these dedicated officers reached the pinnicle of military success only to find themselves so frustrated that their post-retirement writings are filled with constructive criticism.

Unfortunately, these military and civilian critics of our defense plans and organization do not agree on the basic causes of the trouble nor upon the remedies. What is pointedly clear, however, is that something serious is wrong with our national defense organization and corrective action is needed. Where there is so much smoke -- so much concern -- there must be fire!

The majority of the criticisms leveled at national defense can be grouped under one or more of three major headings:

- First, are criticisms of our national security policies and how these are originated, developed, approved, and implemented;

- Second, are criticisms of our national defense organizations with particular reference to the respective roles of military and civilian officials, and to the ability of the military to respond effectively to any and all possible threats; and

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- Third, are criticisms of waste, duplication of effort, managerial inefficiency and other matters relating to the expenditure of taxpayers' dollars.

On National Security Policy and Its Formulation

One of the basic issues in an analysis of the formulation of national security policy (as Senator Jackson's Committee is developing) is not so much whether or not existing policies are adequate, but rather whether or not the principal "operating factors" -- to borrow a phrase from the Russians -- and procedures for their development are sound. It appears that they need change.

Our national security policies must undergo continuous change to meet the requirements of changing international circumstances. It seems neither useful nor particularly beneficial to analyze the current policies of the National Security Council on a one-time basis. What we can do, however, is to investigate the organization, methods and procedures from which these policies flow to determine if they produce optimum recommendations in the national interest.

Since World War II, the United States unquestionably has become the "leader" of the Free World's forces. Many of our most controversial post-World War II domestic problems, including the public's acceptance of the necessity for an unprecedented peacetime defense effort, have arisen from the process of this adjustment. Yet this adjustment is not yet complete; much remains to be accomplished.

Also in the post-World War II era, the emergence of the "cold war" has made it more and more necessary for the United States to consider its over-all military posture in direct relation to its major domestic and international programs. The 1946-1948 impassioned debates over universal military training and the peacetime draft forewarned of the danger of attempting to separate the military element from the formulation of other major national policies. Similarly, as the "technological" revolution has unfolded, still another major stimulus has been added to the necessity of considering military policy as inseparable from other national programs. The geometric increase in the cost of modern weapons clearly underscores the close relationship between our military posture and the federal budget. Recently, the relationship of overseas military expenditures to the growing imbalance in our international payments accounts has re-emphasized the impact military matters can have on other major national questions.

As the United States gradually accepts an international order marked by protracted international conflict and unparalleled developments in technology, we must never lose sight of the fact that national military policy may directly affect other national programs for scientific development and economic growth. Major fluctuations in defense expenditures can make millionaires in one industry while simultaneously bankrupting manufactures in another.

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Thus, the relationship of military affairs to our broader national security policies and to other major national programs is often one of a delicate balance. We, therefore, have the right to inquire as to how military judgements are developed in today's defense organization. Herein we find evidence of weakness and the need for change.

Most of the military recommendations which condition national security policy are compromises among the Services. Often, however, not even military compromises are achievable and our politically appointed defense officials must then submit "military" judgements.

In providing strategic plans and direction to the Armed Services, and military inputs to national security policy, the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Joint Staff present their draft plans and programs to the individual military departments for comment, review and concurrence. The normal result of this procedure is that approved "joint" plans represent the lowest common denominator upon which all the Services can agree. Sometimes, under current procedures, a lowest common denominator cannot be found and a paper is "split" three or four ways.

Under the above circumstances, compromised "joint" positions are not necessarily the best national strategic plans obtainable. In the contemporary "cold war" era, with its concurrent "technological revolution," there exists the strong possibility that many optimum strategies would require major change in the present organization of the Services, and, particularly, in the assignment of military roles and missions.

The absence of a modus vivendi by which Service differences may be easily resolved in the JCS forum apparently has led upon occasion to decisions based on the record of past JCS agreements and actions and not necessarily on the merits of contemporary issues. Past agreements seem to take on an unnatural permanency, or importance. In military matters where objectivity and decisiveness are all important, "juridical precedence" may result in overly cautious programs which may not be adequate to the requirements of modern situations.

As long as Service influence remains dominant in formulating "joint" plans and policies, agreed strategic plans may reject desirable changes in the status quo if one military department is inordinately affected. At the national defense level, the senior military staff must be able to prepare national strategic plans, unhampered by past precedents and by the tumultous administrative and coordinative responsibilities which seem to have submerged much of the time and effort of the Joint Staff. Senior military planners should consider the views of the separate Services, but cannot be limited by them.

Strategic planning must represent something more than a series of compromised positions of the military services. If a "joint" planning

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staff merely creates another administrative battlefield on which inter-service differences are waged and aired, it cannot perform its national tasks.

General Taylor, in his recent book, criticizes our national security policies and its machinery as "The Uncertain Trumpet." It seems that the existing JCS organization contributes "uncertain notes" which, when further disrupted by foreign, economic and political compromises at the Presidential level produce the discordant sounds of "The Uncertain Trumpet."

It appears that we cannot hope to obtain the bold, clear, positive military judgments we need in this day and age with a Joint Chiefs of Staff/Joint Staff type organization. Unanimous agreement among the Services on all military matters is not only an anachronism (as is also the need for "distinctive" land, sea, and air expertize in the missile age), but it produces the "uncertain trumpet" that so aptly describes our defense posture today.

An initial goal, therefore, should be to change the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Joint Staff system, and the Service structures, so that we will be assured of the development of clear, bold, military judgments that rest only on national military considerations.

On National Defense Organization

Many of our major national security policy problems stem from the organizational arrangement of the Joint Chiefs of staff structure. There are at least two other major national military problems which emerge from this organizational weaknesses:

- The incompatibility of a "joint" direction over the Armed Forces with the realities of modern emergencies, and

- The excessive and increasing intrusion of civilian direction into purely military matters.

Although Mr. Eberstadt, in testifying on previous organization legislation, has eloquently insisted that "unified" command should be limited to the field or to "functional" levels of military activity, the realities of modern war do not substantiate his thesis any longer. If the U. S. is to enjoy a "ready" and responsive defense establishment, and one immediately transferable from an effective peacetime activity to an equally effective wartime activity, we must somehow provide for single military direction over operational matters at the top. We do not have this today.

There is increasing recognition that national military policy, and the organization which supports it, must be flexible and responsive to a variety of conflicting national demands. Modern weaponry and the complexity of strategic threat requires that the peacetime military establishment be so organized that rapid and intelligent decisions may be rendered on a multitude of domestic and international issues which have major military implications.

Approved strategic concepts indicate that the initial phases of future wars will be critical, be they limited or general wars. There will be no time for lengthy conferences and compromises on the various combatant measures to be taken as were possible during World War II and Korea. The organization of the defense establishment must permit the dispatch and implementation of combat orders within a few minutes. Success will depend on the U. S. ability to mount one powerful, integrated effort in a coordinated manner from the onset of hostilities. The peacetime military organization must be capable of meeting its wartime obligation without organizational change in the event of sudden, unexpected military conflict.

In meeting the requirements of approved national military strategy, the peacetime military establishment must also support other national objectives. There is much evidence to suggest that the present "co-equality" of the military departments in the over-all direction of the national military effort does not satisfy these requirements. To the extent that such an allegation is true, this fundamental objective is not achieved.

Existing divisions of responsibility among the military Services result in many areas of combined military operations requiring lengthy discussion, coordination, and committee consideration before decisive action may be taken. When this is the case within a major combat functional area, such as theater airpower (which in some overseas theater commands is distributed among two and even, at times, among three of the Services), decisive action is so difficult to obtain that it may affect the outcome of combat operations. The same is true of our "limited" war forces which in some theaters are controlled by two or three different subordinate commands.

Likewise, similar concern may be evident in the air defense structure wherein the combat employment plan requires all Service elements to act as one force. Any delay in decision, or, alternately, any lack of coordination, may result in national fatality.

In past wars in which the U. S. has been involved, the authority of committing military forces in battle was delegated to field or sea commanders. As long as the allocation of resources to the commitment areas was properly controlled and coordinated, the conduct of the military operations in those areas did not require excessive or instantaneous coordination with operations in other areas. In World War II General Eisenhower could commit Allied Forces in Europe without constant coordination with Admiral Nimitz or General MacArthur in the Pacific.

Since the U. S. was not under attack, the central source of military power was not threatened. During the time necessary to move forces and weapons to combat areas, ample time was available for the coordination and discussion of over-all military operations. The final outcome of combat operations was not jeopardized. In future wars, this certainly will not be the case.

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The global ranges of delivery systems provided by airpower, the ICBM, and other new weapon developments require significant change in the control of war. Similarly, the same is true of our limited war forces in small war conditions. In future military actions, the military power of the Free World will be projected from multiple points around the world against one focal point -- our Communist adversaries. Under these new conditions, the power of mobilizing our military forces will be fused with the authority to commit our combat forces in battle.

As a result, the defense organization cannot permit division of authority among separate Services if such a division may result in wartime decisions being delayed by debate, coordination, discussion, or compromise. Adequate coordination of nuclear or limited war efforts can only be achieved if they are directed by one "unified" organization, the command of which must be established and tested before hostilities commence. Again, we find a clear need for a single source of military direction, which is not leadership by "committee."

A second basic concern over our existing defense structure lies in the increasing role of Department of Defense civil servants and political officials in "military" decision-making. This has been an inevitable product of "joint", or committee-type military leadership and the existence of three equal, though relatively antonomous Services. The nation requires single military judgments, not three or four military voices. In other words, the existing organization invites -- in fact, encourages -- civilian intrusion into essentially military matters. Someone has to make a decision!

At the top of this ussued lies the accusations of General Taylor to the effect that "political" policy has been extended in the administration and direction of the JCS. At the bottom of this issue we find that many loyal and competent civil servants have gradually been promoted into more and more key positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and in the Services. Since these civilian personnel stay in the same jobs, and in the same areas, while their military staff counterparts are obliged by law and custom to rotate frequently, there is little wonder that these civil servants accumulate tremendous influence and authority. They are becoming the experts. This problem demands solution.

An effective national defense organization must assure professional military decision on essential military matters. This does not challenge the principle of civilian control. It reinforces it. However, we must guard against the possiblity that vital military decisions (under the guise of civilian control or efficiency measures) are unduly influenced by political or economic criteria or by officials with no military background or military responsibility.

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The necessity for providing civilian checks, balances, and limited power over the national military organization is essential in a democracy for many reasons, not the least of which is that the peacetime military establishment is an organized power concentration equipped and trained to commit violence.

In achieving effective civilian control, complex administrative procedures which prevent the effective commitment of our military forces, if ever necessary, must be avoided. This objective is hard to obtain, particularly in light of the short tenure of office of top defense officials. Yet, the national military establishment must remain under effective civilian control. It must create an environment in which its officer corps respects civil authority. It must be responsive to both the Chief Executive and to the Congress.

It seems to me that one cure for excessive civilian intrusion in operational military matters lies in reorganizing the JCS into some form of single directing agency.

As long as we have a hydraheaded military structure there will be both a need for civilian referees to settle disagreements on military matters, and an opportunity for civilian staffs to control, under guise of coordinating, many activities in the support and research field.

On Waste and Duplication in Defense

In addition to criticisms of defense policies and defense organization as such, we hear a great deal about waste and duplication in the defense structure. Many improvements in procurement procedures have been made. Yet, serious misallocations of some types of funds still occur as the findings of the General Accounting Office and Seantor Douglas have revealed.

The real "savings" in the Defense Department, however, will require adjustments in roles and missions as well as integration of activities under single control and direction.

If we are to deal effectively with the real duplication and waste in defense we must create an organization in which the various elements are collectively balanced. We can no longer afford the luxury of having all the Services compete for the privilege of rescuing our Vice President in Venezuela, nor of all Services seeking to develop a major role in space.

Today, the Army is spending taxpayers' dollars to give wings to senior officers and train new pilots, while the Air Force has an extensive program to reduce its pilot personnel. This is a classic illustration of the type of waste which stems from the maintenance of separate personnel structures and policies by the Services.

Although the Navy is developing the Polaris system as one more national strategic system, it apparently is not planning to reduce any of its other forces, such as its carrier fleet, which has the same missions as will be assigned to the Polaris system when it is operationally ready. To read the public information literature of the Marine Corps and the Army leads one to conclude that we have not one but two principal limited war forces.

Even though MATS (the Military Air Transport Service) was created as a single airlift force in 1948 for all the Services, the Navy and Marine Corps have built large air transport fleets of their own and the Army is now embarking on a similar program. Various types of tactical aviation is now flown by the Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Army.

Each of the Services has its own basic flying school, bases, and system. Each has its own research and development structure. The personnel policies for the various officer corps are quite different.

It is in areas such as these that real "savings" and the elimination of waste and duplication can be achieved.

It seems that we should prohibit specifically the expenditure of funds to train specialists in one Service when similarly trained people are in surplus in another. Not only would such action produce economies but it would force the Administration to introduce or present personnel policies which will permit the free flow of officer and men between the Services on the basis of supply and demand in furtherance of the national interest.

The battle for roles and missions is another area where waste and duplication result. It is also a basic factor in the Nation's inability to obtain a truly valid appraisal of competing weapon systems.

Assume for example that the Army or Marines in its innermost councils determines that its development program for a tactical missile is technically or tactically infeasible or unsatisfactory. Should this occur, would the Army or Marines admit it and cease expenditures on the system? The answer is probably no. The natural tendency would be to re-shape the development program, for if such an admission were made when another Service asserted that it possessed a superior weapon, the entire responsibility which goes hand-in-hand with a weapon might be lost. To lose a weapon system then becomes the loss of a major mission and role.

The result of tying hardware to roles and missions is that the Services are inclined to argue for, justify, and seek procurement of those weapon systems which support their particular tasks. This may lead to costly waste and is becoming more and more of a problem with missiles which can be fired in a wide variety of configurations over ranges from 10's to 1000's of miles.

It is the inability to shed, even temporarily, a weapon system or activity due to its importance in preserving the role or mission that goes with it that creates a condition wherein the American people cannot obtain an objective evaluation of competing weapon systems. The present tri-service structure of our national defense nourishes this condition.

Thus, we see that regardless of who is right or wrong the fact that roles and missions -- hence prestige, publicity, and power -- are affected by hardware can lead to either the perpetuation or purchase of unsound or obsolete weapon systems. The same is true in other activities.

With all Services constantly seeking the star role in every emergency situation from police actions to general war, there is little wonder that duplication in development, transport, base requirements, etc., is rampant.

In brief, we are in an era in which the greater part of every Service budget is allocated to aircraft (or the support, thereof), missiles, airmen or missilemen, and development activities. Yet we support an organization of co-equality in future war for land, sea and air forces; an organization that presumes the need for special "expertize" in land, sea and air warfare when the principal weapons of land, sea, and air forces increasingly are distinguished only by the Service labels painted in large letter upon them or by the vehicle from which they are launched.

In the past the principal weapon systems of each Service were clearly associated with the media in which that Service primarily operated. There was no question of the Air Force building capital ships, the land forces building heavy bombers, or the Navy organizing tank battalions. In the fields of the primary Service responsibility, such as land warfare, control of the seas, or air operations, there was little inter-service competition of consequence. As a result, the "ownership" of most major weapon systems prior to, and during World War II, automatically gave the Service concerned somewhat of a "copyright" on the roles and missions that accompanied the weapon systems. In by gond days, the Navy, for example, could cease production of an unsatisfactory vessel without fear of losing a particular Naval mission. Furthermore, there was no serious question of whether or not there should be a Navy. Likewise, the other Services had a relatively free hand in the development of their major weapon systems, uninhibited by the fear that any unilateral actions would prejudice the retention of roles and missions. Today, modern weaponry has changed the game.

As missiles assume the dominant role in strategic firepower delivery, it becomes more and more difficult to identify the missions and dominant weapon systems of the land, naval, and air services if all are to share the principal deterrent mission. If the present trend continues, our national military capability may be endangered. The United States might well find itself in a position of having three competing "strategic" forces to the detriment of satisfying equally as necessary, but less glamorous, military responsibilities. The same problems areis in consideration of other promising development projects such as those in the biological and chemical fields.

Under existing legislation "national" military planning is the responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Yet, national military plans, when approved, can only be implemented if the individual Services budget for their respective shares and promulgate them by unilateral policies and programs. As more and more operational functions and missions are surrendered by the Services to the unified commands, a host of subsequent problems of adjustment for the Services emerge.

For example, each of the Services desires a capability to destroy the enemy's major targets. Yet, the dependability of many weapon systems, however, is not the same and frequently another Service's weapon may do the job more effectively, or at least equally as well. In Europe for instance, many enemy targets are now within range of Air Force fighter aircraft, Air Force tactical missiles, Army tactical missiles, Naval carrier aircraft, Naval ship-based missiles, Air Force strategic bombers, Naval Polaris submarines, and Air Force ICBM's. This is an example of where a new weapon system may duplicate the capability of existing weapon systems. It is also an example of where the historic "land, sea, and air" responsibilities may not be in consonance with the capabilities of modern weapons.

Still another troublesome characteristic of modern weaponry is the promise of development of multiple-capacity weapons. Some new weapons combine offensive, defensive, and reconnaissance capabilities. When multiple capacity weapons are added to the defense inventory, questions will arise not only as to which military Service should be assigned principal responsibility for their development but also as to which overseas or U. S. command should be assigned responsibility for their operational employment.

Finally, once a weapon system is assigned to a military Service and that Service associates itself with it by a role or mission, it becomes increasingly difficult to reassign responsibility for the system or cancel its responsibility should a newer, more advanced system be developed. Military roles and missions should be transferable. The national military establishment must be capable of re-assigning and abolishing existing roles and missions and assigning new weapon responsibilities solely on the basis of national military requirements.

The Defense Problem in Perspective

To provide the United States with an effectively organized and administered national defense establishment in these modern times requires substantive change in the existing defense structure. We need singleness of purpose and singleness of dedication among the personnel of the military Services. Anything less might result in a national catastrophe should our military capability be seriously challenged.

The soluation requires political action in our Congress and bold Presidential leadership. Anything less is unacceptable to the American people, for this is a problem our dedicated military officers cannot solve themselves.

ANALYSIS OF DETERRENCE AND RELATED CONCEPTS

Brig Gen. R. C. Richardson
AFXPD-LR

ANALYSIS OF DETERRENCE AND RELATED CONCEPTS

1. What do we mean by a policy of "deterrence" and by such terms as "minimum deterrence"; "mutual deterrence"; and balanced or "stable deterrence"?

2. To what extent should our national objective "to deter war" effect military programs, weapons, policies, and plans?

3. There is a great deal of loose thinking with respect to these questions. This paper will strive to answer them as briefly as possible.

Definition of Deterrence.

4. When a nation, or individual is persuaded not to take a given action by virtue of the fear of the consequences we can say that the factors which led to the decision, when taken collectively, constitute the "deterrent."

5. "Deterrence" when used in connection with National Security refers to all military and non-military factors which, when taken together, will present to any potential aggressor convincing evidence that the costs or risks involved in initiating war outweigh his chances of gain under any circumstance he can create.

Deterrence a Cold War Objective.

6. Measures taken to deter an enemy focus on his decision-making process. Their purpose is to deter him from initiating war. Obviously, therefore, if war occurs the primary deterrent effort has failed. Deterrence of war, therefore, is a Cold War objective and undertaking. As such, it has no valid role in affecting the outcome of war once a war has started, except as it might operate in a secondary and different context to deter the use of some weapon system or the expansion of small wars.

Requirements to "Deter" or "Fight" Can Differ.

7. The forces and measures which might deter the initiation of war are not necessarily those best suited to prosecuting a war. A credible or obvious war winning capability under

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any circumstances provides an optimum deterrent to war. On the other hand, it can be argued that war can be deterred by a military posture which does not possess a war winning capability. This is what "minimum deterrence" offers.

8. This is a vital point generally misunderstood. For example, the certainty that war will result in heavy population and economic loss -- say a hundred cities -- is a deterrent. These losses alone, however, can leave the military capability intact and able to win the war. In this case, the deterrent is not absolute since all it does is to place a high price on victory - a price which an enemy might be willing to pay, particularly if he knew that having destroyed these cities we had no further capacity to fight.

9. Again, a small allied strategic atomic capability has great deterrent power against the USSR, but no useful war winning capacity. Here the deterrence stems, not from fear of the military capability per se, but from the fact that its use would likely "trigger" off the U.S. capability under circumstances of our choosing. This is the French concept behind their "A" effort.

10. Deterrent measures focus on enemy intentions, not capabilities. They combine military and non-military actions. On the other hand, war winning requires measures that focus on enemy capabilities and depends almost exclusively on military actions. These basic differences make it possible to maintain a credible deterrent posture without concurrently maintaining an effective capability to win a war should it occur.

<u>The Fallacy of Minimum Deterrence</u>.

11. The advocates of "minimum" deterrence would reduce the U.S. strategic forces to a small, highly protected, retaliatory capability suitable only for "city busting." Their goal is to minimize the cost of the strategic effort, or alternately upgrade the worth of missile systems whose characteristics limit their usefulness to engaging area targets. The concept has three weaknesses:

a. It does <u>not</u> provide a war winning capability. Having used up our missiles in destroying his cities, we remain open to equal or worse destruction by his undamaged military forces.

b. It does <u>not</u> deter limited aggression. The enemy will realize that we would only initiate

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an exchange of cities as a "last resort," and never in retaliation for acts that did not directly threaten our survival. Thus, it invites limited war by killing "massive retaliation" -- i.e., strategic response against limited aggression.

c. It is not a rational military strategy in the atomic age. The destruction of cities as a means of defeating an enemy is a vestige of an era in which the key to victory lay in a nation's industrial potential to support the war effort. In atomic war post D-day production contributes little or nothing to the outcome, hence its destruction can only be rationalized as an act of revenge.

On Mutual Deterrence or Stalemate

12. The stalemate thesis holds that when a symmetrical strategic capability exists neither side will use these forces for fear of retaliation. This requires, however, (1) equally adequate weapons; (2) equally adequate ability to deliver; (3) equally effective force survival measures; and (4) equally ineffective active defenses. The fallacy of this thesis lies in the unlikelihood that this symmetry can exist over any period of time in the face of technological progress.

13. Even if the conditions for mutual deterrence prevailed at a given time, the resulting stability in the strategic equation is jeopardized by the very existence of an independent third party capability. The "stalemate" or "mutual" deterrence thesis is only valid in a "Two Party" game, which no longer exists now that the U.K., and soon France, own atomic weapons.

14. The concept of "minimum" deterrence is an outgrowth of the so-called "stalemate" or "mutual" deterrence idea, which as we have seen is in itself fallacious. By combining the arguments that general war will never intentionally occur since both sides will fear retaliation, with the argument that if general war did occur even through accident, the U.S. strategic capability will always be hit first (which assumes an enemy first strike counter force capability) one arrives at "minimum" deterrence as an adequate strategy on the assumption that a counter force capability is useless if the enemy birds have "flown the coop."

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On Stable Deterrence.

15. This thesis holds that war by accident is the greatest threat. It assumes the existence and validity of a condition of "mutual deterrence" or "stalemate," and seeks to obtain further economies at the expense of the strategic effort by eliminating readiness to respond as a survival measure. This is little more than a conceptual rationalization to eliminate air alert, airborne dispersal of weapons, automatic response to warning and hence the need for BMEW's, satellite warning systems, etc.

16. Stable deterrence ignores entirely the war-winning requirement and would protect only "minimum" deterrent forces by hardening, ground mobility, or submarine bases with the argument that even our "minimum" deterrent forces should not retaliate until after deliberation, and no force should be maintained so ready to respond as to risk inadvertent reaction.

Deterrence and Military Programs.

17. The primary, and only valid, military objective is and remains readiness to defend the nation successfully in war.

18. The military cannot properly accept force programs or concepts that gamble our survival on our ability to prevent war, - i.e., -deterrence - alone, and that admit defeat, or at minimum, mutual destruction should deterrence fail.

19. Deterrence is a valid national Cold War objective to which the military posture contributes. Deterrence requirements cannot be allowed to govern the military posture, which must always be optimized for the prosecution of war.

20. Military policies, plans, and programs while contributing toward influencing enemy intentions (deterrence) must aim primarily toward coping with enemy military capabilities. This means enemy forces or that which makes them effective.

21. Concepts of "minimum deterrence," "stalemate," "mutual deterrence," "stable deterrence," etc., are little more than rationalizations for reducing the cost of national defense, or elements thereof, by gambling on enemy intentions and the ability to prevent general atomic war at the expense of accepting defeat or annihilation if the gamble fails.

22. We must be careful, henceforth, not to be awed by catch phrases and parrot these in military planning. We don't

build forces for "deterrence" or even "deterrent forces." We build forces for national defense -- to fight. Their deterrent effect is only a peacetime by-product of their war waging capability. Failure to clearly recognize this fact has led too many people to assume deterrent and war winning force postures as synonymous, and then to accept <u>reductions in the war winning capability based on arguments for a lesser requirement in the deterrent capability</u>.

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An Analysis of the Free World Scene

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Free World Scene

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1. It was not until 1947 that the United States finally realized that the post World War II international order would not be one ruled by Great Power agreement.
2. It is important to note that the majority of international negotiations for postwar international control systems, which were initially launched in 1943 (such as the United Nations), were all predicated on the basic presumption of Great Power unanimity on all major international issues in the postwar era.
3. By 1948 it was generally recognized that the real post World War II world would once again be one of sovereign states, all desirous of exerting their independent status in international affairs. This is not to say that the independent countries were not willing to cooperate on certain specific international matters. However, international "cooperation" perhaps is at a polar extremity to the voluntary surrender of sovereignty to supra-international bodies, such as the U.N.
4. The response of the United States (politically, economically, and militarily) to the international order of protracted conflict that emerged after World War II was based on a broad concept of "containment." Containment rested on three major propositions:

   a. Multilateral military alliances (e.g. NATO);
   b. Foreign assistance (military and economic); and
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5. The zenith of the "containment concept" was probably reached in 1955 with the signing of the Baghdad Pact and the creation of the Middle East Treaty Organization (CENTO). Quite obviously a "Master Plan" of containing Russia had been developed, which ringed the Sino-Soviet Bloc with a contiguous series of multilateral security alliances and bilateral security pacts. These were backed up by an unprecedented strategic atomic capability retained under unilateral U. S. control. The only signatory to all of these postwar international security arrangements was the United States.

6. It is essential to review momentarily the conditions which were prevalent in the Free World at the inception of some of these security alliances (and the military capability of the Sino-Soviet Bloc at that time) before assessing the adequacy of these arrangements to meet the requisites of the "missile era," or of the 1960's.

7. The establishment of NATO rested on the acknowledgement of 12 Western nations (later increased to 15) that the principal threat to the Western Free World was the possibility of conventional Soviet military encroachment, or subversion, in Europe!

8. The major European nations, which were unstable economically, precariously weak politically and almost impotent militarily, viewed with alarm -- with a personal fear -- the Communist success of 1948 in Czechoslovakia. This same fear was entertained by the American body politic who reacted, beneath the U. S. umbrella of an atomic monopoly, with extensive foreign

assistance programs, military allocations, and regional security pacts.

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10. The creation of SEATO occurred some five years later at a different point on the periphery of the Communist Bloc and for reasons, quite dissimilar in some respects, but remarkedly coincident in others to the establishment of NATO.

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14. Still another element of U. S. "containment policy" in the post World War II period has been the establishment of four bilateral security pacts in Asia. The international conditions prevalent at the establishment of each of these pacts were similar to the conditions which prevailed at the establishment of the NATO and SEATO alliances. Basically, these pacts were reactive responses to fears of continued Communist success in Asia.

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20. Few, if any, of the conditions which existed in the 1950's will exist in the 1960's other than ever persistent fear -- indeed, if now awesome respect -- of the Sino-Soviet Bloc's

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g. Increased economic and political "independence" in Europe, in Japan and, hopefully, in India.

21. Thus, the principal question -- the fundamental issue -- facing the United States as we enter the "missile era" is: "Is the strategy of "containment," backed by a unilateral U. S. strategic monopoly, of the 1950's sufficient to meet the minimal requirements posed by the threats of the 1960's?"

22. There are many pressures already operative in the world which are eroding the very earth in which the roots of the strategy of the '50's have been growing.

23. First, of course, is the fantastic technological developments in modern weapon systems which greatly reduce -- if not eliminate -- the necessity for maintaining large complex overseas base structures for the strategic weapons. For example, the global ranges of the B-52's (with inflight refueling) and the advent of ICBM's all support this trend. In addition, technological developments in some tactical systems have so improved the mobility of our tactical air forces that we need to rely less on the maintenance of pre-D Day deployments than in the early 1950's. The CASF and STRAC units need overseas bases for combat deployment more than for pre-positioning.

24. A second pressure, increasingly evident in Europe and Japan, is the return to what might be loosely called a 19th Century type of xenophobic state system.

25. As the industrialized nations have increased their economic capacities and achieved political stability, they have become increasingly sensitive over the investure of their national military security in the hands of the United States. This problem, of course, has been accentuated by the public declarations of some U. S. leaders that we would not reply to a Soviet aggression with atomic retaliation unless it was directed against us ourselves.

26. In the newly emergent countries there has been an obvious tendency to avoid entangling alliances with both the Western and Soviet nations. To the leaders of many of these countries, commitments to international alliance structures may

seriously impair their attainment of economic progress and political sophistication.

27. Additionally, only the wealthy can afford balanced armaments in today's world. Unsure of the future, caught in the chasm of aspiration, on one hand, and limited capability on the other, pre-commitment to one major power bloc or another is increasingly considered to be nothing more than voluntary destruction in the event one of these two Great Power Blocs becomes dominant in the 20th Century.

28. A third major pressure which has prompted already some withdrawal of U. S. forces from abroad and provoked serious discussion in government of withdrawing considerably more overseas units is that of economics.

29. Rightly or wrongly, the net gold outflow from the United States (which to some national leaders is a danger of calamitous proportions) is about equal to the "out of pocket" expenditures of U. S. troops abroad, or to our net foreign assistance expenditures. To such influential leaders, the reduction in U. S. units stationed abroad, or alternately of U. S. foreign assistance programs, would thus eliminate the net gold flow danger.

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32. In the past, the NATO defense was all-important. U. S. NATO forces and military aid for our NATO allies could be easily obtained.

33. Today, we are in a period where the focus of national attention has shifted to such questions as U. S. survivability, civil defense, and space. The missile gap has become all-important. At this juncture, the ability to obtain unlimited funds for overseas bases and deployments decreases.

34. We would submit that as space technology improves and additional space developments take place, the focus of public and official attention will shift again, but this time from the "missile gap" to "space." When this occurs, there will be even fewer pressures to obtain money for overseas activities. The "shield" will be left to its own resources. Again, these thoughts are not based on the question of desirability. That really doesn't count. It is really recognition of trends that are now clearly evident.

35. Finally, there is the question of atomic capacity. The principal reasons for U. S. deployments in many overseas theaters has been to provide the atomic offensive punch. We have already observed the Administration's desire to make

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available to our allies tactical atomic stockpiles and, ultimately, to give our allies outright control of tactical weapons. If we don't give it to them they will develop it, though this will take longer.

36. When allied forces obtain their own tactical atomic delivery capability, from one source or another, one of the last remaining rationales for maintaining U. S. forces in overseas theaters will disappear. This will leave only the political requirement of having U. S. forces abroad which may be met with token deployments.

37. In brief, the world scene is shifting. Our problem is to accommodate our present concepts to the realities of the new weapons, economic conditions, and political attitudes of the 1960's or the "missile era." We are in a dynamic age, yet, our Free World strategy tends to be rigid and in some cases downright reactionary. Survival dictates that we change these tendencies.

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32. In the past, the NATO defense was all-important. U. S. NATO forces and military aid for our NATO allies could be easily obtained.

33. Today, we are in a period where the focus of national attention has shifted to such questions as U. S. survivability, civil defense, and space. The missile gap has become all-important. At this juncture, the ability to obtain unlimited funds for overseas bases and deployments decreases.

34. We would submit that as space technology improves and additional space developments take place, the focus of public and official attention will shift again, but this time from the "missile gap" to "space." When this occurs, there will be even fewer pressures to obtain money for overseas activities. The "shield" will be left to its own resources. Again, these thoughts are not based on the question of desirability. That really doesn't count. It is really recognition of trends that are now clearly evident.

35. Finally, there is the question of atomic capacity. The principal reasons for U. S. deployments in many overseas theaters has been to provide the atomic offensive punch. We have already observed the Administration's desire to make

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available to our allies tactical atomic stockpiles and, ultimately, to give our allies outright control of tactical weapons. If we don't give it to them they will develop it, though this will take longer.

36. When allied forces obtain their own tactical atomic delivery capability, from one source or another, one of the last remaining rationales for maintaining U. S. forces in overseas theaters will disappear. This will leave only the political requirement of having U. S. forces abroad which may be met with token deployments.

37. In brief, the world scene is shifting. Our problem is to accommodate our present concepts to the realities of the new weapons, economic conditions, and political attitudes of the 1960's or the "missile era." We are in a dynamic age, yet, our Free World strategy tends to be rigid and in some cases downright reactionary. Survival dictates that we change these tendencies.

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(5) Briefing on AFOS Papers

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D/Plans Team
22 Sep 1959
Col R. C. Richardson

OUTLINE OF BRIEFING ON AFOS PAPERS

I. Present Situation

1. In the Air Staff DCS/P&P is responsible for generating the initial long-range guidance and objective force programs on which USAF plans, programs, research efforts, and force requirements are based.

2. In the past this was done by:

a. Publishing a yearly overall estimate, FSPO.

b. Expanding on FSPO in the WPL.

c. Including in FSPO the objective forces.

3. In 1958, Plans took a new approach to the development of objective forces. This in turn led to a revision of the type and scope of conceptual and strategic guidance on which the force requirements were to be based.

4. In brief, the past system of developing an estimate of the situation and forces - and costing and processing these in one effort - was too long and cumberson for the rate of change in technology, security policy, international alignments, etc. By the time we processed and delivered FSPO a year or more had gone by and much was obsolete.

5. What we needed was a cellular system in which those elements of the Estimate and Concept that remained valid could be recorded once and for all, eliminating the need to agree on new wording to say the same thing each year. We then needed a system where changes could be made quickly in the component parts as the need occurred without re-processing the whole.

6. In addition, the objective force had to blend considerations of desired objectives with realistic facts of past and current programs, commitments and cost. The long-range concepts and objectives used as a point of departure could, on the other hand, take the form of pure requirements or desired goals.

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7. Since our objectives are largely unadulterated requirements, while the force run-out is requirements largely tempered by capabilities the two do not necessarily track in all respects. This led us to separate, though closely coordinated, efforts - with the forces, based - to the extent practical- on the objectives.

8. Now, let us consider why we need long-range Air Force objectives in the first place.

II. Why We Need an Objective Series

9. The need for long-range objectives seems obvious on the face of it, but there are some who feel that useful and adequately disseminated long-range objectives tend to establish a so-called "party line" and as such, are undesirable.

10. While this may be true to a certain extent, we consider that the valid need for objectives far exceeds the risk in this respect, particularly nowadays when the cost and multiplicity of roles and programs, coupled with the long lead times involved (10 years) requires that the Air Force commit itself to weapon systems years in advance.

11. In addition, inter-service competitiin for roles and funds seems, unfortunately, to be decided in many cases, by the mount of concentrated pressures, and public opinion, that is generated as a result of well-disseminated objectives. (See Navy of 1970 Era)

12. A recent analysis of some 522 typewritten pages of speeches given by senior officers of the Air Force, on Armed Forces Day 1959, indicated that there was little coordinated effort to explain to the public the Air Force position and Air Force views on these matters that are of foremost importance to us at present.

13. Two things were apparent from this analysis. First, relatively inadequate attention is being given to various subjects on which the Air Force is currently interested in putting across its views and objectives For example, the role of the Air Force in space; our desire to obtain greater unification; our views opposing the position of other services on the importance of limited war; and the questions of airlift, survival after atomic attack, and budget.

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14. Second, the views expressed on these matters, when they were discussed were not wholly consistent and often failed to exploit some of the strongest arguments available since these arguments were not collected in any accessible document.

15. This analysis confirmed our feeling that we have not been taking adequate steps to provide within the Air Force an explanation of the views and positions that we in the Air Staff have adopted on basic issues and that we desire to have explained to the American public at each and every opportunity. Our "in-house" guidance on these matters was inadequate.

16. We need only look at the progress of the Army's well publicized objectives - "to establish the priority for limited war requirements on a par with those of the strategic deterrent", - to appreciate what can be done by concerted action.

17. In the past the Air Force did not compete unduly for its roles and missions with others but only for recognition of the importance of airpower. Now, the recognized importance of airpower not only insures adequate funding and public support for reasonable requirements, but leads others to seek airpower roles.

18. In addition, many claim that the new threat is now in economic, political and small war spheres where the dominant role of airpower is far less clear.

19. In the resulting environment of conflict, and doubts as to our defense requirements, plus the prospect of tight defense budgets, the maintenance of a proper role for the Air Force will require not only careful planning, but also concerted effort to achieve our objectives. This in turn calls for our establishing sound long-range objectives.

20. To illustrate the Air Force need for objectives, in comparison with that of other services, we once asked some 20 colonels to answer the following question: "If you had unlimited choice over the roles, functions, and activities of the Air Force what changes would you seek by 1965." There was no consistency whatsoever in the answers we received. The majority could not suggest any substantive changes or objectives as clearly desirable. This suggests that our party line is a status quo.

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21. Now I think we would all agree that a similar question among Army officers would elicit immediate answers asking for "control of continental air defense"; "control of all land-to-land missiles (strategic or otherwise)", on the theory that they were an extension of artillery;"control of tactical air and of airlift for STRAC"; as well as "the dominant role in space." Likewise, the majority of Naval officers know that they are to seek a strategic deterrent role on the basis of the Polaris.

22. We feel strongly that a negative objective policy, based on the theory of retaining what we now have, will not prevail in the future. We must work towards objectives compatible with the facts of technological, political, and economic change if we are to preserve the dominant role of the Air Forces in defense.

III. The New AFOS System

23. In order to meet this new requirement, Plans and Programs established, in January 1958, the Air Force Objective Series. This Series replaces the FSPO and is designed around two simple principles or "gimmicks".

a. Dealing with new ideas, major changes, and substantive objectives on an item-by-item basis.

__. Overall estimates cannot focus attention on vital changes, explain the reasons for the changes, and get general approval where so many factors are involved.

__. Knowledge is not equally advanced in all areas.

__. It is hard to reflect economic, political and service considerations in overall estimates.

__. New issues, and basic policies should first be agreed separately, then introduced in overall studies.

b. Presenting approved long-range guidance and objectives on a distinctive format.

__. We need a bibliography of basic USAF objectives and views on matters affecting forces, force programs, roles, etc.

__. Key officers need a small, up-to-date reference file on the USAF objectives if they are to work in a coordinated manner to achieve these.

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__. We need a place where one can look up the reasoning behind certain changes or AF positions in day-to-day papers. An understanding of why we have a certain view is vital to its further analysis and application. This is lacking at present.

__. We need a system that will allow selective distribution of USAF objectives, some even unclassified. Their achievement requires a broader base of effort than one can permit in overall studies such as FSPO and WPL.

24. This new system substitutes a series of separate papers, we call AFOS, for the previous Long-Range Concept of Operation and Strategic Appraisal in the FSPO papers. There is really nothing very radical about this system. It was felt, however, that it would have the following advantages over the previous custom of including our Objective Force Structure under one yearly "appraisal of the situation".

a. Permits timely guidance on new issues.

b. Allows for diversified distribution and classification.

c. Allows an explanation of the reasons for the objective.

d. Provides permanence and continuity - no annual revisions, where not required.

e. Easier and quicker to process and read.

25. Although the AFOS series is designed to replace the guidance provided in FSPO, there is a vast difference in the type of objective guidance we propose to incorporate in our new series, and that in previous appraisals.

IV. Scope of Objective Papers

26. Our goal is to define the best U. S. national defense structure in any future era, and then state the Air Force role therein, taking into account not only military factors but also realistic allowances for the political, economic, and inter-service situation forecast.

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27. The purpose of the series is to:

a. Establish, and record, a USAF conceptual philosophy.

b. Concentrate efforts towards selected USAF goals.

c. Provide quickly guidance for desirable changes.

d. Establish a sound point of departure for our Long-Range Objective Forces studies.

28. Our initial objective papers cover four general fields:

a. Policy Objectives. (To get the climate we want)

b. Conceptual Views. (To agree on the nature of war)

c. Force Programs, Roles and Mission Objectives (To indicate USAF roles and the types and nature of the forces required)

d. Miscellaneous Objectives (To achieve limited aims)

Policy Objectives

29. We have an agreed policy. Should it be an objective? We are trying to review the substantive and agreed USAF policies that now exist throughout the Air Staff, and to re-state certain of these as long-range objectives.

30. Policy objectives are important for two reasons:

a. They lend continuity to our efforts and provide a certain amount of guidance for Air Force friends, and others, who would like to know what they should work towards, butfrequently have had to be satisfied with today's views on a subject rather than an agreed goal.

b. Our ultimate job, Force Program Objectives will, of necessity, depend upon the existence of a certain climate to be assumed. The validity of our assumptions here will be greatly enhanced if we have the objective of making the assumptions come true.

31. There is a little bit of the chicken and the egg in this approach. However, I think we all appreciate the fact that once we have agreed upon a program for the Air Force, we obviously want to bring it about. One way to do so is to insure that the assumptions on which it is based are validated by pursuing these as policy objectives.

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Conceptual Objectives

32. These deal with new military concepts and ideas. This is not doctrine. It involves taking issues which now appear in plans or public writings and dealing with them analytically once and for all. This will seek to standardize and disseminate the Air Force view on such matters as:

a. Duration of initial atomic exchange.

b. Nature of limited war and general war.

c. Need for conventional versus atomic capabilities.

d. Quantity versus quality in atomic war, etc.

33. For long-range material and budget planning purposes we must have an agreed idea of the types of wars to prepare for and how they will be fought if we are to narrow the alternative force possibilities to within manageable proportions.

34. Our conceptual objectives seek to introduce the so-called new ideas that people have been clamoring for.

35. One of the weaknesses apparent in a great deal of today's planning and activities is the fact that the great amount of change in new weapons, new techniques, new technical possibilities has not been accompanied by an adequate adjustment of doctrine, tactics, concepts and the fundamental principles of war. (Elaborate here)

Force Programs, Roles and Mission Objectives

36. These constitute our effort to translate the first two areas into guidance, on the USAF roles in defense in future periods and the nature of forces needed to discharge them.

37. Here we deal with separate tasks, and/or functions initially and avoid specific figures, since these appear in the objective force effort.

Miscellaneous Objectives

38. These are objectives which may appear expedient from time to time to be included in the series. These relate to correcting false public impressions, to service policies, and to interim objectives which are deemed to be necessary as a first step toward achieving an approved objective. This

is a catch-all that we are keeping for such occasions as may arise.

IV. Command Distribution & Status

39. In June, after testing the new system within the Air Staff for a year, the Vice Chief approved distribution of AFOS series papers to major commands. You will receive them shortly.

40. The initial distribution will be in a looseleaf binder, designed to be built up as new papers are issued (sample). The delay in getting these out has been due mainly to the well-known problems of reproduction and processing.

41. Now what do we expect from you?

42. While the objectives we send you bear the approval of the Chief of Staff, and represent our best effort within the Air Staff, our information is not always complete. In addition, we are not able to invariably outguess you - the customer - with respect to the areas or topics on which you feel you need authoritative guidance.

43. Bearing in mind that:

a. Processing an AFOS takes from 4 to 10 months.

b. The series must be kept small and focus only on issues of interest to top levels if it is to serve its purpose and

c. We have not as yet scheduled a revision cycle.

__. We solicit in our letter of transmittal any comments you may have for consideration in future revisions, AND additional areas where you feel guidance would be desirable or useful.

6 Conceptual Considerations for Effective Long Range Military Planning

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...ons for Effective Long Range Military Planning

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AIR FORCE
STAFF PAPER
AFXPD-LR
10 January 1961

SOME CONCEPTUAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR EFFECTIVE LONG RANGE MILITARY PLANNING

TODAY'S PROBLEM

Of the many problems which face the military establishment, full adjustment to changing technology and to changing weapon-capability is perhaps one of the most difficult. This adjustment, moreover, is made increasingly complex by the equally dramatic impact of the combined political and economic pressures on total government revenue. These pressures limit the resources likely to be made available to maintain and improve our national military posture. Under these conditions, the growing inability of the military to satisfy commitments and programs in the face of relatively fixed resources and concepts becomes the major problem that must be realistically faced and assessed by the long range planner.

Now as never before we are in an era in which the adjustment of military programs to limited military resources has become an element in the daily life of every national military planner and commander. How successful we in the professional military have been in making this adjustment is open to serious question. One thing seems clear, however. If we are to continue in the future to adequately defend the free world, then the military, the "body politic", and our elected officials, will have to analyze very carefully the long range ramifications of today's dynamic national security environment. Adjustments will have to be made, and made successfully; there is no alternative if we are to survive.

Based on today's strategic considerations, it is imperative that long range military planners recognize that their projections must evaluate not only military technology, but also the political, economic, and governmental environment in which future concepts, strategies and forces will be developed.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

1. POLITICAL/ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS. Resource allocation to non-military programs as well as to military programs are dependent upon governmental revenue.

To arrive at some general parameters of the level of funds available for Defense, the long range military planner must first look at projection trends in GNP, Federal governmental revenues, and non-military expenditures.

The major political/economic factors determining the extent of military outlays can be summarized as follows. (Referencing the attached chart).

First, the Gross National Product.

The projection is based on a three percent growth factor. This factor is based on historical data and, at the same time, is one which would certainly be feasible without inflation. (See attached chart). Specifically, the figures are these:

GNP PROJECTION

Act 1957	Act 1958	Act 1959	Act 1960	Est 1961	Est 1962	Projected 1968
$432B	$435B	$454B	$480B	$507B	$522B	$624B

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Second. Working from the GNP projection, one can derive an estimated total Federal Revenue for use as a planning factor. (Note the second line on chart).

Using the estimates prepared by the Treasury for the 1960 Budget, the assumption is made that personal income tax revenues will grow by 4.5% a year which corresponds to an income elasticity of 1.4. Corporate income taxes are projected at 3.0% a year, reflecting an income elasticity of 1.0. Excise taxes grow at 2.5%, resulting in an income elasticity of about 0.8. Other revenues are projected at 1.5%. These projections are based on a study made by the Committee for Economic Development headed by Otto Eckstein.

FEDERAL REVENUE PROJECTION

Act 1957	Act 1958	Act 1959	Act 1960	Est 1961	Est 1962	Projected 1968
$71.0B	$69.1B	$68.0B	$76.8B	$81.3B	$84.3B	$105B

Third. "The 1962 Federal Budget in Brief" summarizes the political/economic pressures which are brought to bear on the total revenue. Listed below, as well as plotted on the attached chart, are data for 1957-1961-1962. In addition, there is a projected figure for 1970. This figure was arrived at from an analysis of the individual requirements for the various non-military programs. The basis and rationale of these projections will be discussed in more detail in future briefs. They have been derived from information available on the trends in each specific area considered. A note of caution is added. Not all programs are assumed to increase. The projections here are intended to be net - not increases in all programs within the group shown below. (All figures are stated in billions of dollars)

		1957	1961	1962	1970
	a. International Affairs and Finance.	$1.9	$2.3	$2.7	$4.5
*	b. Commerce, Housing, and Space Technology.	$1.45	$3.78	$3.37	$6.0
*	c. Agriculture.	$4.5	$4.9	$5.1	$6.0
*	d. Natural Resources.	$1.297	$1.951	$2.138	$3.0
*	e. Labor and Welfare.	$3.0	$4.5	$4.8	$7.0
*	f. Veterans Administration.	$4.7	$5.2	$5.3	$7.0
	g. Interest on Debt.	$7.3	$9.0	$8.6	$9.0
*	h. General Government.	$1.790	$1.982	$2.071	$2.5
	i. Military Assistance (include in Int'l Affairs on chart)	$2.3	$1.7	$1.750	$3.0
	j. Atomic Energy/Stockpiling.	$1.9	$4.3	$2.7	$5.0

* These are shown on the chart under Domestic Affairs.

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2. OVERHEAD COSTS. The increased sophistication and performance of new systems has also been marked by a great increase in the costs per unit or weapon. Thus, concurrently with the political and economic pressures, we must also consider the increased costs of R&D, Personnel, and Defense Systems, all affecting the extent of our "ability to deliver", the final factor in our analysis.

Turning first to R&D outlays (see chart), one of the major elements in the rising costs of hardware has been the "revolution" in the research, development, and test performance areas. The over-all R&D effort has, in fact, been a major national undertaking. AEC R&D expenditures for instance have risen from $275 million in 1954 to over $825 million in 1960. Total government expenditures for R&D have risen in a similar fashion, now reaching more than $6 billion annually.

Production costs for almost every new weapon system have increased due to the increased complexity of high performance aircraft/missiles. The cost of the aircraft transparency of the F-80, F-86, B-47 types runs in the neighborhood of $5 per square foot, but the B-58/X-15 type windshield costs approximately 30 times that. The cost of operating and maintaining new systems has also increased. It costs $500 per hour to fly a B-47. But the modern B-52 costs $1300 per hour to fly. This trend in the operations and modification costs of defense has also been encountered in Defense Department communications and electronics systems. The cost of current bombers is 1.5 to 2 times that of their immediate predecessor. The cost of next generation bombers will be double that of the current bombers, or 3 to 4 times those of 1950. In the missile field, research and development have reached a multi-billion dollar figure, and the re-equipping of all types of forces with missiles will be even more expensive.

Since the end of the Korean War, military manpower strengths have been steadily reduced. However, the PERSONNEL COSTS of maintaining a force of 2.3 million men in 1960 are about the same as the Korean period personnel expenditures. Concurrently, the average wages of the "blue collar" civilian employees of the Defense Department have steadily increased, even though the total number of such employees has also been reduced.

The retired pay of military personnel is now less than $1 billion annually. However, within a few years when the retirement rolls are increased by the men who entered the Armed Forces in World War II, it is estimated that our annual retirement costs will exceed $4 billion. Likewise, the costs of maintaining bases and supplying other types of support have increased steadily.

3. MILITARY COMMITMENT PRESSURES. In addition to all these other problems and pressures, our peacetime military commitments have increased. We are now obligated to support a number of multi-national security arrangements, such as NATO, CENTO, SEATO, OAS, and ANZUS, as well as a number of bi-lateral security pacts, such as those with Canada, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

If we consider the evolution of military hardware and the concomitant increase in costs against relatively fixed dollar ceilings, it becomes obvious that the quantity of forces has to be reduced. This is what we in military planning call the "Defense Squeeze."

When it occurs, the pressures for more and more money grow more intense within and without the defense establishment, with competing claimants representing almost every functional area and conceptual group.

4. ABILITY TO ABSORB ATTACK. Furthermore, the nature of the changing strategic threat to the United States has resulted in more and more funding allocations whose purpose is the ABILITY TO ABSORB ATTACK. (See chart). This has required us to emphasize "hardening" to increase survivability. (e.g. SAGE Centers and ICBM sites). The airborne alert and base dispersal programs are based on the need to retain a retaliatory capacity should we be attacked. Many support items are being stockpiled. Much of the expansion of funds in the electronics-communications area has been based on the necessity for assuring communications should an attack be made against the U.S.

5. ABILITY TO DELIVER ATTACK. Continuing our analysis, it is important to consider what has happened to the costs of the weapon systems which compose our ABILITY TO DELIVER ATTACK. In USAF fighter aircraft, we have watched the inventory change from F-80's at $100,000 each, through F-84's at $300,000, through F-100's at $750,000, to F-105's at twice the cost of the F-100. The atomic submarine costs 20 times its World War II prototype for just the vehicle - not including its POLARIS missiles. The aircraft carrier since Korea has risen from approximately $100 million (excluding the costs of crews, aircraft, and munitions). The increasing cost of missiles further squeezes the "Ability to Deliver Attack."

As a result, strategic plans have been modified and the number of active units has been decreased. To be sure, much of this quantitative decrease has been compensated for by an increase in capability, but there is some question as to whether the compensation has been sufficient.

6. INFLATIONARY PRESSURES. (Reference price increase triangle on chart). Since the Korean War, the monies allocated to defense have tended to remain in the neighborhood of 40 millions of dollars. At the end of the Korean War we were allocating approximately 12 per cent of the GNP to defense expenditures; by 1958, this allocation had fallen to 9.0 per cent.

In other words, the percentage of the Gross National Product allocated to defense has tended to decrease over the last few years. The real impact upon defense activities has been magnified further by the concurrent inflationary trend which has resulted in the defense establishment receiving successive allocations of dollars with less purchasing power.

7. DEFENSE LINE. (Reference the wide dotted line on chart). As we assess the future, it appears that any sizeable increase in defense expenditures would require a reappraisal of U.S. economic and political views on tax rates, the size of the national debt, and other considerations. Although some increase in the future can be expected, short of war, it seems highly unrealistic to assume that over-all defense expenditures will be greatly increased, especially to the extent necessary to cope with rising costs of new weapons and other defense factors.

On the assumption that over-all defense expenditures were keyed to a constant percentage share of the GNP, more defense programs naturally could be funded. However, it is doubtful if such a change would really satisfy the majority of the claimants. To be sure, some of the more difficult funding decisions could be postponed, but it appears that within several years they would have to be made. (Note the hatched triangle on chart).

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8. <u>NORMAL ADJUSTMENT TO THE PROBLEM</u>. Looking at normal adjustments to the problem, we can say that there are several courses of action.

a. Better planning, programming, budgeting in House.
b. Request more money.
c. Eliminate "waste" and "duplication."
d. Reduce stockpiles,"non-essential" programs, etc.
e. Stretch out procurement.
f. Cut research, development and test evaluation (RDT&E).
g. Re-evaluate "uncommitted" forces.
h. Finally accept major changes in concepts and/or commitments.

Better Planning, Programming, and Budgeting must be accomplished by military planners. Heavy emphasis must be placed on these factors and better techniques and procedures developed. Internal improvements along these lines can result in substantial dollar savings, and these improvements must be made. (Because of the importance of this alternative, it will be considered more fully in a separate paper.) Requesting more money is just not the answer because of the three way pressure of overhead costs, political and economic requirements, coupled with the inflationary spiral. A real increase must come from changes in concepts and a growth in productivity to insure greater revenue for both non-defense and defense expenditures. Elimination of waste and duplication is a continuing process, and certainly is one that will contribute materially to a solution of the problem. The reduction of stockpiles and non-essential programs is complicated by differences in the views of the Services as to the proper size of the mobilization base. Do we have a 30-day supply or a 120-day supply? To what degree will we depend on conventional or non-nuclear weapons? These problems must be dealt with before this course would be effective. We have stretched out procurement, but the recovery of dollars becomes very small. Cutting RDT&E, for example F-108's, is like selling your insurance to keep the Cadillac going. In the long run, you really suffer. Re-evaluation of uncommitted forces such as Air/Sea Rescue, ships on the DEW Line, contribute very little. In the final analysis, the solution seems inevitably to lie in changing concepts and/or commitments.

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Defending Against the ICBM

Against the ICBM

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AFXPD-LR
20 November 1960

DEFENDING AGAINST THE ICBM

General Discussion

1. With the USSR and the United States both building large long-range missile forces, the nation that first perfects an effective defense against these weapons will achieve a significant military advantage.

2. The ability to destroy enemy-launched ICBMs as far as possible from the United States has become a defense requirement of the utmost national urgency.

3. ARPA is conducting studies and evaluations of several promising anti-missile systems, including some which would make a kill shortly after launch. Extraordinary effort is warranted to accelerate the attainment of an initial operational capability with this kind of system.

AICBM Only a Part of Task

4. Warning and tracking are basic elements of an active defense system. We cannot defend against an ICBM if we cannot find it and follow it. Thus, an equally-high priority accompanying requirement is the need for an early operational capability to track missiles and satellites and to tie this to surveillance for rapid data exchange.

The Danger of Fear

5. While pressing for these capabilities, we must be careful that fear of Soviet ICBMs does not force us into unreasoning acceptance of an expensive AICBM proposal simply because it might be made available sooner than other proposals. If accepted, such a system could sponge up all available defense funds and stop or limit needed research and development of new weapons. The test must be: will it do the job?

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Desired Features of an AICBM

6. Two philosophies of air defense are opposed in the approach to an AICBM. One is the point defense system, the other is area defense. An analysis of the differing views is useful to decision in this vital area.

7. The advocates of area defense state that ICBM defense must begin as far as possible from the United States, not directly overhead. Their case rests on four logical and easy-to-grasp arguments:

a. Cost. Area defense protects all included points. Point defense raises the obvious questions: do we defend cities or do we defend strategic strike forces? Costs would be prohibitive of defending all, so which of these do we defend?

b. Difficulty. Area defense seeks to attack an ICBM at its most vulnerable point--the launch phase when it is attached to its large, flame-belching booster, when it is traveling at its slowest, and when the mildest kind of blow can deflect it from its course or destroy it. Point defense, on the other hand, arbitrarily abandons the easiest approach to defense and selects the most difficult--the re-entry phase when it is a small, hard warhead traveling straight down at high speed.

c. Damage to Defended Area. Area defense strives to keep blast and radiation damage out of the defended area. Point defense, attacking a nuclear warhead with a nuclear warhead, raises the damage level in the defended area.

d. Susceptibility to Counter-measures. A number of relatively simple counter-measures are available to sophisticate the ICBM warhead or to make defense against it more difficult. These include such things as decoy warheads, increased speeds, and variable trajectories. All of these measures are available for the re-entry phase; few are available during launch.

Which Direction ICBM Defense?

8. A tested and proved, low-cost point defense AICBM system is useful to overall defense of the United States.

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It can best be employed to defend a few selected high-priority targets against a small number of ICBMs.

9. Logic seems to indicate, however, that the most promising defense against the intercontinental missile is an area defense system that will give us useful kill ratios at an economic tradeoff. This means that it should cost us less to knock down enemy ICBMs with this system than it costs him to offset our defense. The United States should press toward this kind of capability as a matter of the highest national priority.

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ARTICLE ON "COUNTER-FORCE".

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AFXPD-LR
1 December 1960

ON COUNTERFORCE

1. Two theories of war pervade thinking on national security affairs today. They are incompatible and thus form the basis for major differences of opinion on which direction our military posture should take. An understanding of these differences is essential to an understanding of military affairs today.

1st Theory -- A Return to Small Wars

2. One theory holds that neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. will begin an all-out nuclear war because neither side can win. Both commit suicide.

3. Beginning from this premise, the case is then made for creating larger limited war forces. The reasoning goes: while general war is too horrible to contemplate and will therefore not happen, limited wars automically become more likely. For now the U.S.S.R. will realize that it can nibble away at the edges of the Free World under the umbrella of mutual deterrence of the big nuclear war.

4. To meet this threat, this theory holds, we build large limited war forces -- big enough to handle a Korea or even another World War II -- and pay for them out of money saved from cutting down on strategic war systems.

5. This can be done because the United States no longer need prepare to win a general war; it need prepare only to deter it. And an effective deterrent force, the argument continues, can be achieved by possessing the ability to destroy a hundred or more Russian cities. This calls for a much smaller strategic capability ("minimum or finite deterrence") than the United States now has, and funds for limited war forces could come from the surfeit of funds that would thus become available.

2d Theory -- Counterforce

6. The second school of thought, adhered to by the Air Force among others, rejects the minimum deterrence concept. It believes such a deterrent would not be credible to the Russians, since in event of Soviet large-scale aggression against, say, a major ally, the United States would be unwilling

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to devastate Moscow [illegible] the price were to have New York or Chicago (or both) destroyed in return. Finite deterrence would put the United States in this position by providing military strength sufficient only to hurt an enemy by destroying his cities--while leaving his weapons untouched and largely free to destroy the United States.

[illegible] Supporters of this second view believe that the Sino-Soviet Bloc under[illegible] only one thing: mass force. Consequently, there can be nothing [illegible] about deterrence; instead, the Free World must confront the Soviets [illegible] incontestably superior military power.

[illegible] This second group believes that effective deterrence is achieved only [illegible] the United States has the ability to prevail in general war if such a [illegible] should occur. They believe that power that cannot prevail will not [illegible]. Believing that deterrence is a by-product of a war-winning capability, [illegible] group thinks the United States must be prepared to fight and win a [illegible] war as well as lesser aggressions.

[illegible] te Force Defined

[illegible] To many people, it seems impossible that one side could win a thermo[illegible] war, given the power and destructiveness of modern nuclear weapons. [illegible] there could be situations in which neither side won. There could, however, be situations where one side emerged with a clear-cut victory, [illegible], if its military capabilities far surpassed that of its opponents.

[illegible] Victory in general war is achieved when the enemy's military forces have been destroyed and there remain adequate friendly military, political and [illegible] capabilities to permit the victors to control the international [illegible]. To build such a war-winning capability, the United States must [illegible] to a military strategy aimed at destroying the enemy's military forces [illegible] than his country or population. That is what is meant by "counter[illegible]" or "counter-military" strategy--using military forces to selectively [illegible] destroy enemy military forces that could otherwise destroy us.

[illegible] Needs

[illegible] requirements for a war-winning capability go beyond pure military [illegible], however. In addition to a counter-military strategy, the [illegible] must have aggressive civil defense and post-attack reconsti[illegible] recovery program.

[illegible] civil defense program must provide maximum protection for the population, including evacuation of major population centers in case of an impending attack. The post-attack reconstitution and recovery program must

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provide for the reconstitution of political control and military forces to continue the war and measures to expedite economic recovery. These measures--together with a counterforce strategy--will provide the ability to prevail, and hence to deter.

Counterforce is Traditional

13. In broad historical terms, there is nothing new in the counterforce concept. As a matter of fact, it was a traditional military concept until the 20th Century. The two World Wars, however, added a new ingredient essential to victory--the destruction of the enemy's war-making capabilities.

14. The military technology of that time was such that the decisive phase of war came after two to three years of hostilities, when the production lines began to turn out weapons and equipment for use by massive ground armies. Because of the central importance of war production, certain pivotal industries, e.g., fuel and transportation centers, had to be attacked. Destruction of these facilities destroyed the capability of armies and the will of the people to continue the war effort.

15. Nuclear weapons and aerospace forces have erased the validity of mobilization war concepts in general war. These two instruments of war, joined together, have forced the decision point of war to come at the beginning of hostilities. Consequently, the required war-winning capability must be extracted from the industrial base prior to the initiation of hostilities. The decisive force thus created must concentrate on immediately destroying the fundamental military strengths of the enemy.

The Nature of Access to Targets

16. The most essential element to be destroyed is the enemy's aerospace forces. Once the enemy's aerospace forces have been defeated, access is gained to all other military forces, including other nuclear forces. With this access, the capability to destroy the enemy's remaining forces and otherwise exert pressure on him becomes self-evident and leads to his surrender.

17. In modern warfare there is no longer any requirement to destroy enemy [illegible] is there a need to destroy industries which make no vital contribution after war begins. Under such conditions, striking cities with nuclear [illegible] would signal an irresponsible act of desperation and revenge, calcu[illegible] about the spiteful destruction of civilizations rather than [illegible] victory.

What Counterforce Requires

18. To implement a counterforce strategy demands a well-integrated national military structure. It requires, first of all, strategic offensive forces to

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destroy enemy strategic strike forces at their source. Next, strategic defensive forces in depth are needed to destroy enemy strategic weapons in-flight, as far from the United States as possible, but as close-in as necessary. Thirdly, we need military forces to conduct a holding action in conjunction with our allies, to prevent the overrun of friendly territory. And, finally, there must be accurate information on the status and location of the enemy's residual forces which must be destroyed. With these ingredients, the United States will be able to use its military power with discretion in general war just as it plans to do in limited wars.

19. These ingredients must be carefully tailored to their missions. Offensive and defensive weapons must always be in position and ready to strike with precision and accuracy on an instant's notice in all kinds of weather. There is no place in a counterforce strategy for weapons which promise only the inevitable destruction of some few enemy cities. Instead all forces must be geared to destroying all enemy forces that threaten the United States during the decisive early hours of the conflict. In addition to aerospace weapons, the United States must have intelligence capabilities able to locate enemy forces before the outbreak of hostilities so that they may be attacked at the outset of war.

Feasibility of Counterforce

20. The feasibility of a counterforce strategy today varies with the conditions prevailing at the time U. S. forces are launched.

21. If our forces are launched after a surprise attack by the U.S.S.R., their capabilities to carry out counterforce tasks will be handicapped but not eliminated. At the minimum, those forces on airborne alert will be able to strike enemy targets, and U. S. air defense aircraft and missiles will degrade seriously the attacking forces.

22. On the other hand, if U. S. forces are launched in response to an all-out attack on our major allies or on certain knowledge of an impending attack on the United States, their counter-military capabilities will insure U. S. victory.

23. Regardless of the conditions under which hostilities may begin, a counterforce strategy, more than any other, will minimize the enemy's ability to inflict damage on the United States.

Counterforce in the Missile Era

24. In the future this same concept will remain valid. As missiles become the primary strategic weapons of major powers, however, the problems of identifying and striking enemy strategic forces will change. To successfully attack such forces will not be an easy task; and in large part, its difficulty has led to the minimum deterrence concept.

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25. Critics argue that since implementation of a counterforce strategy requires destroying all enemy strategic capabilities early in the war, it is not an acceptable strategy when the United States responds to a Soviet attack. In such a situation, they contend, the United States would not know which targets to strike and it would not be militarily sound to hit all missile sites after some missiles have been fired.

[illegible] These difficulties notwithstanding, sound logic demands that the [illegible] States strike all enemy missile sites. Unless its military forces [illegible] to go after these targets, the United States cannot launch a strategic [illegible] against the Sino-Soviet Bloc to come to the aid of an ally. It cannot [illegible] because it cannot hope to win. Even in a situation where the United [illegible] responds to a Soviet attack, the United States must hit missile [illegible]

[illegible] Striking Missile Sites

[illegible] argument most often raised against striking missile sites is [illegible]ly an economic one. It is said it is too "costly" to hit missile [illegible] after some of the missiles may have been launched. This argument, [illegible], does not consider the correct costs. The costs to consider are [illegible] of not striking missile sites which house missiles that could be used [illegible] the United States. In other words, in terms of U. S. survival [illegible], it is much more costly not to strike all known missile sites.

[illegible]. Moreover, if the Soviets attack the United States, not all their [illegible] will be launched on the initial strike. Intent on winning war [illegible] minimizing damage to the U.S.S.R., they will have to concentrate [illegible] on military targets. They will retain a sizeable residual force [illegible] the initial attack to continue to threaten U. S. industrial and urban [illegible], to strike additional lower priority targets or high priority targets [illegible] but not destroyed in the initial attack; to retain a reserve to [illegible] other possible threats from third parties; and to negotiate with or to [illegible]. These missiles will be at their launch sites when the United [illegible] strikes back. In addition, because malfunctions, unready missiles, [illegible] in command and control, and reloading of certain missile sites, [illegible] additional missiles will be in place.

[illegible] these factors might result in as high as 25-30%, or more, of the [illegible] being on site when the United States strikes back. The United [illegible] the means to destroy these targets.

[illegible]

30. In summary, the Air Force recognizes that deterrence is man-made, a [illegible] the United States has created by maintaining superior military

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forces in-being. [illegible] recognizable war-winning forces, the Sino-Sov[illegible] that, by threatening to raise the level [illegible] higher scale, it can bend the United States and [illegible] will.

31. For these reasons, [illegible] a counterforce strategy is a fundamental precept of [illegible] of deterrence, and is the most essential ingredient [illegible] capability.

32. Counterforce is feasible, [illegible] of a U.S.S.R. surprise attack on the United States, [illegible] an attack on an ally, or a U. S. response to [illegible] impending attack on the United States.

33. Without [illegible] -military strategy, the United States [illegible] the Free World, it denies itself flexibility [illegible] provocative situations, and it subjects itself to possible [illegible] by the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

34. With counter-military [illegible] States has the means to defeat the enemy's [illegible], to deter general war, or to prevail [illegible]

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On DOD Reorganization

Reorganization

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ON DOD REORGANIZATION

1. One of the principal points to understand in considering DOD reorganization is that reorganization is a continuing process. As the national defense environment changes, so must the organization and procedures of the national military establishment.

2. Examples of significant changes in the national defense environment over the last few years include:

a. The shift in the "axis of command" from the Secretary of Defense-Service-Combatant Forces to the Secretary of Defense-JCS-Unified Commands.

b. The technological revolution in weaponry.

c. The growing capability of modern weapon systems to accommodate a variety of different functions now assigned to the separate military departments.

d. The rising costs of modern weapons.

e. The passing of separate land, sea, and air warfare.

f. The continuing need to integrate as effectively as possible all elements (military policy, foreign policy, etc.) of national security policy into broad national programs.

3. To meet these new and changing conditions in the national defense environment, the Air Force endorses specific DOD organizational and procedural changes designed to:

a. Secure at the top of the national military organization unity of military direction over all operational and support matters.

b. Obtain a truly national military review of all force and weapon requirements by a national military staff.

c. Eliminate the anomolous responsibilities of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff which require them to act as plaintiffs, defendants, jurors, and judges on all major national military issues.

d. Increase the stature, responsibilities and functions of the Joint (or a National Defense) Staff.

e. Develop procedures by which force and weapon requirements are reviewed and adjusted to budgetary ceilings by the national military staff.

f. Place all combatant forces under unified commands.

g. Delimit and clarify the responsibilities and functions of the individual Military Departments.

4. In summary, the Air Force position on defense reorganization:

a. Supports specific measures for change at the top of the national defense organization and "evolutionary" measures at other levels.

b. At this time does not indorse merger of the Armed Forces into what has been called a "single service."

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(31) The ICBM -- How Many ? When ? What Kind ?

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12 November 1960

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THE ICBM -- HOW MANY? WHEN? WHAT KIND?

General Discussion

1. The value of a weapon changes constantly. In general terms, then, the number you need or even whether you need it at all varies directly with a weapon's usefulness during any particular period.

2. This explains why the program for any weapon has to be reevaluated constantly and why weapon programs have to be readjusted to fit the needs of the new time period. It stands to reason, then, that the more nearly we can forecast the set of conditions that will prevail when the weapon is actually coming into the inventory, the less oonfusion and debate and waste will result from the inevitable readjustments that follow.

3. Forecasting was relatively unimportant when we were dealing with low cost weapons. It is becoming increasingly important as weapon costs rise astronomically. At several millions of dollars apiece, the ICBM is an example.

Soviet Production Overtaking U.S.

4. Some time between 1961 and 1963 Soviet ICBM production will probably overtake U.S. production. The danger in this situation is that, while over-all U.S. strategic strength will remain greater than the USSR's, the increasing Soviet ICBM strength will raise the vulnerability of our manned aircraft not on airborne alert.

5. This danger is aggravated by the fact that during this period we will not have assured warning of a Soviet ICBM attack.

6. In view of these facts, we need a large force of ICBM's as quickly as we can get them.

What Will Be Available and When

7. The Atlas, Titan, and Polaris are the only practical ballistic missiles available during this period. The production of Atlas and Titan has been balanced against the production facilities and the money available. And, although it is not a true ICBM, Polaris can be made available in significant numbers to supplement these ICBM's in this time period.

8. After 1963, Minuteman -- in concrete holes as well as on trains -- will be coming available in large numbers. As Minuteman becomes available, the value and usefulness of the Polaris missile will be markedly affected because of the substantial difference in on-station cost between Minuteman and Polaris.

Polaris' Value Now and in Future

9. Between now and 1963, the U. S. can complete, equip, and send to sea about 15 nuclear Polaris submarines. These will be a welcome addition to the U. S. strategic force for three distinct reasons:

a. They will have a value in supplementing the over-all ICBM strength during a critical period.

b. They will provide diversity to the strategic forces.

c. They will cause the Soviets to spend precious resources to counter this threat.

10. This first value will disappear as Minuteman comes on the scene. This raises serious questions as to the proposed size of Polaris program beyond the time when Minuteman becomes available.

Polaris Compared to Minuteman

11. Cost-effectiveness of a weapon -- the over-all cost versus the over-all effectiveness -- is one of the tests a weapon must pass in order to survive and provide for the national security. While this kind of factor cannot be mathematically precise, cost-effectiveness considers items such as the cost to produce, deploy, and operate a weapon. It looks into percentages of the weapon that will normally be available at any one time, not shut down for maintenance or crew rest. It estimates how well the weapon will survive in action, how reliable it will be, how many an enemy could destroy, and how well it will do its job.

12. Cost-effectiveness studies of Minuteman versus Polaris disclose a ratio of nearly 5 to 1 in favor of Minuteman, a fact which suggests that Minuteman should logically be the preponderant ballistic missile after 1963.

Polaris' Role Post-1963

13. There is no precise formula for deciding how many of a particular weapon we need to get proper diversification of our force. Since diversification of the strategic forces will be the principal purpose of Polaris after 1963, it seems reasonable that the United States should program only enough Polaris missiles to make sure that the Soviet war planners will not be able to ignore this force when considering an attack.

14. Approximately twenty nuclear submarines carrying 320 Polaris missiles seems to be a proper level for this weapon whose principal role now is to help fill a gap and whose principal role later will be to complicate the Soviet's problems.

15. Beyond this level, funds for Polaris would be at the expense of other, better weapon systems -- particularly Minuteman.

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(33) The Shifting Scene Idea + the Impact on Concepts + B

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R. C. Richardson
1 October 1960

THE SHIFTING SCENE IDEA
and
THE IMPACT ON CONCEPTS AND BUDGET PROSPECTS

Some talk today about paying for a return to conventional war as if this were as vital as our general war or space capabilities. The truth of the matter is that as the support for one goes up, the support for the other goes down. This is normally overlooked by most writers. It is what I call the "shifting scene" and can be explained this way.

From 1945 until approximately 1953/54, the only real concern in this country was with the threat to our Allies. Our people did not really believe that anyone was going to bomb Detroit, but they were very much concerned about Communistic aggression in Greece, Korea, Italy, etc. Ninety percent of the writers, military people, diplomats and what-have-you, focused their attention on the overseas defense problem. In this environment we had no trouble in getting five billion aid programs, precedent-setting treaties like NATO, and anything else that would solve the threat to peripheral areas.

From 1953 on, the spotlight moved gradually to a new stage with the realization that the Soviet inter-continental rocket systems posed a real threat to the U. S. proper. At this time a large percentage of the above leaders, and intellectuals, began to write on such subjects as second "strike," civil defense, invulnerable deterrence, Polaris systems, air alert, etc. When this occurred one saw the spectacle of a bi-partisan committee of distinguished Americans - such as the Draper Committee - recommending to Congress an increase in foreign aid, and a Congressional and public response which, in essence, said: "You don't understand the problem. The problem is the missile gaps, strategic survivability, etc. Consider yourself fortunate we don't cut aid even more." This attitude or reception is the product of the change in environment. It had nothing to do with the validity or objectivity of the Draper Committee's arguments. The defense of Allies was no longer the main show.

Likewise, I suggest that in one or two years, give or take two, the environment will change again. The spotlight will shift to a new stage -- that of space. When the Russians put a man on the moon; put a weapon in orbit; or undertake any one of a dozen major possibilities,

we will see the focus of public, military, Congressional and intellectual attention shift to this stage.

When and if this shift occurs, I can visualize myself going before Congress, proving to them we have a dangerous missile gap that jeopardizes our very survivability, asking for funds and being told: "Son, you don't understand the problem. The problem is the lunar base; consider yourself lucky we are not reducing your missile inventory." In this environment if someone comes in asking for a handout for conventional local war forces they will have, in my opinion, about as much prospect of getting it as a snowball in hell.

What I am trying to suggest to you is that there is a tremendous lag between the actual threat and the sale and adoption of concepts to match. These two theories, for example, the need for conventional war capability, and increased MAP were valid and should have been sold and implemented 6 to 8 years ago. The fact that they were valid then was recognized in retrospect. The sales effort then took several years and we now find it progressing in an era in which the requirement no longer makes sense. Likewise, I am sure some people will be selling "invulnerable deterrent" concepts and ICBM's in an era when they ought to be worrying about space technology.

Fortunately, the scene also shifts on the other side. I am sure that Mr. Khrushchev used to get 8 out of 8 briefings on plans to conquer peripheral areas. He now probably gets 7 out of his 8 on schemes to win the world by ICBM or space programs.

In the above environment the one briefer that comes in with a supposedly successful plan to over-run, let us say Italy, on the grounds that the Allies have reduced their local shield forces, U. S. troops have gone home, and our will to defend Italy is doubtful, is probably told: "Don't bother me with problems that threaten to upset the wonderful space schemes I have launched. Communist advance by the local war route and at the rate of one country a year would take 300 years to get to America. I have had briefings all morning that tell me that if I follow the rocket and space routes I can conquer America in 10 years. Therefore, even if we have the advantage against Italy, I don't want it exercized."

The above scenario illustrates the fact that we have to take into account the diversion of resources and interest into the new technological possibilities on the other side. This is why I said at the beginning of this discussion that it is not correct to assume that all past threats remain equal while new ones develop. As interest increases in one direction it, and the resulting threat, decreases in others. Admittedly it is difficult to assess these changes quantitatively, and there are also slippages as between the opponent and the time factor.

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(3A) USAF Briefing on Space Part I - Space + National Se

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Space Part I - Space + National Security

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10 Feb 61

USAF BRIEFING ON SPACE

PART I - SPACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

INTRODUCTION:

Today we would like to explain our views on space, with emphasis on the importance of space systems to our national security in the near future. Additionally, we shall show you our ideas of the space weapon systems that must be developed, what we are doing in the Air Force about these systems, and what our Air Force studies indicate we should be doing in addition if this country is to exploit the potentialities of space in achieving an adequate space posture vis-a-vis that of the USSR.

We will also touch upon the tremendous resources that the Air Force now has devoted to aerospace research and development, in one form or another, and that can be utilized effectively as we shift our emphasis from air and missile toward space activities.

ON MILITARY USE OF SPACE

First of all, there are some who question whether space technology has a valid role in our national security posture at this time. Obviously, any military program in space is conditioned by the views one has on this basic issue.

We in the Air Force have studied the space medium as it may be used in modern war, and we have sought for several years

to establish the relationship between space and national military power. As a result of these studies we are convinced that in the not-too-distant future the space capability is almost certain to become the dominant factor in the determination of national military strength.

Now you may rightfully ask how we arrived at these conclusions, since it is admittedly difficult this early in the game to demonstrate in detail how each and every space vehicle will be used in a war. Such detail is not essential, however, to convince one of the military role that space systems will play in the next 10 to 15 years. Students of defense matters judge the worth of new weapon system proposals on the basis of basic considerations such as historical trends, and how the new capabilities are likely to affect the fundamental principles of war.

If one were to demand detailed justification and an explanation of how every new development will be used as a prerequisite to initiating the development, we would never get anywhere. This would be equivalent to having insisted that the Wright Brothers describe in detail all the military uses of the airplane before we invested in the first one. Yet, as obvious as this example is, there are still those who expect us to set forth all future operational concepts and capabilities, today, before they will support a new weapon system development.

Let us briefly examine some of the evidence on which we base our conclusion that space systems will in due course be the dominant factor in assessing national power.

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THE ACCESSIBILITY ARGUMENT

First, and foremost, is the obvious role that space vehicles can play to provide increased access to the enemy, and conversely to deny him access to the vitals of the Free World.

Whenever technology has increased a nation's ability to observe and/or attack its enemy's forces and other vital elements; when the time required to observe or attack has been decreased by increases in speed of military vehicles; and when flexibility of employment has been increased by improved ranges and hence freedom from forward bases, the weapon systems which permitted these improvements have quickly assumed transcending importance in assessing relative national power. Ships, aircraft, ICBM's, and now space vehicles illustrate this progression.

When surface ships provided access to the ports and economies of the world, and when those nations with sea power could move troops freely while denying this freedom of movement to others, national power was measured largely in terms of naval forces. The history of England contains the best examples of that era.

The development of the airplane opened up tremendous new horizons in accessibility. Air power permitted access not only to the sea and enemy shores, but also directly to the hinterland. Control of the air replaced control of the seas as the first prerequisite to victory in war. New concepts were built around the new capability - strategic warfare is an example of

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this. And the nation that could mount high performance fighters could deny access to its opponents as was the case in the Battle of Britain. Technical superiority and quality began to replace mass in the composition of decisive forces, as best evidenced in Churchill's famous statement on the role of England's small fighter force when he said: "Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few."

The advent of the ICBM, with global ranges and short delivery times provided a further increase in accessibility for purposes of deterrence or destruction. This is now reflected in our tendencies to readjust our general war concepts and forces - emphasize 2nd strike, survival measures, civil defense, air alert, etc. Power is now measured more in terms of missile forces - or gaps - then by numbers of aircraft. A few nuclear-equipped missiles can now do the destructive job it took thousands of bombers to do in World War II.

Historically, then, major readjustments have always taken place in force composition, force requirements, and military concepts whenever technology has provided a new and greater means of access. In each such case, time has been compressed, and the nations that controlled access - those that had the means of exploiting access while denying it to others - dominated the world power scene.

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Now whatever one may say of space, it is quite clear that as space systems evolve they will provide far greater access than have ships or airplanes. Space systems can provide access, not only to land, sea and air, but also to space and other space systems and space bodies. Time will be compressed further.

Space, therefore, will become the new "high ground" in the military sense. Its worth will become apparent first in the reconnaissance field, as was the case for the airplane, and later in the delivery and air defense field. We will show you shortly some trends in this respect.

ON NEW DISCOVERIES

Even if one questions the importance of space systems as weapon delivery or reconnaissance vehicles, one must appreciate the fact that many major discoveries were made while searching for something else. Columbus was not looking for America. Likewise, the nation that has a decisive lead in space research and that achieves the ability to put instrumented devices and men on other space bodies can be expected to make major discoveries which, if they remained unknown to us, could be brought back to earth and eventually used against us.

The threat in this respect appears so clear that we would certainly be risking the security of the United States if we were to assume that a major Soviet lead in space research and development would not uncover any secrets which could be brought

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back to earth and later used against us. This could occur if we do not achieve any such discoveries in the same time frame, so as to exploit them concurrently with our enemies, or, alternatively, develop a guard against them.

ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TECHNICAL SUPERIORITY

Lastly, we would like to suggest that the psychological impact of Soviet technological feats in space - such as SPUTNIK and LUNIK - has started to erode the confidence of the free world in United States leadership and military power.

Before the Soviets obtained an intercontinental missile capability our Allies relied fully on our willingness and ability to retaliate in their behalf, and had confidence that we would win if we committed our strategic forces.

When a Soviet long range rocket threat appeared, but before SPUTNIK, there was some doubt evidenced in allied areas as to whether or not the U.S. would be willing to commit its strategic forces on their behalf; but there was no question as to whether or not we would _win_ if we did commit it. In this environment our Allies were still willing to look to us for their security and to seek our leadership.

Since SPUTNIK, however, there is evidence of doubt _not only_ as to our willingness to commit our strategic forces in the defense of allied areas, _but also_ as to whether we would win if we did commit them. If we allow this trend to continue, in the

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environment of today's balance of terror, we will eventually lose Allies, as they seek survival or security by neutrality, or are absorbed into the Soviet orbit.

The strength of our Alliances, and the orientation of new or neutral nations towards U.S. leadership may well be determined by their assessment of our relative power position vis-a-vis the USSR over the long term. In any such assessment, demonstrated space capabilities will weigh heavily.

IN SUMMARY

If we are now agreed that there are at least three major arguments in support of space's national security value - (1) Increased Accessibility, (2) the Threat from Unknown Discoveries, and (3) the Impact of Technological Inferiority - we might also note that space systems will provide direct performance advantages in terms of extending the capabilities of current air systems in three ways we can ill afford to ignore: Speed, Altitude, and Endurance.

Space systems will permit speed increases over today's on the order of 10 to 1, unlimited altitude, and almost infinite endurance. These characteristics are those the Allies sought at all costs for our World War II airplanes. It was only by gaining advantage in range, speed, and altitude that we defeated the Luftwaffe and the Japanese Air Forces, gained air superiority, and won the war.

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It seems clear, therefore, that failure to exploit the strategic possibilities of space and the improved characteristics of potential space vehicles would be a most risky thing to do. For it is a historical fact that the nation that has military vehicles with greater speed, greater altitude, and greater endurance than its opponents will enjoy a decisive military advantage under almost any concept of warfare.

ON SOLVING MAJOR PROBLEMS

Not only does space technology offer conceptual and military possibilities of paramount importance, but, if properly exploited, it also offers to the U.S. the prospect of solving three of today's major security problems.

INTELLIGENCE POSSIBILITIES

The intelligence imbalance between the US and USSR is well known. The Soviet Union has access by one means or another to practically everything that goes on in America. On the other hand, we have only limited capabilities of penetrating the Iron Curtain. This imbalance is particularly important when it comes to knowing the precise location of strategic missile launching sites.

When intelligence was used only for war planning purposes, or for the assessment of relative military capabilities and the likelihood or effects of new developments, an imbalance in

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intelligence effectiveness was not as critical as it is today when intelligence is a vital part of the ability to find and target an enemy's nuclear missile delivery systems.

Failure to right the intelligence imbalance in the ICBM era can mean that the Soviet Union could decisively employ a counter-force strategy against America, whereas we would be unable to respond with an equivalent strategy. Under these circumstances, intelligence becomes of transcending importance to free world survival. The advent of space-based reconnaissance and warning systems offers the possibility of righting somewhat the existing imbalance.

We cannot over-emphasize the advantages to be had from adequate and timely aerophotography and surveillance. The dis-continuance of U-2 type surveillance in recent months has placed an increasing premium on the early availability of SAMOS and follow-on space systems. As an illustration of the type of detail that can be obtained from high altitude photography, this picture shows the _______________ area. You will note that we can see quite clearly such small objects as aircraft parked near runways. This represents a resolution of approxi-mately 20 feet. Now photographic technology promises us, within the next 2 or 3 years, resolutions from space vehicles of as high as 5 feet. This means that one could actually identify an item as small as a bicycle parked in front of a

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building. With this sort of aerial surveillance, it would be easy to detect Soviet missile sites, particularly during their construction phase and before they can be completed and camouflaged.

AICBM POSSIBILITIES

One of the great problems of this age is the development of an effective defense against the ballistic missile. As the long range missile capabilities of the USSR and the US approach a symmetrical condition, the development by either side of an effective guard against these would have the net effect of decisively unbalancing strategic general war capabilities. Even a Soviet anti-missile space system that could render only partial returns in terms of effectiveness would be the difference between our being able to retaliate effectively or not. Failure to develop a U.S. capability could invite aggression. Conversely, our possession of an effective anti-ICBM would greatly enhance our capability to deliver a strategic attack and reassure our allies as to our will and ability to defend them.

Here again, space systems offer the most promise. While efforts are going on to develop an effective anti-ICBM for point defense, the tremendous problems posed by overhead interception - exploding the warhead in one's face - and the likelihood of effective penetration aids that will defeat point defense systems,

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such as maneuvering warheads, decoys, and electronic countermeasures, make it unlikely that in our time a useful system of this type will be developed. On the other hand, the prospects of destroying an ICBM during the boost phase are particularly attractive.

During the boost phase the ICBM obviously presents only one target. It is a target that can be seen from great distances by infra-red sensors. During this phase, the missile is climbing and has not reached its peak velocity, it also presents a very large radar target as compared to that presented by the warhead after separation, and even marginal damage will render it ineffective. Several proposals have been made by industry to develop an effective anti-ICBM system based on satellite vehicles that can detect and destroy the enemy missile during the boost phase. The prospects here are so attractive we can ill afford to ignore them.

SURVIVAL POSSIBILITIES

Lastly, we have the question of survivability of retaliatory weapon systems. As you know, today we are paying a great deal to obtain survivability from sudden destruction through hardening of ICBM's, air alert measures, and the building of POLARIS submarines. Obviously, the attack of hard ICBM sites would have, at minimum, side effects of some consequence. Additionally, a

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technical breakthrough which might allow the detection and sudden destruction of submarines, thus making the POLARIS investment obsolete, cannot be excluded in the 1960's. Both these considerations suggest that air dispersal followed by in-space dispersal of some of our retaliatory forces should be exploited to insure that we will always have a valid capability.

The obvious advantage of space dispersal over air dispersal is the fact that, once the weapons or control centers are in orbit, they have almost unlimited endurance since neither sustaining fuel nor frequent landings will be required, as is now the case with air alert measures.

Additionally, speed and distance factors become almost unlimited. Space thus appears to improve survival possibilities for weapon systems and command posts from numerous points of view.

THE SOVIET THREAT

Now the Air Force believes the above considerations are ample justification for a major space effort whether or not the Soviet is developing a threat in this area. Nevertheless, we would suggest that there is a growing Soviet space threat, and there are some indications that it is oriented toward achieving the power position which space offers to the country which first exploits it effectively.

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One can certainly argue that space offers a most attractive route for the Soviets to follow, in their aspiration for world domination. We noted with interest in the newspapers recently that the Soviets have reportedly increased the funds allocated to space research and development. While some would argue that limited or general wars constitute the greater threat, we in the Air Force would like to suggest that as space capabilities improve both of these courses of action become less and less attractive. Why is this the case?

It was quite clear a few years ago that if the Soviet Union desired to use military force to achieve world domination, the only effective use that could be made of such forces was in the conquest of peripheral areas. This was attempted in Greece, Korea, Lebanon and elsewhere. It was the only route opened to military means for the simple reason that the Soviets lacked the inter-continental capability to deal directly with their principal enemy, the United States. Now a simple calculation will show that by the limited war route, and assuming the conquest of one free world nation per year, it would take Russia something over 100 years to reach the U.S.

With the development of an effective ICBM capability in recent years, the Soviet Union can now entertain the prospect of a direct attack against the U.S. This route offers them the advantage of achieving their ultimate goal in a short time. On

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the other hand, it entails tremendous risks with regard to the cost to the Soviet Union in terms of what we might do in retaliation.

Considering the time factor by the limited war route, and the high risk and loss factor by the general war route, the Soviet Union could well be studying the possibility of developing a space route to world conquest by seeking through space research a decisive military threat of the type that we held when we had a monopoly on the atomic bomb.

Should such a development occur, they would be in a position to blackmail us out of existence with little or no risk of hot war, or ultimately to apply against us some weapon system so decisive that our retaliatory effort would produce inconsequential results.

The prospects of this are so dire, and the evidence that this course is being researched so clear, that it seems to us in the Air Force that a major effort in space must be made in the free world interest at this time.

ON THE U.S. RESPONSE

Against this background I would like now to discuss our Air Force views with respect to the U.S. response to the Soviet space threat. We are convinced that we cannot objectively consider where we go from here if we are not completely candid with respect to the various problems that we face in achieving

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a valid space capability. This chart shows the three factors which we believe most inhibit the effective development of US military space systems.

The first factor is cost. The likely cost of a major U.S. military space program is a matter of grave concern to many people. Obviously, if we are to develop effective space weapon systems, it is going to require a great deal of money. Now this money can be had in one of two ways: (a) As an addition to existing defense spending. This would, of course, cause a major rise in the defense budget and an accompanying rise in the Federal budget, or (b) By eliminating some obsolete or obsolescent forces or weapon systems and concepts.

Unfortunately, with the existing imbalance in land, sea and air activities of the Services, those concepts which might be changed or those weapon systems or forces which might be eliminated in favor of paying for a major space effort would work so to the detriment of the power and prestige of one or more of the separate Services as to be unacceptable in the present environment which presumes relatively co-equal service responsibility and contribution to modern warfare. Our Air Force studies therefore suggest that we cannot pay for space at the expense of other activities until such time as we can devise a national defense organization in which all can participate equitably in that which is to be done on a national interest basis and without division of responsibility in major areas of defense.

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When the cost factor is solved, either by the provision of additional funds, or alternately by reorganization and subsequent elimination of obsolete and obsolescent weapon systems, forces, and commitments, we then have to deal with the problem presented by those who would defer our military space developments in the hope that space can be kept for peaceful uses.

Now the Air Force has never been opposed to any principle of disarmament, or to the peaceful use of space or other media. We do oppose, however, unilateral actions which are not part of any valid international agreement or which do not provide for inspection procedures, and which have the net effect of reducing our national power and military position vis-a-vis that of the USSR. In other words, we are gravely concerned that the trend toward maintaining space for peaceful purposes, if pursued on a unilateral US basis, will inhibit the development of effective military systems to such an extent that it could give the USSR a long term advantage should they plan to exploit space as the best means of conquering the world. The Air Force considers, therefore, that while we should pursue the possibilities of an agreement on peaceful use of space, we must not neglect the development of military space systems of all types.

Lastly, we have the problem of the inhibiting characteristic of fragmented responsibility for space research. Now it is not our purpose here to discuss how the military effort in space

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should be organized. We do point out, however, that at present NASA has certain responsibilities, the Defense Department has certain responsibilities, and, within Defense, space activities are divided among ARPA and the four services. This sort of a division is bound to have repercussions on the effectiveness of the program since no one single operational media such as aerospace can be effectively exploited by several separate and relatively autonomous agencies without a certain amount of waste, overlap, duplication, friction, and loss of flexibility. We do not propose a solution to this problem at this time. I think we all recognize, however, that it does constitute a problem that has to be solved in due course.

NO TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

Having pointed out the principal inhibiting elements to an acceptable space program I would like to mention one factor which we in the Air Force do not consider a constraint on the development of our space effort. This is technology.

If we examine the history of the development of aircraft, and of airpower as indicated on this chart, we see that the forecast for the use of the airplane back in the days when it first appeared failed miserably to match its actual capabilities. You will also note that the initial employment of the air vehicle was for surveillance purposes only as is the case with

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satellites at present. This is perfectly logical in the development of this type of system. Unfortunately, capabilities must usually be demonstrated before they are accepted.

A more dramatic view of what technology can do, however, is indicated on this chart, which shows a comparison of the state-of-the-art of ICBM development when Dr. Von Neuman established the requirements for ATLAS with what we obtained six years later.

In the space of six years, you will note that the ICBM development achieved critical area improvements ranging from 20 to 200 times the capabilities anticipated at the time the program was launched. Now Air Force studies suggest that whereas there are technological problems to be solved before many systems become operational, most of these problems are no more complex and no greater, at least for the immediate future, than were those presented to Dr. Von Neuman when he launched the ICBM project.

With these examples, it should be clear that technology alone cannot be used as an excuse for deferring the positive development of effective military space weapon systems. It is doubtful if the Soviets are unduly concerned about the ability of their technology to develop space systems that will be useful in projecting their political power on earth, and I see no reason why we should be concerned at this time.

Now, gentlemen, I have explained to you why we in the Air Force are convinced from a conceptual point of view that the security of the free world demands an effective space effort.

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I have pointed out that failure to follow through on a valid military space program risks our defeat, maybe even without fighting.

I have also pointed out that the prospects of regaining the lead in space are excellent provided we are prepared to face up to the cost, or alternatively to the hard decisions required.

What we would like to do now is to give you a slight feel for what space vehicles and weapon systems will look like in the 1960 to 1975 period, that is, an outline of the operational capabilities that we should seek during this period in our military space program.

(25) Who Manages Peace?

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AFXPD-LR
1 December 1960

WHO MANAGES PEACE?

General Discussion

1. There is no question that cold war programs, realistic arms control policies, and other peace programs are of vital importance to the United States. However, there are a number of questions concerning how a national effort in these areas might be most effectively organized.

2. One body of opinion believes that the best solution to the problem of obtaining an effective over-all national peace program would be to assign principal responsibility to one of the existing executive departments such as State or Defense.

3. Another group, however, believes that a new executive agency should be created to handle such issues as nuclear test cessation, disarmament, and the like.

The Conflicting Responsibilities Problem

4. Fundamental to the organizational issue of how to monitor and manage national peace programs is the problem posed by the great number of existing executive departments, administrations, and commissions which already have overlapping responsibilities in this field.

The Nuclear Test Example

5. To illustrate: AEC, State, Defense, and NASA all have major programs which deal with various aspects of atomic energy. Any proposal to stop nuclear testing has a direct impact upon their normal responsibilities, plans, programs, and budgets. Thus, any program proposed by another agency which did not consider their points of view would result in inevitable conflict and confusion.

6. In addition, the relationship of nuclear test suspension to the top national security policies transcends the responsibilities of any one governmental agency and, thus, is most properly the responsibility of the senior advisory group to the President--the National Security Council.

The Arms Control Example

7. From another point of view, even though international arms control agreements may be negotiated or discussed in special international conferences, no arms control program can be considered in isolation from basic national security policy. Of all the executive departments whose basic responsibilities would be altered or modified by an arms control program, none is more deeply affected than the Department of Defense. The relationship of arms control measures to our national military capability is a question of the highest national concern and should in no cases be considered without active Department of Defense participation.

The Inter-Relationship of Cold War and Peace Programs

8. There is still another vital relationship that warrants major consideration--the relationship between peace programs and cold war activities. Nuclear test suspensions, arms control measures, space explorations, and other similar programs all have a direct bearing on our national cold war programs. For example, the military assistance program, and the activities of the International Cooperation Administration and of the USIA are all vitally affected by arms control and nuclear test policies.

A Proposed Solution

9. In view of the above considerations, what seems to be needed in the management of broad national peace programs is a system to coordinate and control the multitude of existing agencies already involved in these areas, to direct the individual efforts toward the same national objectives.

10. A coordination system such as the one described cannot be disassociated from the one executive agency of government whose principal responsibilities are inextricably tied to cold war, space programs, nuclear test suspensions, and arms control. That department, of course, is the Department of Defense.

11. It appears that over-all control of such broad national programs can only be achieved at the Presidential level with continuous monitoring by a special Presidential assistant.

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WHY ATOMIC WEAPONS WILL BE USED

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AFXPD
17 May 1961

TALKING PAPER

ON

WHY ATOMIC WEAPONS WILL BE USED

1. It seems likely, if not inevitable, that atomic weapons will be used in any future wars of consequence. This applies to major limited wars as well as general wars. It certainly applies to any war in which either Soviet or Chicom forces are committed.

2. Since some now argue that there remains a valid choice between using or not using atomic weapons, particularly in major limited wars, it might be useful to examine the feasibility -- as differentiated from the desirability -- of having balanced U.S. land, sea, and air forces fight without atomic weapons in this day and age.

3. The lack of understanding of the impact of technological progress on the prospects of sustaining a conventional conflict has recently led to serious proposals that we should reject the use of nuclear weapons except in general war. While these proposals are argued on the grounds of desirability, they overlook certain practical considerations that need to be kept in mind.

4. Nuclear weapons are a fact of life. Like it or not, we have no control over whether or not the enemy might use these weapons in war. This means, of course, that we have no choice but to prepare our forces to defend against atomic attack in

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case of war. The very act of preparing for defense against atomic attack causes us to do three things that, in the doing, close the curtain of atomic inevitability on our plans for any kind of war larger than an incursion, police action, or incident. The Soviets have the same problem. They have undoubtedly solved it in the same manner.

Reposturing the Force

5. Once we accepted in 1953 that the enemy can begin hostilities with atomic weapons, or can introduce them at any time into any level of conflict, then we were forced to change traditional force postures. This means that organizations, tactics, positioning, and the characteristics of weapons themselves were changed to give our forces a reasonable chance to survive an atomic attack in the battlefield. To fail to have done this would have been criminally negligent. Indeed such negligence would invite war by offering the enemy the prospect of quick victory.

6. Survival on the atomic battlefield dictates dispersion, mobility, concealment, and freedom from heavy logistic "tail". These characteristics are the antithesis of the mass, force concentration, and heavy firepower formerly associated with warfare. All these characteristics have been replaced by the atomic weapon.

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7. Thus we are faced with a dilemma: Having repostured our forces for atomic warfare, do we any longer have an option to fight conventionally? How do we get mass and heavy fire-power from concealed, mobile, dispersed forces? The answer, of course, is that we cannot, not with non-nuclear weapons.

Quick Response vs. Controlled Use

8. The second by-product of preparing to defend against atomic attack has to do with the conflict between the need to control weapons and the need to be able to respond to attack. The history of the case is that as the enemy atomic threat increased, we were forced to place more weapons in the hands of our troops.

9. The original weapons were kept in stockpiles. Later they were moved to SAC bases for storage. As the time for response shrunk dramatically, we began to position weapons overseas and, finally, we loaded them into aircraft for air-borne alert. Similarly, atomic artillery and Army missile units have little use without their atomic warheads. Carriers and Polaris submarines can hardly be expected to return to port for their atomic bombs, mines, and missiles. And the interceptor pilot cannot ask the aircraft he has identified as hostile to stand by while he returns to base for his weapon.

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10. The ability to control the use of atomic weapons in an emergency will obviously vary inversely with the extent to which various echelons physically possess them. Since a successful defense against an enemy atomic attack demands that forces have constantly at hand the means to retaliate in kind, it is obviously idle to speculate that some elements of the forces will not initiate their use. We can expect those whose lives are not in immediate jeopardy to exercise discretion and wait for orders. But we cannot expect those who are in active combat, and whose lives are in immediate danger, to go down in defeat with one hand willingly held behind their backs.

11. It is important that we not fool ourselves with respect to the extent of control we are likely to have over the use of atomic weapons in war. Forces on both sides may very probably find themselves faced with a choice of being defeated or of using all weapons at hand to protect themselves.

The Quantity Factor

12. Delivery systems -- airplanes, guns, missiles, ships, etc. -- reflect the characteristics of the munitions they carry. The relationship between performance, quantity and results cannot be ignored. Therefore, complex delivery systems can only be justified if the firepower they deliver warrants their cost. The greater the destruction we can achieve with

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one vehicle or missile, the less vehicles we need, and the more we can spend on performance and sophistication. So we have sought optimum performance for our delivery systems. But we have done so at the expense of quantity and hence of staying power in combat.

13. It is common knowledge that no serious effort was made to develop the ICBM until the scientists could promise a high-yield warhead; the use of multimillion dollar vehicles to deliver a small payload was thought to be impractical. Although this is obvious when applied to ICBMs, it is less obvious, though equally applicable, regarding all modern ships, fighters, bombers, and tactical missiles. The Army's Honest John, for example, at the lower end of the missile spectrum, was designed and justified primarily as an atomic delivery system. And, while modern tactical aircraft still have a capability to deliver hard bombs, no effort has been made to develop and pay for today's fighters in quantities needed for sustained conventional combat.

14. Thus we are faced with the third dilemma posed by preparing for defense against atomic attack: increased reliance on ready forces and improved performance for atomic warfare have been at the expense of quantity. Here again a compromise seems impossible. Lacking quantity -- either in hand, in storage, or readily obtainable by emergency production, sustained conventional operations do not appear practical in the future.

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SUMMARY

15. Unless the three dilemmas posed in this paper can be resolved, we risk wasting money on attempts to do the impossible, attempts we may try simply because they seem desirable. The result could easily be a compromise military capability -- inadequate to wage conventional war, easily defeated in atomic war.

16. It seems obvious from the foregoing that the choice lies not between fighting with atomic or conventional weapons. The choice lies between fighting with atomic weapons or not fighting at all.

(37) Why the B-70?

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AFXPD-LR
25 November 1960

WHY THE B-70?

General Discussion

1. The growing obsolescence of our manned bomber force and the significant increases being made in Soviet air defenses dictate a requirement to modernize.

2. The Mach 3 B-70 best fills this vital requirement for a manned follow-on to the B-52.

3. The B-70 is the only aircraft system now under development by the Air Force. Its introduction into the strategic bomber force is essential to the continued effectiveness of the manned bomber force.

The Mixed Force Argument

4. An effective offensive strategic capability requires a flexible force using manned aircraft and missiles.

5. Properly employed, manned aircraft and missiles can complement each other by attacking those targets for which they are individually best suited. Both are needed. Neither can replace the other. The ratio of bombers to missiles may decrease but we cannot abandon the manned bomber.

6. In addition, a diversified attack forces the enemy to dilute his defenses to cover all speeds and altitudes.

The Unique Capabilities Argument

7. Manned systems possess certain capabilities missiles do not have and are therefore necessary if we are to have a strong strategic posture. A manned system:

a. Can be recalled. This allows it to be launched on less than certain information. Launched in this situation, the manned system could be recalled or proceed on to enemy targets. Being airborne, it would be safe from the attack.

b. Can be used over and over on repeated strikes. A missile cannot be used a second time.

c. Fulfills the important role of obtaining intelligence and damage assessment information vital to planning subsequent strikes. It also provides a means of bringing mobile targets under attack.

d. Can carry large, high-yield weapons as well as multiple weapons. The ICBM can carry only one small-yield warhead.

e. Can bring to bear large yield weapons against such hardened targets as military and government control centers or to attack several targets on the same mission. This large and variable load carrying ability takes on additional significance when considering the possibility that nuclear weapons conceivably would be banned at some time in the future and only TNT weapons could be used. Under such a situation missiles become a very expensive means of delivering TNT against the enemy when compared to the bomber with its capability to carry many conventional bombs and return to carry more.

f. Can seek out, discriminate and attack targets with no sacrifice in accuracy and effectiveness. In short, it can achieve high accuracy using less accurate target data.

g. Offers a great range of flexibility in choice of tactics. For example, it can use any portion of the enemy perimeter to penetrate, with variance in both altitudes and speeds.

h. Provides the distinct advantage of human judgement during unexpected conditions. A man can disregard targets already destroyed and use his weapons on alternate targets. He has the ability to observe, think and make unrehearsed decisions.

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The Nuclear Test Argument

8. There exists the possibility that the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests will continue for at least the immediate future. If so, we will be denied the means to develop and improve the ratio of warhead yield to weight, a factor of great importance when related to missiles. Consequently, reliable missile warhead yield growth without testing and within reasonable weight limitations becomes most doubtful. Reliable, extremely large yield nuclear bombs are now in the inventory. When considered in conjunction with possible cessation of further flight testing of long range missiles, this factor lends weight to the continued need for the manned bomber.

The Arms Control Argument

9. Of great significance is the increasing emphasis on arms control. Although complete and general disarmament is probably not attainable within the prevailing or foreseeable political environment, partial arms control is conceivable and may eventually include space weapons, ICBM's, IRBM's, and nuclear weapons. Assuming this possibility, the future security of the nation will, as today, be primarily dependent on the manned bomber force. The continuation of this force must be planned for and programmed now. It cannot be a stop and go proposition, since many years are needed to develop and produce modern bombers and train personnel to use and maintain them.

The Cold War Argument

10. Manned systems offer cold war applications not possible with large missiles.

11. The flexibility of manned systems eases the decision-making process by providing an instrument which may be employed on a graduated scale without an irrevocable commitment to combat.

12. The options provided the decision makers may vary from an increased ground alert posture to launch of the force subject to recall. Examples include:

a. It is difficult in times of strees to let the world know, particularly potential enemies, that the readiness of the ballistic missile force has been stepped up. Nothing happens that anyone can see whereas stepping up the readiness of the manned aircraft force on alert or initiation of an airborne alert is visible to friend and foe alike.

b. To display response in a tense situation, manned vehicles could be sent to where they would be seen by Allies, or even picked up on radar screens of an enemy.

<u>The Follow-on Capability Argument</u>

13. The aging B-47's are planned to phase out of the Air Force inventory by the mid-sixties. Also, during the mid-sixties the earlier model B-52's will begin to phase out. This condition, coupled with an ever-improving Soviet defensive posture, requires modernization of our manned strategic capability. An analysis of payload, range, speed and penetration capabilities shows the B-70 to be the weapon system best suited to fulfill that requirement. <u>The B-70</u>:

a. Will provide the Air Force with the most advanced manned strategic system that the state-of-the-art now permits. It is unique in that it has been designed expressly for continued operation in the supersonic environment.

b. Will travel the entire distance of its very great range at Mach 3, which is roughly 2,100 miles an hour. This represents a major aeronautical breakthrough since it transcends the heat barrier, and conceivably opens the door to much greater speeds and further major advances in aeronautical science. This speed means that if B-70's were on alert over the polar regions and it was decided to attack, they would be over Moscow before an ICBM launched from this country could reach Moscow.

c. Will have excellent penetration capabilities. This capability is derived primarily from the airplane's speed and altitude and would be further enhanced by countermeasures, decoys, and air-to-surface missiles - all used under the monitorship of a human brain.

d. Is designed to carry a variable internal payload. It can carry several large bombs or a great many very small ones.

e. May be useful as a recoverable booster. One of the problems in space research and military space work is the boost required to propel payloads through the lower dense atmosphere into space. It may be possible to realize substantial savings by launching space vehicles from the B-70 instead of from the ground.

f. Offers great potential as an anti-satellite weapon carrier, and possibly as a long range platform for air defense missiles due to its maneuvering ability, speed, and large load carrying capacity.

g. May be adaptable for nuclear propulsion due to its design which has the crew far removed from the engines.

h. Offers the potential for assuming the role of rapid strategic airlift or paving the way for Mach 3 transport aircraft. Just as the B-52/KC-135 developments paved the way for jet transportation, so the B-70 would initiate Mach 3 transportation, freight and passenger. Under conditions of total weapons control a Mach 3 transport utilizing the B-70 design features would provide the U.S. the flexibility of rapidly transitioning from transport aircraft to weapon system should such a need arise.

THE FALLACY OF THE CONCEPT OF MINIMUM DETERRENCE.

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Hq USAF, Pentagon
Col R. C. Richardson
AFXPD-LR

THE FALLACY OF THE CONCEPT OF MINIMUM DETERRENCE

A new concept of deterrence has recently appeared. It is known as "minimum deterrence." This concept offers a panacea for the grave economic and strategic problems of our time. Like most panaceas, it is easily stated for it is based on generalizations and over-simplification.

The concept of minimum deterrence holds that a large counter-force capability is not necessary in our strategic offensive forces and, in fact, is ineffective as a deterrent to general war. This premise is based on two assumptions:

- First, that our strategic offensive forces will be used only in response to an enemy attack; and
- Second, that the enemy will have flushed his offensive forces in the initial attack and hence our counter force systems will go against empty air bases and missile sites.
- As a corollary to this second premise, the concept of minimum deterrence states that a large counter force capability which is not usable against the enemy's strategic offensive forces is excessive to our needs--that it can kill many times over the enemy targets which will be available after the initial attack.

Proponents of minimum deterrence have advanced the idea that an adequate deterrent posture can be had with a small, secure strategic force capable of annihilating area targets. In other words, the idea of minimum deterrence is based on maintaining a Free World strategic offensive capability, composed of bombers and missiles only in numbers adequate to destroy an enemy's major centers of population, but not adequate, either quantitatively or qualitatively, to destroy his dispersed and hardened offensive forces. The threat to an enemy's centers of population and industry is presented as adequate to prevent him from initiating general war. Nothing is said, however, about deterring lesser acts of aggression.

This attempt to reduce the present strategic counter-force capability to the less costly job of "city busting" is clearly motivated by budgetary considerations.

- Some seem to fear that one full conversion of the strategic offensive forces from existing weapon systems to advanced bombers and intercontinental missiles, adequate to deal with the current target system, would mean reductions in other forces and capabilities.

- Others would like to see the primary strategic target system changed from counter-force targets to cities since area targets better fit the relative inaccuracies, slow reaction times, and quantitative limitations of such systems as POLARIS.

- And, there are some who recognize that a minimum deterrent posture will provie no deterrence to aggression in peripheral areas, hence it would maximize justification for building up local limited war forces.

Now let us examine minimum deterrence as a strategy for security of the Free World. Is it the most effective means of deterring the Communist Bloc from initiating general war? Could it defeat aggressor forces if deterrence should fail? Could it provide effective deterrence to limited war? Would it, in fact, be cheaper than a deterrent based on counter force capabilities? Unless these questions can be answered affirmatively, the indorsement of a minimum deterrent concept could have serious consequences for the United States and its Free World partners.

What is Deterrence

Of all the threats which we face today, it seems incontestable that general war is the most serious.

General war is clearly more likely in the future than it has been to date. This stems from the great increase in the relative Soviet general war capability and the ensuing possibilities that:

- The Soviets might rationalize a valid "win" strategy which would warrant premeditated initiation of general war, or

— Their improved general war posture may lead them to taking greater risks in cold or limited war aggression, any of which could progress to general war.

Defeat in a general war would end the independent existence of this nation -- probably of the Free World. Only the cumulative effects of defeat in several limited wars could have a like effect. A nationl policy dedicated to deterrence of war, or to victory if deterrence should fail, must therefore be concerned first with the problem of general war and secondly with lesser wars. An ideal solution would be a security system which could deter effectively both general and limited war.

Deterrence is basically a cold war goal. Obviously, if there is a war deterrence has failed. Deterrence seeks primarily to influence the enemy's intentions. We can never know with absolute certainty what the enemy's intentions are or how our actions have affected them, however. Therefore, deterrence of attack by an enemy whose military forces are of the same order of magnitude as ours can never be certain. But differently constituted military forces will have varying degrees of deterrent effectiveness.

Military forces which will extract from an enemy a high price for victory do constitute a deterrent. Their degree of effectiveness however depends on the enemy's willingness to pay. On the other hand, military forces which confront the enemy with a credible threat of defeat under any circumstances provide a much higher degree of deterrence. Further, this second type of deterrent force is designed to support completely the only sound military and national policy, that of winning a war should deterrence fail.

A force which can do no more than make the enemy pay a high price for victory, is clearly not fully responsive to the best interests of the Free World. It should be noted that the military capabilities associated with deterrence are not necessarily synonymous with those best suited to achieving victory in either general or limited war.

It might be said, then, that deterrence is achieved by a combination of military and non-military measures, actions and capabilities designed to dissuade a potential enemy from deliberately initiating war by convincing him that the cost and the risks involved outweigh his chances of gain. A force adequate to deter under most circumstances is not necessarily a force adequate to achieve victory. However,

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a force adequate to achieve victory under any circumstances likely to occur, is also a deterrent force to the highest achievable degree.

Relationship to Stalemate Concept

The advocates of minimum deterrence argue that a force adequate to destroy 100 or more cites will deter an enemy from initiating general war. Since both the Communists and the Free World have forces adequate for destruction of cities on this relatively modest scale, it is clear that minimum deterrence is associated with the so-called stalemate concept.

In brief, the stalemate - minimum deterrence thesis holds that since general nuclear war could never be initiated by the U. S., even if provoked by every means short of a direct attack on the homeland, general war can only begin with an initial enemy attack (also assumed unlikely) and in this case the enemy forces must have inevitably "flown the coop".

Thus, by combining the arguments that premeditated general war will never occur with the argument that if a general war does occur, the U. S. will always be hit first, one arrives at minimum deterrence as being an adequate strategy.

Although the fallacy of the "stalemate" theory is recognized in professional circles, there are other considerations that deny the validity of minimum deterrence and the resulting "city busting" strategy even more forcefully.

Minimum Deterrence Evaluated

On the face of it a counter city strategy is suspect. It violates two basic principles:

- First, that the only rational military objective in war is the enemy forces, or targets that affect the forces; and

- Second, that destruction which does not affect the outcome of the war in one's favor is irrational, and politically and morally unjustifiable.

The proponents of minimum deterrence, however, while accepting the above in principle, counter with the argument that:

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__ Total atomic war can only result from miscalculation or an irrational act, hence it cannot be conceived of as serving a valid political aim. The classical principles therefore do not apply. The only purpose of total war forces is to deter total war and they can do this as effectively by possessing a "revenge" potential as by possessing a "revenge" potential as by possessing a valid war-winning potential.

__ In the nuclear missile age there is no prospect of destroying enemy forces - even with the initiative since missiles can be easily concealed and/or fired on warning of any attack enroute, AND

__ Even if we could find and destroy the Soviet long-range threat we can't afford the quantity of sophisticated strategic systems required and still meet other threats which may prove equally dangerous in the long run.

The net effect of accepting the above premises is to accept that Free World survival will be gambled on our ability to deter or prevent war, and to admit defeat or at best mutual destruction should deterrence fail. This is the case in a military environment dominated by high yield nuclear weapons delivered over global ranges by missiles or manned aircraft, since one cannot show how the capability associated with a minimum deterrent force can contribute to a satisfactory military outcome should deterrence fail. This being true, it is not even the best deterrent strategy since it does not confront an enemy with a credible threat of defeat.

In addition, destruction of centers of population and industry as a means of defeating an enemy in the atomic era is both anachronistic and inhumane. It is a vestige of an era in which the key to victory lay in mobilization of a nation's potential for delivering destruction - its industry and population. Even in WW II, strategic bombing was limited to targets that were presumed to effect the military capability as evidenced by the U. S. daylight pinpoint targeting of industry, and where cities were attacked, it was justified on the grounds that this disrupted the workers and hence war production indirectly.

In atomic war, it is recognized that post D-day production and mobilization contribute little or nothing to the outcome. If true, it is hard to see what benefit is to be derived from wantom attack of cities, people, and real estate. Today, victory in general war lies not in the ability to destroy the enemy industrial and manpower potential but rather in the ability to destroy his existing capability

for delivering destruction. Hence, a minimum deterrent force is not an effective general war deterrent against a nation which:

- Has on hand, prior to the opening of hostilities, a large stock of nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them,

- Has made some provision for the security of an industrial nucleus for recovery purposes, and

- Has demonstrated willingness to sacrifice human life on an extravagant scale in the attainment of political objectives.

The possessor of a minimum deterrent force cannot take the initiative in general war under any circumstances including receipt of unequivocal warning of attack. To do so would only guarantee his complete destruction by the enemy's untouched forces-in-being.

It is also true that a minimum deterrent force could not respond rationally to initiation of general war by the enemy, for response would be no more than an act of revenge. Annihilation of the enemy's major cities could not prevent the enemy from completing destruction of the responder's nation to the extent and on a time-scale which suited his need and convenience.

A minimum deterrent force will restrain an aggressive nation from initiating general war only so long as the aggressor feels that conquest by means short of general war is a more advantageous course of action. Thus, a minimum deterrent force sets a price for victory, but one which the Communist Bloc may consider reasonable for the attainment of world domination. This concept should perhaps be labeled "partial deterrence" rather than "minimum deterrence."

Next, let us see how effective a minimum deterrent strategy and forces may be in relation to limited war.

If this country were to tailor its strategic forces to a philosophy of minimum deterrence, we could not, by virtue of our "deterrent" forces, prevent the Communists from launching limited wars in areas of their choosing. They would be well aware that our minimum deterrent force would be used only as a last resort if at all, for attack of enemy cities without an accompanying ability to destroy the enemy's offensive forces would be national suicide. A Twilight of the Gods philosophy is not part of our heritage.

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What has deterred aggression in Europe, and in other vital areas for the past ten years, has been primarily the counterforce aspect of the general war capability, backed up by the expressed willingness to use any and all forces to defend the Free World if it should become necessary. An enemy nation is most effectively deterred from attempting major acts of limited aggression if he is made to realize that we have both the will and the physical capability to retaliate with general war forces, and that, should we do so, the resulting possession of the initiative and a counter force capability will lead to our destroying his general war retaliatory capability.

We must therefore answer our question: "Could a minimum deterrent force deter limited war?" in the negative.

It is perhaps pointless to pursue a discussion of whether a minimum deterrent force is cheaper than a strategic offensive force with a counter-force capability. A force which cannot deter either general or limited war and which cannot achieve victory is not a wise choice at any price.

We would not attempt to challenge the assertion that a minimum deterrent force would be cheaper in dollars than a counter force capability if the purchase cycle ended there. However it seems to us that a minimum deterrent force creates a requirement for unlimited forces to fight limited wars. If our strategic general war forces can neither deter limited war nor participate in it, we must then create limited war forces in quantities adequate to meet the Communist threat at any point along a 15,000 mile periphery or at several points simultaneously.

This drain on allied manpower and resources would more than offset the apparent saving in general war deterrent forces realized by conversion to a minimum deterrent force. Another effect of adopting minimum deterrence in the U. S. force structure would be to raise the cost of allied security since U. S. mobile forces - even if augmented - can never meet the demands of a limited war capability to defeat the Soviets in the NATO area alone.

Counter Force Targeting

It is often argued that in the missile age we will be unable to locate enemy force targets even if we had the strategic initiative. What are the prospects of finding lucrative force targets in the 1965-1970 time period? Obviously, a counter-force capability has little meaning if we cannot find or hit the force

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The claim that ICBM's can be so concealed that their location will be unknown to us is specious. Current intelligence techniques should provide knowledge of the location of hardened sites during the construction period, and they won't move far thereafter. One can conceal a completed site easily by comparison with hiding the building process which requires access to roads or rails, labor, heavy equipment, etc.

While the exact location of mobile missiles may not be known, their great vulnerability to slight overpressures allows us to target these effectively on an area wide basis.

Finally, the advent of constant satellite surveillance, in the time frame of concern to us, should provide adequate back-up for ground intelligence on ICBM movements or site construction. We assume that the Soviet knows all about our ICBM sites, and I see no excuse for granting him a decisive advantage in this respect and with the lead time involved.

Thus, the Free World's strategic force structure and strategic concepts need not be influenced by an assumed unsymmetrical intelligence, recce, or surveillance capability. We must base our plans on the assumption that we can both find and reach all major Soviet missile and bomber bases by one means or another. We must then see to it that this assumption is validated by giving adequate attention to this problem.

This leaves the question of whether or not any nation's warning, decision, and reaction systems can, in practice, respond quickly enough to save the force from surprise attack. Here we can only rely on judgment. Theoretically, it is possible to build a fully automatic response to a missile attack. In practice, I doubt if either side can do so, or would accept the liabilities of doing so in the foreseeable future.

The enormity of the damage involved in unleashing a nuclear war preclude decentralization of the decision to fire ICBM's to the extent necessary to eliminate substantive delays. The lack of reliability of warning and identification devices, and possibilities of spoofing will lead to a requirement for unequivocal knowledge of the attack before responding. And, fear of accidents will keep the human control factor in the firing chain of events.

We must be ready to respond as quickly as possible to take advantage of poor timing or premature firings which would clearly motivate the decision. On the other hand, if a real case could be made for survival by quick response there would be no requirement for hardening, mobility or concealment of strategic missile sites.

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In summary, our strategic forces for the foreseeable future cannot rely only on survival through automatic reaction. Likewise, our strategy should not be based on the doubtful assumption that any attack of the enemy forces will be frustrated by the enemy's ability to unload his sites and bases while our attack is enroute.

From the above analysis, it seems clear that a minimum deterrence, counter economy, strategy and related force structure makes no sense in the 1965-1970 period.

Advocates of Stalemate and of Minimum Deterrence Weakens NATO

In a recent presentation on the Berlin situation, Dr. Hans Speir pointed out that Soviet aggressiveness, and the extent to which they are prepared to push the West toward war in this instance, can be attributed in part to pronouncements by responsible American officials to the effect that we would probably no longer honor our commitments to use, if necessary, our strategic forces in defense of our Allies.

There have been numerous public statements in recent months which question the willingness of the U. S. to perform its retaliatory role in the NATO defense strategy, should the Soviets attack Europe. Most of these statements claim that the advent of a Soviet long-range nuclear capability will, from now on, deter the U. S. from using its strategic forces, except in a case of a last resort, that is, in the event we are directly attacked in America, and hence these should be reduced to a level commensurate with minimum deterrence philosophies.

Effective deterrence is composed of two elements. First, a reasonably credible, and demonstrated military capability to inflict unacceptable damage upon the enemy should he engage in aggression; and second, the declared WILL to use this capability. It appears today that there are may individuals who are openly challenging the will to use our principal deterrent force in the defense of NATO.

Soviet planners, in considering the extent to which they can conduct limited aggression with impunity in the NATO area, are obviously taking into account these public statements, made by Americans, which discredit the validity of our approved national security strategy with respect to the NATO area. One comes to the unescapable conclusion that these statements are, at the very least, irresponsible in that they invite limited aggression by increasing the confidence of the Soviets in the fact that we will not retaliate against their homeland notwithstanding our commitments.

Whether the U. S. NATO strategy of the "shield" and

the "sword" is, or is not, valid at this time seems to be beside the point. If this strategy needs to be revised, then it should be revised within the councils of NATO and of the National Security Council, and not in the market place.

Today, the European public and European leaders count on the U. S. strategic retaliatory capability and on our promises that we will use it in their defense to offset the larger Soviet forces threatening Western Europe. Based on the current shield and sword strategy, and on faith in American commitments, the NATO forces have been deployed and organized so as to best complement the strategy of forward defense in Germany and strategic retaliation from the U. S. and U. K. The present efforts to publicly "pull the rug" out from under the retaliatory half of the strategy, by advocating minimum deterrence and stalemate and without solving the resulting problem of how one is to provide an effective deterrent, or a truly credible military capability, to defend NATO without the support of the strategic air arm can only lead to insecurity throughout Europe and the exploitation of the resulting weakness by the locally superior Soviet forces.

It may be useful to recall that NATO force goals have never been downgraded, or reduced, in light of anticipated returns from the U. S. strategic air undertaking.

Since the very inception of NATO, our government has sought to obtain the maximum military contribution that the countries concerned could raise and support, given as much U. S. assistance as could be justified to the Congress and the American people each year.

The first NATO plans established the minimum forces required to defend Europe without the support of the strategic effort. Following the North Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon, it became clear to the Western world that these minimum force requirements for a local defense of Europe, give or take 20%, could not be generated. The choice, now and at that time, lay between the adoption of a global strategy, which combined strategic retaliation with the maximum NATO capability to provide the strongest possible defensive shield in Europe, or alternately, to admit inability to defend Europe at all.

Had NATO allowed the military of the various NATO countries to advise their political masters that in their opinion there was no prospect of defending their lands with the forces that could be generated or maintained locally, these political leaders would have quickly appreciated the fact that there was little purpose in making a partial effort. They would have selected a policy of neutrality

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or compromise with the Soviet Union in the face of no prospect for a successful military defense.

The contribution of the Free World's strategic retaliatory force to the security of Europe must be looked upon as a "rubber gasket" which stretches between the maximum forces that can be maintained locally and the level of military effort required to provide both the military and the governments of Europe with confidence in the fact that a defense effort is worthwhile.

Acting in the capacity of "rubber gasket" to fill the gap between capabilities for local defense and force requirements, the free world's strategic air contribution spans a wide range of differences. At the same time it in no way prevents a continuing effort to maximize the local capability, from developing whereever possible, into a completely self-sufficient defense.

The very fact that NATO force goals constantly exceed the ability of the nations concerned to build the forces is evidence of the effort being made toward self-sufficient defense in Europe. It is also evidence of the futility of this effort in most cases.

If we admit we have no "will" to use the strategic retaliatory forces in the defense of Europe by reducing it to a force which would clearly be used only as a last resort, we must logically reassess the security of our NATO partners on the basis of their local capabilities to deter or defend against Soviet attack. If having done this, the local capabilities still prove to be inadequate to deter or fight aggression without strategic air support, the leaders of the countries concerned will quickly recognize this. As a result they could seek to reorient their foreign policy in such a way as to seek protection through agreement with the Communist Bloc, being unable to find security in any military strategy that NATO can afford.

Even assuming that it were possible to ultimately generate a truly effective and adequate local defense and deterrent capability around the entire periphery of the USSR, the Soviet Union will certainly take advantage of the gap that will occur between the time we could build such a capability and the immediate declarations that the strategic air forces can no longer be counted upon to protect our friends in their hour of need.

In order to capitalize on the budgetary attraction of the offensive element in defense, proponents of a reduced and diversified SAC go so far as to rationalize that the classical pre-war concept of the sword and shield is now reversed. The new twist being that SAC is the "shield"

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which prevents either side from using strategic forces, and behind this "shield" the front line limited war conventional armed masses become the "sword" and can return to the classical land warfare games of attack and counterattack.

The minimum deterrent strategy, which is sought by critics of the existing counter force deterrent capacity, is one which would lead to unlimited requirements for limited war. Such a strategy would eventually become a far greater drain on the taxpayer, than the present one if Europe survived long enough to implement it in the first instance.

REMARKS BY B/G RICHARDSON AT THE EIA FORUM
ON LIMITED WARFARE (MILITARY PANEL)

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REMARKS

BY

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. C. RICHARDSON

AT THE

EIA FORUM ON LIMITED WARFARE

MILITARY PANEL

INTRODUCTION

1. In discussing limited war requirements from the Air Force point of view, I assume that this group is not particularly interested, at this time, in the theory of limited war, or in limited war concepts, but rather in the nature of limited warfare as we see it during the next decade, and as it might affect Air Force and weapon requirements, and particularly those that involve communications and electronic systems.

2. Based on this assumption, I would like to examine briefly with you some of the changes in the nature of warfare that appear to us to have taken place in recent years as a result of the tremendous advances that have been made in aircraft and missile technology.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

3. First, it seems to me that there are one or two general considerations and trends that are pertinent to any analysis of the impact of technology on limited or general warfare, and the weapon requirements therefor.

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ON THE COST OF R&D

4. In recent years a gradual shift has taken place as between the percentage of funds in major new weapon systems that go into the research and development phase, and that directly attributable to procurement of operational equipment. If we examine past programs for air delivery systems, we find that when they terminated, and all items had been delivered, 80% to 95% of our expenditures were in the buy program. In the case of systems such as B-17's, F-80's, F-84's, and related types of equipment, a very small percentage of the overall program was directly attributed to research and development.

5. Today, in most weapons, this relationship no longer holds true. Practically every new air and missile weapon system that we now require will break out on a 50/50 basis, or near this, as between the cost of the first operational item and the cost of all subsequent items envisioned. For instance, in one particular vehicle that I have in mind, the cost of the first aircraft would run close to one billion with the total program, if fully implemented, being in the order of 2½ billion. This shift in the percentage of the expenditure allocated to production versus that devoted to research and development, has had an interesting impact on our planning.

6. In the past we were able to let our materiel agencies procure several different varieties of like equipment when

these seemed promising. After comparative tests and evaluation of the resulting experimental models, the operators and planners could select, for production, the hardware that was most promising.

7. Today and in the future this is no longer possible. With the high cost of the initial development of most all systems the planners and operators have to frequently participate in decisions as to what we will buy based upon drawing board proposals. As you can see, this limits our flexibility of choice, as well as the certainty of success. It also tends to commit us in many instances way before we would like to be committed with respect to the end items that will be introduced into the forces.

ON TECHNOLOGY VS REQUIREMENTS

8. Another matter of growing interest to industry is the inter-relationship that exists today between the rapid changes produced by technology, the costs of the new weapon systems, and the consistency in our requirements for these.

9. Today we live in an environment in which our military commitments tend to remain relatively constant or increase. We have to cover, through time, essentially these same strategic targets and provide roughly the same number of squadrons to NATO and other commands; while in addition, augmenting our capability in some areas such as space and in the limited war area. This

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means that in essence our commitments remain relatively fixed, or else increase, in an environment in which costs for individual systems have been rising along with their effectiveness - though not at the same rate.

10. Now, over say a 10 year span, the rate of rise in cost and effectiveness of new weapon systems has clearly exceeded any rise that we planners can rationally anticipate in defense funding. This is not a judgment but an obvious conclusion since were we to sustain such a rate, we would ultimately overtake the GNP, something which quite obviously cannot happen. When you have a situation in which you are constantly re-equipping the forces with new and more effective hardware, while remaining relatively constant in what you do and in how you do it, you find yourself eventually obliged to make compensatory adjustments either in quantity of forces and weapons, or in commitments, thus taking into account the new effectiveness that technology is providing.

11. Since changes in quantity of forces are rather difficult to come by, because quantitative requirements are frequently fixed by political considerations as much as by hardware capabilities, and since changes in concepts, the way we use the hardware, generally require agonizing reappraisals with respect to the nature of war and relative reliance on new weapons - as was the case in the New Look - we have found historically a

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tendency to first offset rising costs by the elimination of alternative systems where possible; systems which had been previously programmed, and ordered on the basis of pure requirements planning in times when initial funds were available.

12. The elimination of weapon systems, once well under way, is always hard both for industry and for the service concerned. To protect against this where possible, we must therefore increasingly consider the long range impact of the technological revolution and resulting cost squeeze and resist the initiation of programs which either have a low probability of being sustained over time, by virtue of the fact that the nature of the requirement or of the strategy that generates it seem to run contrary to technological, economic, political, nationalistic or other obvious trends. In other words, unless we apply in the future a qualified capabilities approach to general or limited war requirements, we see frequent readjustments to programs initiated in good faith but without regard to their long term implications in today's technological revolution.

ON THE NATURE OF LIMITED WARFARE

13. Now against this background which cautions against over-optimism as to the long term impact of increasing limited capabilities on massive procurement of new equipment, I would like to suggest to you some of the trends we see in the area of limited warfare, as they might affect electronics and communications needs and systems.

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14. We think that the nature of all types of warfare, including limited wars, has changed with the advent of: atomic munitions; long-range aircraft; missiles; and the ability of many systems to reach the same targets, and do the same job as each is improved.

15. The impact of the atomic development has been mainly to reduce "quantity" in favor of "quality" wherever its use might be presumed.

16. If atomic weapons are used in limited situations, however, we will obviously need rapid decisions on both use and targeting. This in turn calls for extremely accurate knowledge, based upon good surveillance systems and even better communication systems all the way up the line.

17. General Snodgrass has already discussed with us the mobility and communications implications of limited atomic warfare. The same trends apply to air forces whose dispersion and subsequent rapid concentration on the target area will call for advance communications and electronic possibilities.

18. The tremendous increase in the range and endurance of our modern aircraft, and of our missiles, has obviously increased the communications, command, and control problem. In WW II, the tactical air forces supporting land operations had to be relatively close to the front, were rarely separated

from it by water, and could easily be tied in with each other, and with their tactical warning and control by land lines or relatively short range radio communications.

19. Today this will no longer be true. The possible need to meet limited emergencies in remote areas of the world where there are no close-in, prepared, bases that can handle high performance modern equipment, coupled with the increased ranges and speed of aircraft, allows if not forces us to base at greater distances. Bases for reconnaissance or tactical air in these situations may well be at sea, on islands, or in sanctuary areas hundreds of miles from the combat zone. Under these circumstances, command and control communications between bases, and with the forces being supported, present major problems that we must solve together, if we are to have effective employment of modern air power in local wars.

THE GLOBAL CONTROL PROBLEM

20. Another new consideration of interest here is the gradual increase in participation in operational decisions by the seat of government. In WW II, and other earlier limited or general wars, the unified or theater commanders conducted the actual combat operations; made all the quick military decisions required on use of forces and weapons, and sent periodic reports back to their governments on the progress of the battle. Higher headquarters provided only broad guidance.

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Neither the theater reports, nor the broad guidance, had any great urgency.

21. Today the situation has changed. Even in the most limited operations we find a tremendous interplay among forces and agencies based all over the globe. The close ties between political and military operations, especially in limited war; the high probability that agencies like the U.N. will be constantly discussing each development as it occurs; and the need for readiness to respond in other areas on an instantaneous basis should the conflict expand; or to change weapon systems locally, all demand centralization of control and a steady flow of information to all concerned in the developments of the limited conflict.

22. Obviously, as operational control of the battle moves up from the local combat commanders to area unified commanders - who are generally at some distance - and the seat of government, which is even more remote; the more rapid, more intricate, and more sophisticated the communications systems must be if they are to give adequate and timely information on which these headquarters can base effective decisions.

23. Let us take an example. We found that in the case of the Chile airlift much of the operational direction came from our Air Force Command Post in the Pentagon, acting for the

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JCS. Likewise, in the case of Lebanon, we kept track in our Washington Command Post of the detailed movements, times of arrival, delays, readiness, etc., of our tactical air deployments, and this on an hour to hour basis. Even the countdown of missile tests are repeated to us here as they occur and in war this would, no doubt, be required if there was to be any flexibility in operations versus peace negotiations.

24. As all of you who have been associated with the communications network involved know, this minute to minute and hour to hour control from the Central Air Force Command Post requires some exceedingly complex and sophisticated communications.

25. The Air Force is probably at the top end of the spectrum with respect to the need for this type of long range rapid control. We cannot accept any delays in communications when we have aircraft on air alert, and on 15 minute standby or less. We can no longer bury decision making and transmission time, in the time for preparation for movement as used to be the case, and is still the case with those forces whose immediate commitment to combat is not quite so rapid, by virtue of the nature of their equipment or the length and nature of the voyage they must make to the combat zone.

26. In brief, whereas in the old days US power was mobilized in the US, shipped overseas over long lines of communications, and operated by the theater commanders independently of one

another and of Washington, today the situation has been largely reversed. US power is instantanseously committed from globally dispersed locations, even in support of relatively limited operations. Under these circumstances, maximum global coordination is required, and every action that takes place in a combat theater is of vital interest to commanders and government agencies all around the world, even though they may not be directly involved at the moment.

27. Additionally, the global nature of today's threat has dictated the expansion and extension of our warning systems. We have seen the growth of the DEW LINE, BMEWS, and similar extensions of warning and control. It seems quite clear that as space capabilities come into play they will in turn be required to extend our frontier in defense and warning as well as to contribute to command and control activities over our many air weapon systems.

ON DETAILED LIMITED WAR NEEDS

28. Except for the additional distances involved, and for the global reporting and control requirements, no great changes in air forces are foreseen as a result of limited war needs. For purposes of considering and speculating on some possibilities, however, I think that we might usefully categorize lesser conflicts into four types.

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29. First is what I would call Constabulary Actions. These are situations in which there is no overt combat, but in which UN police forces, possibly including US troops, are attempting to exercise positive control over an unstable condition, and provide essential government services.

30. Now in this situation, I see no special air requirements other than liaison and air communications. I would envision that the communications and control equipment required would largely be that associated with the needs of the land forces engaged in the control activities.

31. The next category of limited warfare would be what I would call, for lack of a better name, major police actions or counter-guerilla operations. This would be a situation in which our forces were engaged with enemy irregulars, that are not identified in specific combat zones or units. It is akin to a situation where you have hit and run activities, sabotage rather than sustained combat.

32. In this situation, our air requirements would seem to me to consist primarily of air communications and troop transports with the possible addition of some air recce. The recce might need some tactical control, though even this is doubtful in face of no air threat.

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33. The third category of limited actions, that I would see, could be defined as Insurrections or Revolutions. In situations of this type one would expect to find organized enemy forces and a definable combat zone. Additionally, there would be identifiable lines of communication from outside to the enemy forces, which might require interdiction. This type of warfare could also include volunteers, and possibly some locally manned, or volunteer manned, enemy air equipment, though most likely of second line, or relatively obsolete, types.

34. In this type of limited warfare, we would begin to develop the full potential of the land-air team. Whereas we would probably not require very long range highly sophisticated equipment, in view of the nature of the air threat, we would certainly need sustained communication with the land units that were operating in the theater, and line of communication; some air defense capability with its associated control and warning systems; and armed recce with suitable ground environment for useful control.

35. Lastly, we have what I would call real limited wars. These might have a conventional phase, followed by a tactical nuclear phase. In this type of wars, we would envision long-range air support based in sanctuary; extensive communications; warning and tactical control adequate to deal with fairly

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sizeable enemy air capabilities, and the need for air protection of lines of communications. In these wars, the full spectrum of our air capabilities could come into play to the extent that this would not jeopardize our general war posture. There would be a clearly definable need for the maintenance of air superiority in the combat zones.

SUMMARY

36. In brief, the principal new requirements imposed on electronic and communication systems by the air activities in lesser wars stems first, from the need to process, on a global basis, operational information on which to base command decisions and assess quickly developments no matter where the conflict takes place and what its size might be.

37. Next in importance from the air point of view is the ability to extend the control of our air operations in keeping with the longer ranges and the use of more remote bases imposed by lack of close-in facilities or the need to protect our expensive equipment from local firepower.

38. There will also be a need for mobile tactical control and warning systems, capable of operating in support of our long range air systems, and in areas where there is very little in the way of facilities, power, communications, etc., and yet where we must still provide air superiority over the battle.

39. Nothing has changed the requirement for air superiority in the local combat area in a conventional limited defense. At the same time, the location of the requirement has extended to all sorts of possible places on earth where facilities for control and warning are extremely limited, and where even access can be difficult. This, of course, suggests light, easily moved and efficient equipment. Additionally, however, it also means that this equipment must be able to tie in with any remote bases or control and command facilities that might have to be used.

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THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF
LONG-RANGE, USAF PLANS, CONCEPTS,

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THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF LONG-RANGE, USAF

PLANS, CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

AND

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

AFXPD-LR Staff Study
23 October 1959
Colonel R. C. Richardson III
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THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF LONG-RANGE, USAF PLANS, CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

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ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

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THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF LONG-RANGE, USAF PLANS, CONCEPTS AND POLICIES AND ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

SECTION I

PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

At the Commanders Conference of February 1958, the need for research aimed at changing Air Force concepts and procedures in light of technological progress was clearly recognized. On 28 February 1958, the Vice Chief of Staff, General LeMay, directed all staff agencies as follows:

> "2. NEW CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES. (Unclas) The Air Force is involved in a great transitional period when familiar patterns will not fit and changes must be made promptly. We must coordinate our actions in the direction of new and better concepts and procedures. Resistance to change with its attendant indecision and delay must not be tolerated."

The development and presentation of new concepts is one of the responsibilities of the Long-Range Objectives Group. During the past 18 months the Group has been relatively ineffective in discharging this responsibility. Today, there is little evidence of any substantive conceptual change, nor is the Air Staff now organized so as to best generate and process proposals for change.

This study seeks to explain why "resistance to change" exists in the present Air Staff organization, and the nature of the requirement thatprompted the above directive. It recommends some of the organizational and procedural changes needed if the Vice Chief of Staff's directive is to be carried out in practice.

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SECTION II

WHY THE USAF NEEDS TO REVISE ITS PLANNING ORGANIZATION

To Research New Concepts and Policies

The present Air Force planning establishment cannot effectively generate those changes in Air Force concepts, policies, and unit organization which must be made in light of technological progress and the intensified competition from the other services.

In long-range planning activities, the Air Force is more advanced than other services. This effort, however, has been largely limited to considering theimpact of adding forecast weapon systems to projections of current concepts. Our objective force programs represent, largely, a runout of current programs adjusted to the availability of new equipment.

While long-range plans evidence major changes in weapons at future dates, there are no similar changes in basic organization of forces, concepts, policies, or deployments forecast to take place at specified future dates.

The difference between the amount of change anticipated in hardware, and that anticipated in the methods of its employment, can be attributed to the fact that, to date, our research effort in weaponry has far exceeded our research effort in concepts, etc. This imbalance must be corrected if we are to have sound, realistic, long-range plans and programs.

> Our present planning structure does not provide the means to conduct a truly effective R&D program in the non-technical fields of concepts, policies, and organization.

To Process New Concepts and Policies

Our present planning organizations and procedures cannot effectively process such changes in policies, concepts, and organizations as are now developed within the Air Staff.

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Major changes are initiated in two ways. The staff proposes and the Chief approves; or the Chief, on his own initiative, directs in broad terms and the staff figures out how to implement. Our current procedures are almost wholly oriented toward obtaining decisions on the basis of the former, or completed staff action, method.

When dealing with contemporary matters completed staff action is a sound prerequisite to decision.

When dealing with future concepts, changes to be made in functions, roles, missions, etc., completed staff action tends to prevent any change in these areas.

Coordinated staff action can never produce the imaginative proposals for change in policy, functional, and conceptual areas called for by recent technological advances.

Decisions such as to eliminate the conventional capability from any and all the forces beyond a given date; to completely absorb a function or activity at a future date; to plan a reduction in national commitment and then proceed to seek to get the commitment changed, etc., can only be initiated at command level.

We clearly need some means by which the command echelon can obtain, and entertain, proposals for long-range changes in the conceptual, policy, and functional fields.

When the command echelon lacks the time to study these questions, and give guidance for change on their own initiative, the proposals have to be generated, in broad terms, by qualified experts. These must then be treated as if originated by the Chief or Vice Chief who, after discussion on a personal basis with their senior advisors, directs the staff to seek the desired changes.

At present, no staff agency is in a position to provide the command section with the type of raw material they need if they are to make sound command decisions leading to conceptual, functional and policy changes.

The Chief of Staff, USAF, does not have a "brain trust" group as does the Chief of Staff, Army, and CNO (Asst Chief of Staff for Long-Range Objectives, OP-93). Overwork on current joint matters, plus custom and coordinated procedures, prevents Plans and Programs from fully meeting this requirement.

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<u>Our present planning organization and procedures do not provide the command echelon with new ideas and guidance on which to base command decisions to change current policies, concepts, functions, etc.</u>

Nowadays, the Chief of Staff needs, not only imaginative guidance on future Air Force objectives, but also guidance on current strategic and conceptual ideas -- from an impractical point of view, for his information in acting on the JCS.

JCS positions developed in the Air Staff are obviously, and properly, influenced by Air Force interests. When the Chief is representing the Air Force these meet his requirements. There are occasions, however, when the Chief of Staff must take a purely national point of view. While in theory this is provided by the Joint Staff, in practice, arguments contrary to Air Force interests -- even though they may be valid -- are seldom presented.

<u>In our present planning organization and procedure there is no office that provides the command section an analysis of strategic and conceptual views not influenced by Air Force interests or past Air Force positions and policies.</u>

<u>To Disseminate New Concepts and Policies</u>

The more we centralize authority on defense matters in the civilian echelons of OSD and above, the more important it becomes for Air Force officers associated with these agencies, and for Air Force supporters, to have a clear and concise knowledge of the views of the Air Force on basic questions of concept, strategy and security policy.

We do not have, today, the amount of agreed guidance on conceptual and strategic questions that the other services have, nor do we effectively disseminate that which we do have. We have nothing comparable to the Army Pamphlet 20-1, "A Guide to Army Philosophy," to Admiral Burke's "The Navy of the 1970 Era" and to many similar papers issued by other services, and which call for allegiance to their long-range views and objectives in vital areas.

Air Force officers outside of Plans are not provided any specifically approved conceptual or strategic guidance to study and fight for. In addition, they have no one source from which they can obtain advice on these matters. Generally speaking, even within Plans we can get several

different points of view on any issue depending on whom one discusses it with.

The need for the dissemination of Air Force conceptual views was clearly indicated in an analysis of Armed Forces Day speeches by Air Force officers, conducted by AFXAC. They found:

a. A complete lack of emphasis on issues of clear interest to the USAF. Out of 522 pages in 42 speeches there were only: 3 pages devoted to Limited War Theories; 2 to Unification; 1 to DOD Reorganization; and 1 to Aerospace.

b. "That Air Force views, arguments and information are not very well expressed at present by most of the senior Air Force officers who have the greatest interest in expressing them; that some of the present views of these senior officers should never be expressed at all; and that other views, which should be expressed, are not even being mentioned."

The Assistant for Coordination recommended, based on the above analysis, "that in addition to the recently inaugurated SAFIS program to provide guidance .... this guidance be expanded to include long-range planning and projects under the direction of DCS/Plans and Programs."

While during the past year we have made some attempt to coordinate Air Force statements and policies both through SAFIS, and through the establishment of AFXAC, the effort has been largely limited to current positions. The dissemination of guidance on future positions, as attempted through the AFOS Series documents, has been delayed and resisted to such an extent that the output has been minimal. The last long-range strategic guidance provided major commands on conceptual and force structure matters was FSPO-71 developed and distributed in 1956.

<u>In our present organization and procedures we do not provide clear and effective channels and actions to obtain maximum support for our concepts and policies from our officers and friends</u>.

<u>Summary of Why We Need to Reorganize</u>

There are clearly three problems:

The first one is to so organize our planning

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establishment that we can develop, obtain, and rapidly process new ideas and proposed changes in the conceptual and policy field as necessary to keep abreast with political changes and technological progress.

The second problem is to establish procedures and relationships which recognize the fact that radical changes in concepts and policies -- even where clearly needed -- cannot be proposed to the Commander through normal staff procedures and channels.

And lastly, we must so organize and orient our activities as to insure that our views and objectives are promptly made known to our people, and our supporters, along with our reasons therefor.

Due to the fact that our present Plans organization emphasizes current JCS and USAF problems, we have not been able to get "on top" of such vital issues such as "The future organization for space warfare," "Nature of a single service structure," etc. To do so requires that research and development in the related concepts and policies be initiated before these issues become matters of Joint or National concern.

The facts seem to be that today the USAF is:

__. Not generating, or adequately disseminating, the clear, timely, long-range guidance, and the new positions, policies and philosophies, needed if we are to remain strong and virile.

__. Losing ground to other services, and to civil authorities in the Joint, and National affairs arena by virtue of having defensive, status quo, reactionary positions on most issues for lack of being able to "take the lead" in influencing events.

There appears to be some justification for both criticisms. The record is clear. Many internal conceptual or policy guidance papers and studies, such as the AFOS, the 1970 Era paper, the WPL, etc., take a week or less to draft and, in most cases, over a year to process. Most substantive proposals for conceptual, organizational, or functional changes never get to the command section for lack of unanimity of agreement within the Air Staff itself.

While the Air Force has won many local battles within the confines of the JCS, other services have pressed their

strategic views and ideas on a far broader front and are now beginning to reap the benefits from this effort.

University study groups, influential writers, civil authorities, and the public are more and more convinced we must: change NATO strategy, emphasize limited war, give the Army air defense missilery, build NIKE-ZEUS, prevent the Air Force from monopolizing space; disperse strategic delivery systms to other services and to unified and allied commands; build up our conventional land power, etc.

Conversely, it is hard to list any policy or strategic goals, nor already accepted, that the Air Force is publicly fighting for, other than "more of the same," and a "single service" whose nature we cannot even clearly define.

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SECTION III

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE PRESENT STAFF PLANNING ORGANIZATION

In General

The main strength of our current planning effort lies in its recognition of the need for long-range planning, particularly in the program projection and materiel field. We are also well organized when it comes to the rapid processing of day-to-day JCS agenda items, albeit at the expense of a balanced effort in other areas.

The main weakness in the current planning effort stems from the fact that it is largely devoid of any provision for objective, independent, research in military science to accompany the long-range materiel and force projection studies.

By-product shortcomings of the lack of study in the area of policy and conceptual change are:

a. The lack of procedures to facilitate command consideration of changes in these areas

b. The lack of effective dissemination of Air Force views and objectives needed if we are to influence events and,

c. The lack of adequate attention to means of influencing the decision mechanism.

If the Air Force is to maintain its lead in formulating our national security policies, we must have a Plans organization and procedures that meet the following criteria:

a. Provide an adequate effort in research and development, not only in hardware but also in the military sciences.

b. Effectively process the ever-increasing JCS agenda, and other current actions.

c. Provide procedures wherein the findings of a above can be processed, and new Air Force objectives quickly considered and effectively directed.

d. Insure that both current Air Force views, and future objectives are quickly and clearly made

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known to those within, and without, the Air Force able to assist in their realization.

e. Maximize the receptivity of decision making echelons to Air Force views and objectives.

Let us briefly examine the present planning organization in the Air Staff in the light of its effectiveness in meeting the above needs.

In Developing New Policies, Concepts and Objectives

Our Air Force peacetime planning structure is not best-suited to meeting the new requirement for an effective research and development program in military science. Although the Air Force has developed its planning techniques and procedures to a greater degree than any other service, the effort has been, and remains, almost wholly oriented toward "maintaining and modifying" existing plans, policies and concepts.

To date there has been a minimum of "in house" effort devoted to research and development in concepts and policies for the Air Force of the future. The function of researching possible changes in these areas has largely been left up to schools, combat commands, and scientific research groups.

Although Plans and Programs has the responsibility for the development and dissemination of future Air Force concepts this effort has taken second priority to that of meeting JCS agenda requirements. Those studies that are undertaken in War Plans and Policy have generally been "triggered off" by a current JCS or NSC action. As such, the findings are properly influenced, from the start, by considerations of feasibility, cost and service implications.

In brief, there is little or no organized Air Staff effort to "get ahead of current problems" by undertaking pure conceptual research with the objective of coming up with new ideas, and without having pre-conceived conclusions or being constrained by arbitrary suspense dates and/or the need to remain within the scope of existing Air Force, Joint, or NSC policies.

An excellent example of the organizations' inability to meet this requirement, and the result, is the recent "flap" over the Navy proposal for a unified space command.

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The chronology is clear:

a. As early as April 1958 the Chief of Staff stated his view with respect to the importance of space to the future of the USAF.

b. On 28 February 1958, the Vice Chief of Staff directed the staff to study space concepts and assignment of roles and missions.

The requirement to research the space field was clearly recognized and established. On 26 March 1958 DCS/P&P submitted a first effort toward the above "Initial USAF Concepts for Space Control". This paper, returned to DCS/P&P for further study, is still in staff coordination today, 20 months later.

While the Plans and Programs study was by no means perfect, nor would it have provided answers to the recent Navy challenge, it would have generated other studies and actions. Given prompt attention in the spring of 1958, we should have completed research on all aspects of space organization, and a whole family of studies by mid-1959. In fact, we are still trying to get agreement on the first original effort, meanwhile meeting the Navy challenge by a crash program to develop our defenses and views.

The fault lies with our organization and procedures, which favor current actions to the exclusion of research and development in future concepts and policies. When the current day-to-day workload is excessive, efforts to produce broad studies, as required in the space example, receive such low priority, both in development and processing, that the output is negligible.

We should have an "in house" long-range objective effort able to study the evidence, collect knowledge and ideas from all sources, and then point out in papers, briefs and recommendations where changes seem logical, essential, inevitable or advantageous. Our small long-range objective effort has been unable to do this not only for lack of staff, but also because we seem to be unable to:

a. Get considered thought and discussion given to new ideas by others in the staff. We need "equal time" with current problems.

b. Avoid coordination to a point where it becomes counter-productive.

c. Overcome the tendency to avoid facing the difficult or unattractive decisions inherent in any proposal for change, since these inevitably criticize present positions.

One basic cause of the shortcoming is quite clear. Overwork with current problems, and deadlines, in most of the planning staff leaves little time and no desire for work on theoretical problems which can be postponed.

Although Plans and Programs is responsible, in principle, for all aspects of long-range air policy and planning, in practice, 90 percent or more of our man hours are devoted to "maintenance and modification" of past and existing National, OSD, and Air Plans and Policies. There is little or no pure Research and Development going on which is uninhibited by current problems, directives, and conditions. Directed studies rarely produce new ideas.

Even if the press of day-to-day work, the meeting JCS agendas, etc., - allowed time for pure research and development in the nature of future warfare, and in the resulting conceptual, functional, organizational and doctrinal changes which it indicates, the assignment of "R&D" to "Maintenance" is organizationally unsound and counter-productive. This is a recognized fact in the materiel field. It is no less true, though less clearly appreciated, in the policy and planning field.

Individuals who are overworked in trying to deal with the problems of the moment can hardly be enthusiastic about proposals that tend to undo, or negate, the carefully built-up positions they have established, that create more work, and that often imply criticism of the programs with whose development they are associated.

The impact on the future of the Air Force of the efforts of the other services to sell their concepts will be disastrous unless we face up to this problem in the near future and reorganize our planning and policy effort to meet the new need for peacetime conceptual research and for change, wherever change is indicated notwithstanding the inevitable opposition of those affected within the Air Force.

The "in house" Air Force research in concepts and policies should be so separated organizationally from the day-to-day joint planning activities, that neither element has a veto or control over the other. Obviously, the long-range planner who is trying to put over a new

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proposal is not going to agree with the current position. Conversely, the individual who has been fighting for the current positions is not interested in changes that imply criticism of it. He looks upon these as dangerous.

There is a clear need to differentiate organizationally between, and separate out, the function of maintenance and modification of current concepts, plans and policies from that of Research and Development in future concepts, plans and policies.

In Processing Current Actions

The present Plans structure and procedures are focused to meet the requirements of day-to-day actions. Most of the planning staff is engaged in this activity. The attention given to putting our fires in individual trees is excellent. The attention given to instituting fire protection measures for the forest as a whole is, comparatively, negligible. This stems partly from a lack of general recognition of the importance of the latter effort, and partly from the fact that the current problems have to be solved while the others can be postponed.

The principal weakness apparent in handling the current effort stems from the workload versus manpower available. In any endeavor the worth of the end product will vary directly with the time available to develop it. Crash efforts, overtime, short suspense dates all lead to less thorough solutions. When this occurs a vicious cycle is set up:

a. Overwork by those qualified leaves them no time to produce guidance without which others cannot help take on some of the work.

b. The less Plans puts out internal guidance on Air Force policies, views and positions the more we find it essential to staff all actions in Plans for the sake of continuity.

The above cycle is insidious because it occurs gradually, leads to almost unavoidable centralization of authority in Joint, NSC, and OSD matters; and will produce effectively only until the workload imposed exceeds the saturation point. If and when this occurs, however, the systems collapse for lack of having progressively prepared a larger production base to meet the increasing

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demand. The warning signals in any staff are:

__. Increasing overtime.

__. Decrease in percent of successful outcomes.

__. Friction in the staff and lowering of morale.

__. Increasing delay in processing any actions that can be deferred.

__. Requests for more and more staff.

While the current situation in this regard is not acute, the workload resulting from the new JCS structure appears to be on the increase. OSD, State and Congress are generating more and more problems, and the technological revolution discussed in Inclosure A has vastly increased the time required to deal with the simplest questions.

Thus, it is clear that if we are to provide an adequate effort to planning the future of the Air Force in DCS/P&P we will need to either increase the staff or reduce the current day-to-day load. Since increasing the staff does not reduce the load on the Director and DCS, who must also give their attention to future problems, decreasing the workloads appears to be the obvious solution. Let us examine it.

There appears to have been a tendency, in recent years, to seek increasing responsibility in Plans and Programs, for formulating, deciding on, and briefing the Chief of Staff on all matters of JCS, OSD, or NSC concern. At the same time, we seem to lack either the time, breadth of knowledge, or number of qualified people to discharge the growing tasks. This results in inordinate time being devoted to day-to-day problems, in order to just keep up, and in placing too much reliance on the views of a few while failing to fully exploit the sources of knowledge in other parts of the Air Staff.

A basic principle of sound organization is not to acquire more responsibilities than one can effectively discharge.

Although it is argued that centralization of Joint actions is essential to a coordinated JCS position there is no scientific support for this view. In the final analysis, positions are coordinated by the negotiator, generally the Chief of Staff, or DCS. To have them all focus at a lower level reduces the negotiator's need to coordinate and also results in his abdicating much of

his authority to the lowest level through which all actions pass.

If no "in house" guidance exists, positions are taken as issues arise; hence, the less "in house" guidance the greater the need for centralizing joint actions. On the other hand, if adequate guidance is developed and disseminated on important issues current actions can be decentralized and yet remain consistent in position and objective by all reflecting the policies laid down in the "in house" guidance.

The effectiveness of the Air Force in obtaining its objectives will vary with how well we can focus the most qualified talent in the Air Staff, and adequate study time, on each problem.

The disadvantages of centralizing responsibility in DCS/P&P can be offset by centralizing qualified people and increasing the Plans staff - up to a point only. We have an excellent staff in Plans, but I question if it is any more qualified than the staff in some other divisions. When, in addition, it is overloaded with work, "thinking" time goes down.

How to compromise effectiveness with the desire to consolidate in order to get more continuity and coordination is a classical organization problem. When the caliber of the output decreases in an organization, increased centralization of authority tends to cover up the shortcomings by reducing the competition that shows up the weaknesses, but it can never offset these weaknesses. Some centralization in formulating the Air Force position is desirable -- too much is self-defeating.

In the past, Operations contributed a great deal to actions on Joint matters. The DCS/M and others also had a greater role in preparing and presenting directly the Air Force position, particularly on matters relating to their responsibilities.

Given adequate "in house" guidance developed within DCS/P&P, any major Air Staff division should be able to adequately staff most current Joint actions.

I am convinced both Plans and the Air Force would benefit if we now begin to reverse the trend toward absorbing more and more responsibility for Joint and National affairs in Plans and Programs.

If we ever needed a team effort in the Air Force it is now when we face difficult conceptual problems discussed herein; and the need for new ideas and bold

decision unanimously and loyally supported. We must reduce the workload by decentralizing if we are to fulfill our responsibilities in these areas.

A first step in improving the procedural and organizational setup in Air Planning is to broaden the staff base that backs up the Chief of Staff in Joint and National Affairs. This requires initially more emphasis on internal guidance distribution, and subsequently a re-distribution of responsibilities for JCS actions within the Air Staff.

In Processing New Concepts, Policies and Objectives.

Most of the major changes that are proposed from within the Air Force are effectively resisted by the Air Staff. This stems partly from the fact that managerial efficiency opposes change in any large organization, and partly from the fact that major changes have to be directed from the top if they are to overcome this resistance.

The Air Staff is neither organized nor oriented psychologically toward providing its command echelon with the type of guidance they need if they are to insist upon major shifts in policy. Our present procedures call for presenting only well-coordinated and agreed plans, programs and proposals, all of the implications of which have been considered in detail. Proposals involving major changes will seldom qualify under this criteria.

It is almost impossible to process a new idea through the staff coordination required in order to get it considered by the command echelon. This stems less from any disagreement with the idea per se than from unwillingness to coordinate on something contrary to approved and existing NSC, JCS or Air Force policy. Since all matters of substance have been dealt with at some time in all these policy papers consideration of change becomes impossible.

Changes in Air Force programs, concepts, or policies are initiated in two ways. The staff proposes and the Chief approves; OR, the Chief, on his own initiative directs in broad terms and the staff figures out how to implement. We lean too much toward making decisions entirely in the first way - completed staff action.

When processing current matters completed staff action is a sound prerequisite to decision.

When processing future concepts, changes to be made

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in functions, roles, missions, etc., completed staff action tends to prevent any change in these areas.

We need to devise an organization from which the command echelon can obtain, and entertain, proposals for long-range changes in the conceptual, policy and functional field which are generated by our research efforts.

In an optimum organization, the research and development element should present their views to the appropriate decision level. If they are accepted, then this decision level, Director of Plans or above, re-directs the Joint day-to-day element as necessary to bring about the changes recommended in a gradual and proper manner.

It should not be a question of either side of the house agreeing with the other as to either what should be done in the future, or what is the best course of action at the present in order to get to the future.

Since nature abhors a vacuum, and the need for peacetime decisions calling for bold changes in conceptual and functional areas is becoming increasingly apparent to all, non-military "experts" are moving in to fill the void.

Strategic and conceptual ideas which should be presented by military staffs are instead being "sold" to the Chiefs and the country at large by foreign policy study groups and writers like Kissinger, Nitze, Wohlstetter, Brodie, Joe Alsop, etc.

The ability of the military to solve their own conceptual problems is further reduced by parochial service considerations and conflict.

A sound planning organization in this age of revolutionary change in peacetime must not only process day-to-day, fully staffed and coordinated action up through normal channels - as we now do, but also provide an adequate capability and suitable direct channels to:

a. Review conceptual writings and studies and brief these for the Chief of Staff (not now done on an organized basis).

b. Develop broad guidance for the Chief of Staff on major conceptual questions, where command decision for change seems indicated. (Most proposals now screened out by requirement for staff coordination of full knowledge of all consequences.)

c. Provide guidance on the views and positions of

other services, with an analysis of their validity from a JCS member point of view; and without regard to their impact on the Air Force. (Positions now presented are those of Air Force, which are not always objective when it affects us.)

The Navy has solved this problem by removing the Long-Range Objective function from normal channels, and having it report directly to the CNO. The Army tried the Navy solution, but with an inadequate effort both rank and strength wise. Both services now see the requirements; neither appears to have found a truly effective solution. (See Section IV below, Army and Navy efforts to meet the challenge).

We must devise procedures in which the command section can give positive direction for changes in Air Force objectives, without being limited to staff proposals emasculated by over-coordination and current policies.

In Increasing and Disseminating "in house" Guidance

Not only is there a relationship between the amount of "in house" policy and conceptual guidance generated and disseminated and the extent Joint actions can be decentralized without loss of coordination, but there exists an absolute need for increased guidance if we are to compete with other services in the public arena.

Plans is largely responsible for providing formal long-range conceptual planning guidance to Commands and the other staff agencies within the Air Force. The record suggests that we are no longer adequately organized to discharge this responsibility due to the increased Joint workload. Let us consider a few examples:

a. The last objective force structure made available to commands was FSPO-71, issued in 1956. FSPO-72 was distributed only within the Headquarters in 1957.

b. On 14 February 1958, our recommendation to eliminate FSPO and substitute the AFOS as guidance within the Air Force was approved. By mid-April 1958, nine (9) AFOS were in draft form and being circulated for coordination. To date, October 1959, only seven (7) of the papers drafted over a year ago have been fully processed. It has

taken an average of 10 months to staff a two or three page guidance paper AFOS, even though it contains relatively unsophisticated guidance.

o The Army War College initiated a desire to present Air Force conceptual views in February 1958 if we could provide them with some guidance. The 1970 paper of the Navy and Army PAM 20-1 were used as examples of what they wanted. In May 1958, we processed a first draft through nine major directors in Headquarters. Today, 18 months later, the Air Force still has no approved conceptual guidance paper on distribution to the schools, contractors, the AFA and similar addressees.

Unless we provide "in house" guidance, the agencies that need it will develop their own thus producing conflicting positions and views. An example of this is the strategy and concept set forth in Development Planning Objective Studies (orange books). With the most recent edition they indicated that the guidance was taken from the approved AFOS. This is as it should be.

Adequate "in house" conceptual guidance is also essential if we are to present a strong united front to the public and Administration.

Staffs of senior officers have to write their speeches. Where AFOS, the 1970 Era paper, etc., exist the views are extracted. Where they do not exist, each writer and speaker substitutes his own to the detriment of our presenting a common front.

AFXAC in their effort to coordinate Air Force policy statements is very conscious of the apparent lack of adequate internal guidance on important strategic and conceptual questions.

A recent analysis of some 522 typewritten pages of speeches given by senior general officers of the Air Force, on Armed Forces Day 1959, indicated the lack of any coordinated effort to explain to the public the Air Force position and Air Force views on those matters that are of foremost importance to us at present. Most of the 522 pages were devoted quite properly to various matters related to the speakers' own field of activity, but there were some fifteen subjects of a general nature which could be classified and measured. These subjects were emphasized in the following order:

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Subject	Pages
Deterrence	55
"Mixed" Force	26
Air Defense	16
Evils of Communism	15
Airlift	7
Economics	6
Budget Size	3
Limited War	3
Unification	2
Survival after Atomic Attack	1
DOD Reorganization	1
Aerospace	1

Two things are apparent from the above analysis. First, relatively inadequate attention is being given to various subjects on which the Air Force is currently interested in putting across its views and objectives. Specifically, the role of the Air Force in space; our desire to obtain greater unification; our views opposing the position of other services on the importance of limited war; and the questions of airlift, survival after atomic attack, and budget.

Second, the views expressed on these matters, when they were discussed were not wholly consistent and often failed to exploit some of the strongest arguments. In a few cases they actually detracted from the achievement of our basic objective.

It is clear from the above, that we are not taking adequate steps to provide our people in the Air Force with an explanation of the views and positions that we have adopted on basic issues and that we desire to have them explain to the American public at each and every opportunity. Our "in-house" guidance on these matters is inadequate.

Another obvious conclusion is that we have made no particular effort to impress on Air Force people the importance of devoting time and effort to "selling" the Air Force views and concepts which they now have available or which we might subsequently provide them in greater quantity. Obviously, the second requirement must be adjusted to the former.

> The development and dissemination of USAF policies, concepts, and objectives must be increased first as a basis for broadening the Air Staff capability to act in a coordinated manner on Joint issues, and next to provide guidance for public writings and statements in support of Air Force interest and objectives.

SECTION IV

ARMY AND NAVY EFFORTS TO MEET THE NEW CHALLENGE

The other services have recognized in varying degrees the need to organize their efforts so as to develop, process, and disseminate long-range objectives, concepts, and policies of special interest to them. Their experiences are worth considering since their solutions have not all been completely satisfactory, and in the case of the army, further changes are now under study.

The Army Organization

The Army has not as yet evolved a fully satisfactory organization to deal with the requirements set forth in Section II of this study although they attempted to do so, with only partial success, by establishing a "brain trust" group at Chief of Staff level several years ago.

The need for research and development in the conceptual field, and for a coordinated and positive efforts to disseminate Army views and objectives, has been more acute in the Army than in the other two services for the following two reasons:

a. For the past several years the Army's share of the budget has declined in relation to that of the other services. Air Force gains percentage wise have almost wholly been made at the expense of the Army. As a result, the Army has been concerned lest its influence in National Security Policy decline. (See chart, Inclosure B)

b. Since the advent of atomic weapons there has been a growing lack of confidence within the Army as to the usefulness of large classical land formations in the future. This has led to a frantic effort to research all conceptual, strategic, and doctrinal possibilities in search of a solution that will perpetuate the justification for Army forces and formations in the new environment.

Sensing the fact that any major war with nuclear weapons would lead to a post-war defense structure, which would have no Army in it, as defined by current roles and missions, the Army realized that its future depended upon winning over

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at any cost airpower missions and responsibilities which had better long-term prospects of remaining valid. In order to do this, it was also necessary to maintain justification for the classical land force roles long enough to provide a base from which to fight for, and to seek the new missions.

The Army's planning activity has thus been characterized, during the last few years, by an effort to obtain an increase in funds, and in roles and missions at the expense of other services, and more paticularly the Air Force. This differs from that of the Air Force in that it is an offensive effort as compared to our defensive, or protection effort aimed only at retaining control over what we consider to be primary Air Force roles and missions.

The offensive nature of Army planning dictated by the above objectives led them to the establishment of a "brain trust" group to mastermind the attack and quickly develop and process answers which would serve their purposes. A major effort was also initiated to disseminate their views and to insure that all Army personnel effectively supported the objectives.

The Army has therefore had more recent experience than the Air Force in organizing its people to "sell" concepts and policies, regardless of their relative worth, as well as in recognizing and making changes dictated by the tremendous impact that the possible use of atomic weapons has on land warfare.

For example, whereas the Air Force basic wing strength and organization has changed little from its WWII composition, the Army, under the duress of the obsolescence of conventional mass, was able to completely reorganize its basic division into the so-called pentomic division, and this notwithstanding the tremendous pressures against change which are inherent in any large organization.

It is my understanding that the pentomic organization was not developed, and put across, on the basis of normal staff procedures and recommendations. Instead it resulted from the views of one or two key people, such as General Gavin and General Taylor, supported by a small, select planning staff. This group persuaded the Chief of Staff that it was in the Army's long-term interest to direct this major organizational change, notwithstanding the objections and non-concurrence of most of the special staff and support and services branches. This particular situation constitutes an excellent illustration of the problems of "change" in the conceptual and organizational field in peacetime, and the resulting need to establish a

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somewhat different approach to achieving these than normal staff coordination procedures.

The Army is encountering the same problem of over-centralization of the responsibility in handling current Joint and Combined support matters as we are. Specifically, when the workload becomes excessive thinking time decreases, positions become inbred and inflexible, and loss of effectiveness begins to offset the benefits of coordination sought through centralization of the JCS action under DCS/Operations.

In the Army the DCS for Operations is not only responsible for developing and presenting the JCS position, but he also has responsibility for all military training and organization matters and activities of the Army.

While the Army effort is centralized under DCS/Operations, the Army Operations Division unlike the Air Force, is considerably larger and more diversified than the other Army Deputy Chief of Staff offices.

In effect, the Army organization approaches more closely the earlier Air Force organization in which we had a DCS/Operations who had control over both Operations and Plans but was, organizationally, at a level which left the Director of Plans and the Director of Operations, more comparable to the Deputy Chief level in the present structure. Although it may appear that the joint support activities of the Army are centralized in one staff division, as in the case of the Air Force, in fact, a more comparable situation would exist if both DCS/Operations and DCS/Plans and Programs shared the load in the Air Force under one overall Deputy Chief.

In the Army long-range service objectives, and new concepts, are approved by the Chief of Staff, and Vice Chief based primarily on the assistance and advice of ad hoc study groups, or on recommendation of a Coordination Group which reports directly to the Chief of Staff through the Secretary of General Staff. This element is equivalent to the small "brain trust" the Air Force had under earlier administrations. It is the follow-on to the "party line" planning organization formally headed by General Metheney.

The Army's "Coordination Group" lacks the stature and size of the Navy's Director for Long-Range Objectives. On the other hand, it does provide a direct channel for recommending changes in the policy and conceptual field to the Chief of Staff, and with a minimum of prior staff processing and coordination.

The Army planners involved seem to feel that the

"brain trust" approach to long-range objectives, and the direct relationship of the Coordination Group to the Chief, has the following advantages and disadvantages:

ADVANTAGES

1) Effort free from influence of current plans problems.

2) Eliminates "throttling" effect of coordination at any level.

3) Maximizes implementing action, source being C/S office.

4) Maximum flexibility in dissemination of service position.

DISADVANTAGES

1) Limits scope of effort possible. No outlet for useful but trivial findings.

2) Tends to antagonize other senior staff heads. Cuts into normal chain of command.

3) Remote from sources of current information.

4) Chief and Vice Chief lack the time to devote to this activity.

On balance, the disadvantages seem to have outweighed the advantages of a small "brain trust" group at C/S level. The Army group has found this to be the case and are reconsidering their position in the staff. The "brain trust" also tends to produce a party line activity leading to adverse publicity as was the case with the Metheny Group and the Navy's "OPs 23", or else becomes a "catch all" for odd projects as is now the case in the Army.

In summary, the Army's Coordination Group has been studying the Army's planning organization under the direction of the new Chief of Staff. The general tendency in their solution, which remains as yet incomplete, is to broaden the base of the JCS support activity to permit DCS's, other than Operations, to staff JCS agenda items. The Group now takes the Armed Forces Policy Council items and staffs them across the board in this broader manner. Since it works well for AFPC items it should work equally well for JCS items.

The Navy Organization

The Navy became cognizant of the lack of an effective long-range planning structure some years ago under the prodding of the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gates. At that time Mr. Gates had, I understand, Air Force Plans present a briefing to him of how we did our long-range planning.

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The Navy, though not suffering from quite the same budgetary reductions as the Army (see Incl B) still realized that their position as a co-equal member of the defense team, in the nuclear-air-missile age, was becoming increasingly tenuous. This in turn dictated greater attention to careful Long-Range Objectives planning and an increased effort to disseminate Navy views on concepts, goals, etc. The Navy of the 1970 Era paper is an example.

The Navy has recognized the impossibility of processing changes and new ideas through normal staff channels. They, therefore, created a Long-Range Objectives Group at the Assistant Chief of Staff level and made it independent of the overall Navy planning effort. This is the office of the Director of Long-Range Objectives (Ops-93).

Concurrently, the Navy established a long-range studies project at the Naval War College. While this group is just now being manned, it is understood that they will work primarily as a field office for the Director, Long-Range Objectives, where conceptual research can be done free from the pressure of current affairs.

The Navy's Long-Range Objectives Group is headed by Rear Admiral Rivera. He has a staff of 3 Captains, 2 Commanders and several senior civilian technicians and scientists.

The principal functions of the Navy's Long-Range Objectives Group are as follows:

1) "Study subjects of interest to the Navy for the period from the present extending through approximately 10-15 years in the future."

2) "Study and propose optimum means of obtaining for the Chief of Naval Operations the advice of qualified scientists and other experts on the foregoing problems, through the employment of individuals, the establishment of permanent study groups, and the initiation of special studies, as may appear appropriate."

3) "Based on a continuing review and evaluation of all pertinent facts and studies, and subject to review by the Chief of Naval Operations, to develop and promulgate as of a fixed date each year a statement of long-range Navy objectives extending through approximately 15 years in the future, comprising, together with an indication of relative urgencies or priorities and requisite balance in each case:

a. Naval weapons to be developed

b. Naval forces to be maintained

c. Naval warfare techniques to be introduced

d. Naval strategic applications to be sought

4) "To make such special long-range studies as may from time to time be directed by the Chief of Naval Operations."

The Navy handles its JCS and combined support activities on a narrow basis as we now do. Responsibility for staffing the JCS Agenda is centralized in one office. Plans and not Operations (O-3) process J-3 papers.

Naval officers with whom this has been discussed, all feel that the JCS agenda workload is such that a broader base is indicated. They point out that with all actions going through one or two planners, all they get is the opinion of those few as to Naval policy. "What is gained by the idea that any JCS subject has policy implications, and must funnel through plans, is increasingly offset by the narrow viewpoint, and lack of thinking time, etc., associated with this procedure."

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SECTION V

PROPOSED AIR STAFF ACTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

There is no perfect organization for any purpose. Most organizations can produce any desired results if the objective is agreed and a willing desire exists. Where a change in the orientation of the staff effort seems indicated, however, it can best be achieved through adjustments to the organization designed to emphasize the direction the effort is henceforth to take.

The fact that our present Air Staff organization CAN fulfill the requirements set forth in this study does not mean that it WILL do so even if directed. This is illustrated by the relative lack of action taken on the Vice Chief's Directive quoted on the cover of this paper.

Objectives of Reorganization

The primary goal of this proposed reorganization is to give greater emphasis to keeping Air Force policies, concepts, and programs in consonance with technological progress, and provide a staff structure capable of doing this. This requires:

a. First, that we mount an adequate R&D effort within the Air Staff in the "soft" areas of concepts, policies and objectives, and (see Incl A)

b. Second, that our staff organization and procedures take into account the fact that major changes in USAF concepts, policies, and objectives, suggested now or by the increased R&D effort, cannot be effectively processed through normal channels.

A secondary goal of the proposed reorganization is to provide a better and more effective means of disseminating, within the Air Force, the concepts, policies, and objectives developed and processed as a result of the primary goal.

Why Dissemination is Important

In the past, when most decisions affecting the nature of a military service were made by the Commander of that service it was only necessary that the Commander have all the facts made available to him, understand the problem, and direct appropriate action.

Today, when most decisions of substance, affecting the future of a service, are made by non-military authorities outside the service - and in a competitive atmosphere - it is necessary not only that these authorities have the facts presented to them and understand the problem, but also that they sense general Congressional and popular support for their decisions and the actions they direct.

Thus, to the extent that non-military authorities assumed increased power of decision in military matters since WW II, there has been a tendency to substitute the committee, mass movement, or "Gallup Poll" approach for that of command decision based on the individual knowledge and experience of the leaders. This in turn obliges those services seeking decisions to also seek a broader understanding of their aims and desires than was necessary for the past.

It is not the purpose of this study to discuss whether or not the above trends in defense decision making are or are not sound. The fact of concern to us in this analysis is that the unilateral power of the Chief of Staff to control the fate of his service is vanishing, and that as a result military views, if they are to prevail, must now be "sold" in the competitive JCS, OSD, or Executive markets, all of which are greatly influenced by public and political factors.

If the Air Force is to compete in this new environment we have no alternative other than to firm up our objectives as far in advance as possible, and seek to obtain support for them on the broadest possible front, as well as through normal channels. This in turn calls for a common position on, and a general understanding of, the basic issues and objectives of interest to us, and the preparation and dissemination of adequate "in house" guidance.

Alternative Possibilities

Today, the Air Staff is organized and oriented almost wholly toward dealing with current problems and processing the Air Force views on these through normal staff and government channels and standard "coordinating" procedures. There is also little emphasis on disseminating planning and policy matters since those in AFXPD who establish the position have neither the time nor organization to disseminate it, this being left to SAFIS or AFXAC, who lack the authority to oblige AFXPD to develop it for their purposes.

If we are to meet all the requirements set forth in this study, the entire Air Staff must recognize the need for a major R&D effort in the conceptual, policy, and objective area. New staff procedures for processing the findings of this effort must be devised and greater emphasis must be given to the dissemination of the approved findings.

There appear to be three practical solutions to meeting this requirement from the point of view of staff responsibility and organization.

FIRST, create either a new DCS or Assistant Chief of Staff, (Navy solution) to discharge the R&D and dissemination functions. This solution would disrupt the existing organization the least, and is the only one that really solves the processing problem. The new office would to some extent cut across both DCS/P and DCS/D responsibilities.

SECOND, meet the new requirement entirely from within DCS/Plans and Programs (AFXDC). This would require a sizable increase in Plans personnel and a concurrent decrease in the current day-to-day JCS support activities as necessary to allow the Deputy Chief of Staff, and Directors, concerned to devote equal time to the "R&D" and the "Maintenance and Modification" efforts. It fails to solve the processing problem.

THIRD, reorganize the Directorate of Plans so as to give increased emphasis to conceptual and policy research and development. This would require an increase in Plans personnel and a concurrent decrease in JCS support activities to allow the Director of Plans to devote equal time to the R&D and JCS "maintenance" efforts. It fails to solve the processing or dissemination problems in Section II.

It has also been suggested that we assign the conceptual, policy, and objective R&D function to DCS/Development (AFDDC). This would require a sizable increase within AFDDC. It would have the advantage of grouping technical and "soft" area research in one staff area, but would tend to complicate relationships between DCS/P&P and DCS/D. It would also separate development from dissemination to the detriment of the latter.

Recognizing that the very resistance to change discussed in this study will operate against its recommendations, and that there are different though equally valid solutions that would meet the new requirement, the following proposals for organizational changes in the Air Staff are presented as alternative possibilities:

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A Full Solution - Chief of Staff Level (AFCCS)

The prospects of getting sound new policies, concepts and objectives, command action, and effective dissemination will vary directly with the recognition given to the R&D effort in this field, and the level at which it reports.

This suggests that the optimum solution is to create a new and separate Assistant Chief of Staff (or DCS) for Long-Range Concepts, Policies and Objectives, (AFCLR) - (Navy approach)This is the quickest way for this effort to get the command and staff level of recognition necessary to initially "get off the ground."

Under this solution, the new ACS (or DCS) would be provided with a research staff of military planners, preferably located outside of Washington. His Pentagon activities would concentrate on presentation, processing, and dissemination.

The "field" office of AFCLR is envisioned as a small-scale effort that would hold roughly the same relationship to AFCLR and the Air University as is now the case between BMD-ARDC & AFCGM. Consideration should be given to creating this activity out of the present doctrine and strategic studies sections of the Institute for Research Studies at the Air University. (Old Evaluation Group)

Locating the main staff research effort outside Washington is recommended in order to prevent the highly qualified staff envisioned from being drafted to work on current problems. This will also reduce conflict between this group and current Plans activities, and permit the Office of the new AFCLR to remain small.

Under this solution the Assistant for Policy Coordination (AFXAC), now in DCS/P&P should be transferred to the new office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Long Range Objectives (AFCLR)), complete with staff and mission. In addition, those elements of AFXPD now employed on research and staff studies relating to future concepts, roles, missions, etc., should be transferred to either the Pentagon or field staff of the new AFCLR, as appropriate.

The position envisaged for AFCLR in the staff structure is indicated on the chart, Inclosure C.

This solution does not preclude placing the staffing of current Joint and National affairs on a broader basis within the Air Staff as recommended and for the reasons

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discussed in Section III, Page 12, Processing Current Actions. On the other hand, it does not require that this be done as is the case in the "Partial Solution" discussed below.

A Partial Solution - DCS/Plans and Programs Level (AFXDC)

If it is considered that the responsibility for an adequate conceptual and objective research, development and dissemination program should remain within AFXDC, most of the requirements of this study can be met provided major adjustments are made within the AFXDC organization.

First, the long-range "in house" research and dissemination effort must come together with the current JCS support effort at a level that can devote approximately equal time to both activities. This means that the efforts should focus at the DCS/P&P level, and that some of the DCS/P&P's current JCS support responsibilities should be decentralized in order to permit him to devote more time to internal Air Force planning and guidance dissemination.

The Office for Long-Range Objectives in AFXPD, was originally set up to develop and disseminate the long-range "in house" planning guidance required by the Air Force. In practice, AFXPD-LR has not been able to meet the requirements to the extent set forth in Section II of this study for several reasons, principal among these being:

a. Inadequate staff to conduct a comprehensive research effort in the concepts, objectives and policies that govern the future of air-power.

b. The need to conform to classical staff coordination policies to an extent that prevents submitting to the command echelon, on a continuing basis, substantive recommendations involving changes in Air Force policies, concepts, roles, objectives, etc.

c. The second priority nature of the effort when competing for time, or personnel, with requirements to meet JCS agenda briefs and related current activities in AFXDC.

d. The inherent conflict between anyone charged with "Maintenance and Modification" of currently approved policies, concepts, objectives, and those who seek to change these - and the dominant position of the former within the AFXDC organization.

Recognition of the increasing need to disseminate USAF views, and to present a common front on vital issues led to the establishment, in January 1958, of the Assistant for Policy Coordination (AFXAC). This office, however, has found its task greatly impeded by lack of agreed "in house" objectives. When we don't know what we want, or can't agree as to what we believe in, on conceptual or policy issues, there is nothing on which to build a common front. This results in AFXAC often providing guidance based on personal views within the office, augmented by such hearsay as can be collected here and there in the staff, for lack of a carefully developed and approved USAF position.

Today, our long-range guidance tends to reiterate present concepts, only in the future tense. (See most AFOS papers). Since we already have today's concepts and policies in being the only valid objective under the circumstances is to keep them, and this can hardly justify a major dissemination and policy coordination effort. "We don't need a sales department unless we have something to sell."

If the requirements set forth in Section II of this study are to be met within AFXDC the effort must now be more evenly divided as between current JCS support work and the objective development and dissemination effort.

If equal time is to be given to the two efforts, Plans and Programs will in turn have to decentralize some of its JCS support responsibilities to other major staff divisions. This is recommended for reasons set forth in Section III, page 12.

Alternatively, or in addition, the Programs Directorate could be transferred to DCS/Operations (AFODC), thus further reducing the burden on the DCS/P&P to make room for increased effort in the R&D dissemination field. This having been done, AFXDC should then be reorganized into two directorates:

__. A Directorate of Joint and War Plans, (AFXPD) with staff and terms of reference as now established for the Assistant Director for War Plans and the Assistant Director for Policy.

__. A new Directorate for Air Force Plans and Objectives (AFXPO) with staff and responsibilities discussed below.

The new Directorate of Air Force Plans and Objectives (AFXPO) would absorb the present Long-Range Objectives Group (AFXPD-LR); the Office of the Assistant for Policy Coordination (AFXAC); and some elements of the Air Force Plans Division (AFXPD-AF).

This new Directorate would take over responsibility for all staff studies, and internal guidance development, including Objective Force and Long-Range Programming guidance, Weapons and Estimates Board activities, and other duties not related to processing current JCS and NSC agendas and plans, or supervising JCS activities.

The Directorate of Joint and War Plans (AFXPD) would absorb responsibility for Western Hemisphere Affairs (AFXWH) and the Office of the Assistant for NSC Affairs (AFXSC). This Directorate would, in effect, concentrate solely on presenting, and negotiating, the Air Force position in Joint, OSD, NSC or in Allied councils.

The line of demarkation that should divide responsibilities between the two directorates should be broadly that which separates "Maintenance, Minor Modification and Presentation of Current Air Force Policies, Concepts, and Positions", FROM "Research, Development, Processing and Dissemination of New and Future Air Force Policies, Concepts, and Positions."

The reason the above is termed a partial solution is that it does not fully solve the problem of processing change.

> By placing the R&D effort at DCS level, along with the maintenance function - as is now the case - the inevitable mutual coordination that will be required both between the two directorates within AFXDC, and as among DCS's overall, will continue to resist the presentation of major changes that now seem indicated if we are to get ahead of rising costs, politics and technology. Except for this shortcoming it is believed that this partial solution will meet the new requirements set forth in Section II.

Consideration should also be given in this solution to giving the Director of Air Force Plans and Objectives (AFXPO) direct control over the concept and doctrine activities of the Air University, Institute for Research Studies.

An organizational chart showing the proposed changes is attached, Inclosure D.

Minimal Solution - Directorate of Plans Level (AFXPD)

In the event reorganization at overall Air Staff level, as well as at AFXDC level, is considered impractical at this time, some progress can be made toward "getting on top" of the technological revolution and meeting some of the requirements of Section II above, by increasing our research effort within AFXPD.

The problem and recommended solution in this case is similar to that discussed in the partial solution proposed at DCS level. It requires that under the Director of Plans, the organization be relatively equally divided to meet the day-to-day JCS support function on the one hand, and the requirement for study, research and development of future Air Force concepts and policies on the other hand.

At present, AFXPD is divided primarily on the basis of the difference between Plans and Policy. Both subdivisions deal primarily with the processing of the current JCS agenda. Additionally, they attempt to study what Air Force future concepts and policies should be. The time and effort devoted to this latter task is limited to that left over after the former job is met. In the current environment of service conflict, technological revolution, and civilian control over detailed military matters, this organizational breakdown does not seem best suited to meeting the new requirements set forth in Section II above.

A more logical division of planning activities, to cope with the needs outlined in this study, would seem to be as between "maintenance" of the current Air Force position, AND "development" of the future Air Force position, placing all JCS, NSC, and Allied support activities in the former category.

For the above reasons, and those developed in the preceding solutions, it is recommended that, at minimum the organization of AFXPD be revised as follows:

__. Eliminate the office of Assistant Director for Policy, and consolidate his JCS agenda activities with those of War Plans.

__. Re-designate the Assistant Director for War Plans as Assistant Director for Joint and War Plans.

__. Create an Assistant Director for Air Force Plans and Objectives.

__. Integrate the office of Assistant for NSC Affairs into the Joint and War Plans staff.

__. Integrate into the office of Assistant for Air Force Plans and Objectives most of the present Air Force Plans Division (AFXPD-AF); the Long-Range Objectives Group (AFXPD-LR); and those elements of the present War Plans and Policy staff utilized to carry out staff studies, research and related tasks associated with attempts to develop future and internal Air Force positions.

The reason the above trend is termed a "minimal" solution is because it tends only to solve the requirement in Section II for additional research and study into future Air Force concepts, roles, and policies. It fails, on the other hand, to solve effectively the problems of processing the findings, or of disseminating these effectively. Also, there is little likelihood, in this solution that the Director of Plans, or the DCS/P&P, would be able to give "equal time" to the new effort any more than is now the case.

Consideration should also be given in this solution to assigning control over the Air University Institute for Research Studies' Concept and Doctrine Group activities to the Office of Assistant Director of Air Force Plans and Objectives, although it is doubtful if the Air University would consent to tie into the Air Staff at this level.

An organizational chart for this "minimal" solution is shown at Inclosure E.

Graphic Summary of Objective

The chart on the following page compares the R&D cycle in hardware with that in military science now and as proposed if the above reorganization is implemented. This shows graphically the inequality in the development of our two basic elements: our weapons, and how we use them.

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GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF R&D REQUIREMENT IN MILITARY SCIENCE

Phase	Military Hardware	Military Science — NOW	Military Science — NEEDED
R & D Phase I	Basic Research Applied Research	No organized effort at this time. Public speculation begins to create wrong impression of potential military worth.	Study of applications in wa and of impact on nature of war.
Engineering Phase II	Experimental Systems & Components	RAND & staff studies that add new weapons to current concepts with generally erroneous conclusions.	Development of optimum concepts, doctrine & organizations for use with new weapons systems.
Design Phase III	Design of System - Funding	Requirements established on classical factors. Costed & programmed, generally below requirements for lack of money	Requirements established in accordance with new concept: developed in Phase II above
Procurement Phase IV	Production	Tng for ops & maintenance | No tng on new concepts of employment	Tng for operation & maintenance | New concept: etc., teste & taught in schools
Operations Phase VI	Maintenance of Inventory	First effort by cmds to find new uses. R & D on tactics, doctrine etc. starts here. (Useful input to design phase of next system)	Operations, security policy, and war plans revised in light of new weapon/concept combined

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INCLOSURE A

ANALYSIS OF THE GROWING NEED TO EMPHASIZE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

The Nature of the New Requirement

The character of modern war is determined by two principal factors: "What" we can have to fight with -- our weapons; and "How" we propose to use these -- our concepts.

What we can have at any time stems from both technology, the state of the art, and cost which generally determines quantity if not quality.

How we use our weapons stems from either past experience in war, or objective study and analysis in peacetime.

Failure to fulfill long-range force programs and plans can generally be traced, in retrospect, to a failure to properly equate hardware, costs, concepts, in time and space, due to faulty estimates as to extent of change needed in one or more of these elements to obtain the optimum combination for an effective national defense.

This occurs, for instance, when we plan to use WW III weapons in accordance with WW II tactics and strategies; when we program general war forces, designed for long wars of attrition, in an era of short atomic conflicts; or if we assume that the targets selected for strategic bombers will also be the optimum targets for space delivery vehicles to attack.

Future military hardware is relatively predictable by comparison with future concepts. The weapons we can have at any time will depend on the emphasis given R&D. Except for unanticipated "breakthroughs", however, we can fairly accurately estimate the type and performance of the hardware we can hope to have for the next 10 to 15 years.

Changes in concepts, on the other hand, are not as easy to predict or to come by. While generally triggered off by changes in hardware, they originate in assumptions and opinions rather than in a projection of tangible tcehnical facts.

Since WW II the Air Force has devoted a major effort to technological progress. An equivalent effort, manpower and dollar-wise, has not been devoted to developing concepts designed to get the most returns from the new material. As a result, there is a growing gap between the capabilities of atomic-missile-space age weapon systems and our knowledge of how best to organize and apply these in war.

"The military, preferably led by the Air Force, must now strive to close the growing gap between progress in weapons and progress in adjusting concepts to the new weapons. This is the new requirement that faces our planners."

Why is This a New Requirement.

It is often argued that the requirement to update concepts between wars has always existed and been adequately met in the past; or else that there is no sound basis, other than war itself, for changing concepts.

It is true that the requirement for change has always existed, but, generally speaking, it has not been necessary to meet this requirement in peacetime for two reasons:

First, because in the past the comparatively limited progress in the development of new weapons did not make these entirely compatible with proven concepts, and;

Second, because the slow starting, long-drawn-out nature of past wars of attrition allowed for a period of test, learning, and readjustment at the onset.

For example, the Allied survived the Blitzkreig, and the Stuka concepts, at the start of WW II, because these new tactics, while effective, could not be decisive before we could develop countermeasures.

The above conditions no longer hold. Henceforth, the nation that waits for war to modernize its concepts in keeping with its weapons will be defeated. The short nature of atomic warfare precludes risking adjustments after D-day. In the future we will stand or fall on how well we are able to anticipate the need for change before the war starts. We can no longer afford the luxury of living with the truism that: "The military starts each war with the concepts and doctrines that won the last one."

Rapid progress in technology is now providing the military with radically new and different weapons, many of which are several generations removed from those that were tested in war. In the past all new weapons were tried out in each war, no matter how small. Nowadays, the fear of progression to general war has limited the

opportunity to test the more exotic developments in such limited conflicts as have occurred.

Thus, the opportunity to test conceptual, organizational, and tactical changes, as well as new weapons, under the relatively safe and controlled conditions of a small conflict, are few and far between. This means that henceforth concepts will have to be changed on the basis of peacetime calculations, war games and studies.

> The rapid turnover in new weapons, and lack of wars in which to test the effects of these on concepts, coupled with the decisive nature of initial operations creates a new situation in which the military must face up to major conceptual changes in peacetime.

Why Costs Affect Concepts

Technological progress has caused a constant turnover in weapon systems. The increasing sophistication and performance of the systems brought about by this progress has led to increased costs per unit or weapon. At the moment, the dollar demands for achieving these force levels seem to make our choice either death by enemy explosion or economic self-destruction (RAND P-1658).

The cost of current bombers is about 1.5 to 2 times that of their immediate predecessor. The next generation of bombers will run two times the current bombers or three to four times those of 1950. Currently projected advanced fighters run two to three times their immediate predecessor. In the missile field, research and development has reached a multi-billion dollar figure, and a single wing of (6) ICBM's, when introduced into the active force, will have probably cost in the neighborhood of a billion dollars (RAND P-1658).

The unit cost of the average weapon, or system, has steadily increased. While the cost of labor is a factor, this is balanced out by an increase in the GNP and the resulting ability to pay more for defense. The rise we are interested in, therefore, is not that due to increased labor cost, but only that due to improvements in performance and to increased complexity.

The new need to revise our concepts in peacetime to conform to the dictates of atomic-missile-space age weapons, stems not only from technological progress and the decisive nature of the initial phase of future wars, but also from peacetime economic considerations. We cannot afford to

constantly program costly new weapons in the quantities demanded by obsolete concepts. The effects of trying to do this to date are clear:

__. In recent years nearly all long-range force programs have been extremely unstable. U. S., NATO, and other allied force goals have been approved repeatedly, and yet never achieved. These goals have been invariably revised downwards, as their target date approached and generally in light of financial considerations.

__. We are all familiar with the history of the 143-wing program, and the Army's 24-division goals. In NATO, Lisbon goals were never achieved. MC-48 estimated capabilities -- not goals -- were never realized. There is little prospect of ever achieving the MC-70 minimum forces, notwithstanding pronouncements to the contrary.

__. At present, the cost of new weapon systems, coupled with economic limits, has so reduced the number of follow-on weapons programmed for our forces in the future that force availability is becoming increasingly incompatible with the classical strategy and concepts of our long-range plans (See Appendix G - The Decline of Follow-On Weapon Systems.)

__. The tendency to plan on new and more costly weapons in the same quantities as their predecessors, in the face of economic limitations, produces long-range programs that are seldom achieved in practice.

<u>Concepts Versus Quantity of Weapons</u>

The quantity of weapons and forces required to accomplish any given military task is influenced by the concepts under which the task is accomplished. Thus, any meaningful expression of the economic impact of future weapon systems requires that we take into account the concepts to be used since these largely determine the quantity required to accomplish the military task.

For example, a defense organization built around a new concept of the role tactical firepower can play in a land battle, could reduce force requirements to protect against

an attack from a fixed threat. The same holds for possible tradeoffs in air forces and target concepts with the advent of space or ICBM's.

The only exception to the above rule is where improved material performance allows the same job to be done with the same concepts, but with less equipment.

Generally speaking, however, if concepts and doctrines -- i.e., the ways in which the military task is accomplished -- remain constant in time, technological progress leads to spiralling costs to the extent, as indicated above, that these are not offset by cuts in quantity based solely on direct performance comparison.

Obviously, concepts cannot be rationally adjusted solely to accommodate cost. The selection of concepts must be based only on the military task to be accomplished in light of the capabilities and limitations of the means -- weapon system -- available to accomplish the task.

The basic problem, therefore, is to devise, insofar as humanly possible, planning procedures which allow us to change concepts in consonance with the concurrent changes in weapon systems, instead of assuming the latter provide only a better means of doing the same old job in the same old way. Our inability to adequately solve this problem is at the root of most current controversies.

> __. The quantity of forces and weapons required in any time-frame will be influenced as much by conceptual views as by the nature and size of the anticipated threat. As weapons change and costs per unit rise, concepts must also be changed.

The Cost, Weapon, Concept Cycle

The national military posture of major world powers has historically gone through a series of cycles due to the fact that technological advances in military material have invariably taken place at a steady pace, whereas the military concepts have generally remained CONSTANT over long periods of time, or were then changed only as a result of lessons learned in actual war.

Under ideal theoretical conditions, concepts should evolute gradually in keeping with the advent of new and more costly weapons.

Due to the fact that it takes longer to change people's ideas than to build equipment; that it is a human tendency to resist change in ideas; and that people are loathe to give up techniques which provided success in the past, the above evolution is never realized.

In recent years, when the cumulative amount of change in military material reaches a certain point, the military is obliged to go through an "agonizing reappraisal of its concepts in recognition of the obvious incompatibility of the old concepts and the new material." The new look was an example of this.

Although military logic demands that concepts and doctrines be henceforth changed in peacetime, and without benefit of test in war, it is economic considerations that have, in practice, forced the desired changes, wherever they have occurred between wars. A cycle is set up in which:

__. First, material changes steadily and costs go up, while quantity requirements -- based on fixed concepts and doctrines -- tend to remain constant.

__. Next, economic ceilings lead to force and weapon reductions; initially on the basis of improved performance alone.

__. Finally, the increased costs and new weapons are accommodated through an "agonizing re-appraisal" of concepts.

Generally speaking, the national defense establishment of a country is determined by the amount, and type, of forces deemed necessary to deal successfully with the threat to that country at any time. This has resulted in quantitative comparisons, following classical ideas of the importance of "mass" in military power.

Nations competing for a leading power position have normally sought to obtain the largest forces possible within existing economical and political constraints. It is probably correct to say that the search for maximum national security, under any given set of concepts, leads to maximum military expenditures commensurate with the economic possibilities of the nations concerned at the time.

Thus, a nation's relative military strength is generally determined by whether or not the quantity of forces and weapons available are increasing or decreasing vis-a-vis those of prospective enemies. The very fact that such a quantitative comparison is made from year to year is evidence

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in itself of the consistency of the concepts on which the utilization of both forces are premised.

Let us now introduce into this quantitative comparison the changing nature of weapon systems.

Technological progress is constantly producing new devices for the military. These have almost invariably been more complex, more exotic, and considerably more expensive than their predecessor. Thus, we find that as these new weapon systems are introduced, two things must occur.

a. Either the total national expenditures for defense will gradually rise; OR

b. The quantity of material and equipment, and of forces, deemed necessary to implement the established concepts and doctrines, it will go down.

If we study the past cycles, we find that both the above conditions have taken place in varying degrees.

There is initially an attempt on the part of the military to replace the obsolescent weapon systems with new ones on a one-for-one basis. This forces the defense budget up, but it can only go up so far if the nation is already carrying the maximum military expenditures that it considers it can afford economically and politically.

Since the economic and political constraints to increased spending do not change at the same rate as progress in new equipment, we thus find that there is generally a limit in the extent to which the country can absorb additional cost in order to allow the military to modernize its weapons on a one-for-one basis.

When defense funds are limited, the military has to choose between implementing its classical concepts, with less material and hence forces -- a course of action which is invariably interpreted as a reduction of the military posture and military power of the nation concerned, or developing new concepts under which less forces can do the same job as effectively. So long as technological advances continue, the above pressures will constantly be felt.

When the budget has reached a ceiling for the time period concerned, and when the military has absorbed all the reductions in quantity that they can rationalize without admitting a major degradation in national defense, then a reappraisal of concept

in light of the new equipment becomes the only means of maintaining the defense capability relatively constant.

Implications of the Cycle to USAF Planning

When the basic weapon - concept - cost cycle gets out of phase because one or more elements fail to vary properly with the others, we have an unstable planning and programming condition, excessive interservice differences, and waste and weakness in our defense posture. This is now the case.

We must now establish an organization and planning procedures, which will allow us to seek out and implement new and different methods of achieving our military objectives, and in light of the new technological developments.

Adjustments in concepts to take full advantage of technological progress is the "key" to having modern weapons, with an effective defense, at an acceptable cost.

Conversely, adding new weapons to classical concepts, as is the tendency on the part of many, leads to more and more expenditures for a less and less effective defense.

It is also possible to deter aggression as a result of changes in concepts and the resulting inability of the aggressive nation to assess their full implications to the extent necessary to be sure that he has the power position required to initiate military operations.

Thus, an understanding of the role that changes in concepts -- the method of waging war -- plays in the cost and effectiveness of a defense effort in any time-frame, goes a long way toward explaining many of the current controversies over the adequacy of our defense effort. Specifically:

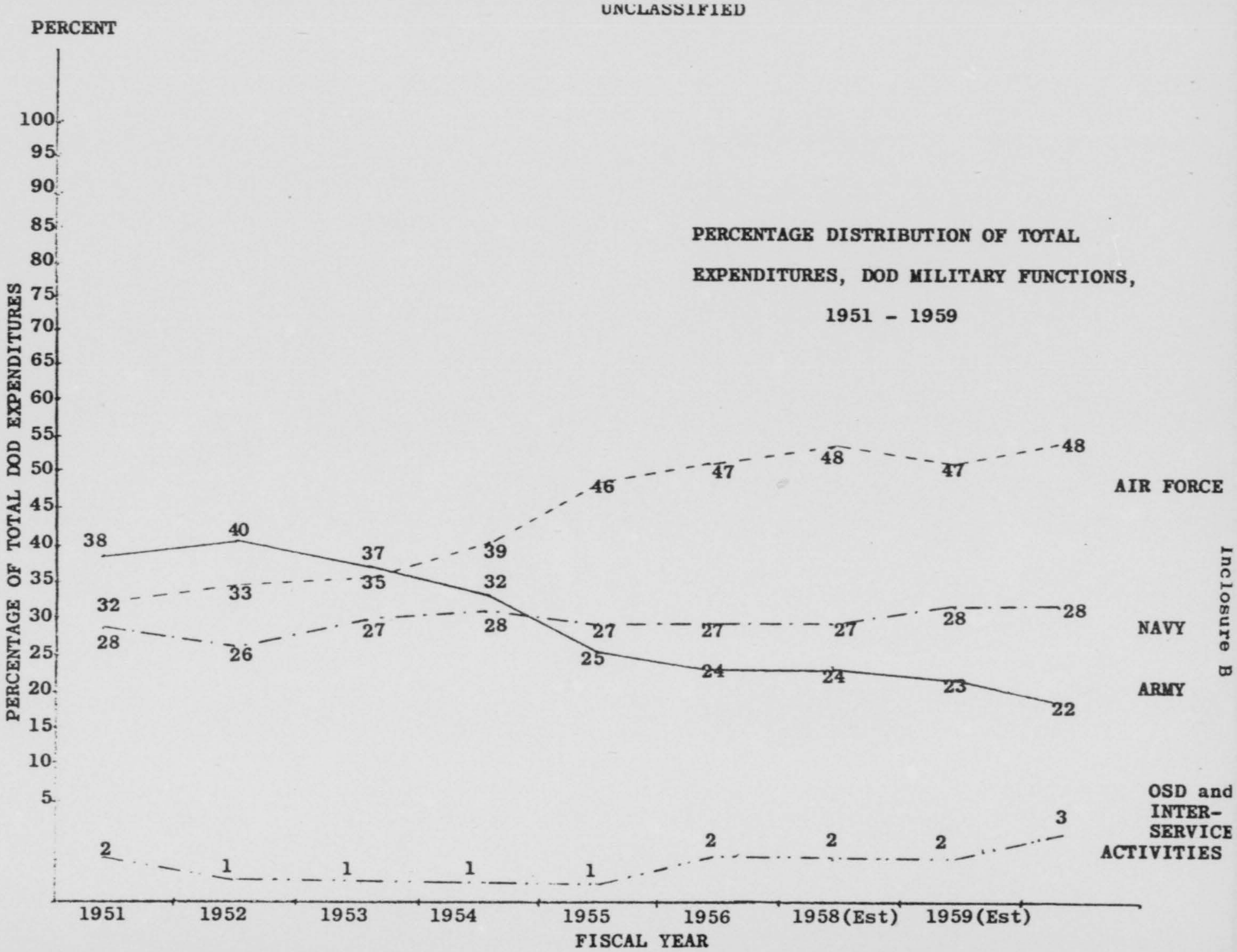
__. Those who wish to add the new weapons to classical methods of waging war, can show the current effort to be inadequate, particularly in land and sea forces since rising costs have resulted in a steady quantitative reduction of forces contrary to the classical idea of mass.

__. Those who understand the need to change concepts along with the advent of new weapons accept the new look force reductions as reasonable and proper in light of the changes in the nature of waf as they see it, and can even foresee more reductions.

The lack of past need to face change in "soft" areas has also led to a planning structure which is not necessarily best suited in proposing, processing, and obtaining decisions on changes required with sufficient lead-time to permit an orderly and economical transition to take place; i.e., we can decide to buy a B-70 six years in advance, but cannot discuss giving up a base, function, etc., until we are forced out or it is obviously worthless at the moment of decision.

The immediate problem is to devise a planning organization, and procedures, that can cope adequately with the new equipment to face up to substantive changes in concepts, tactics, organization, doctrine, etc., in peacetime -- as it now does in the case of the changes in weapon systems.

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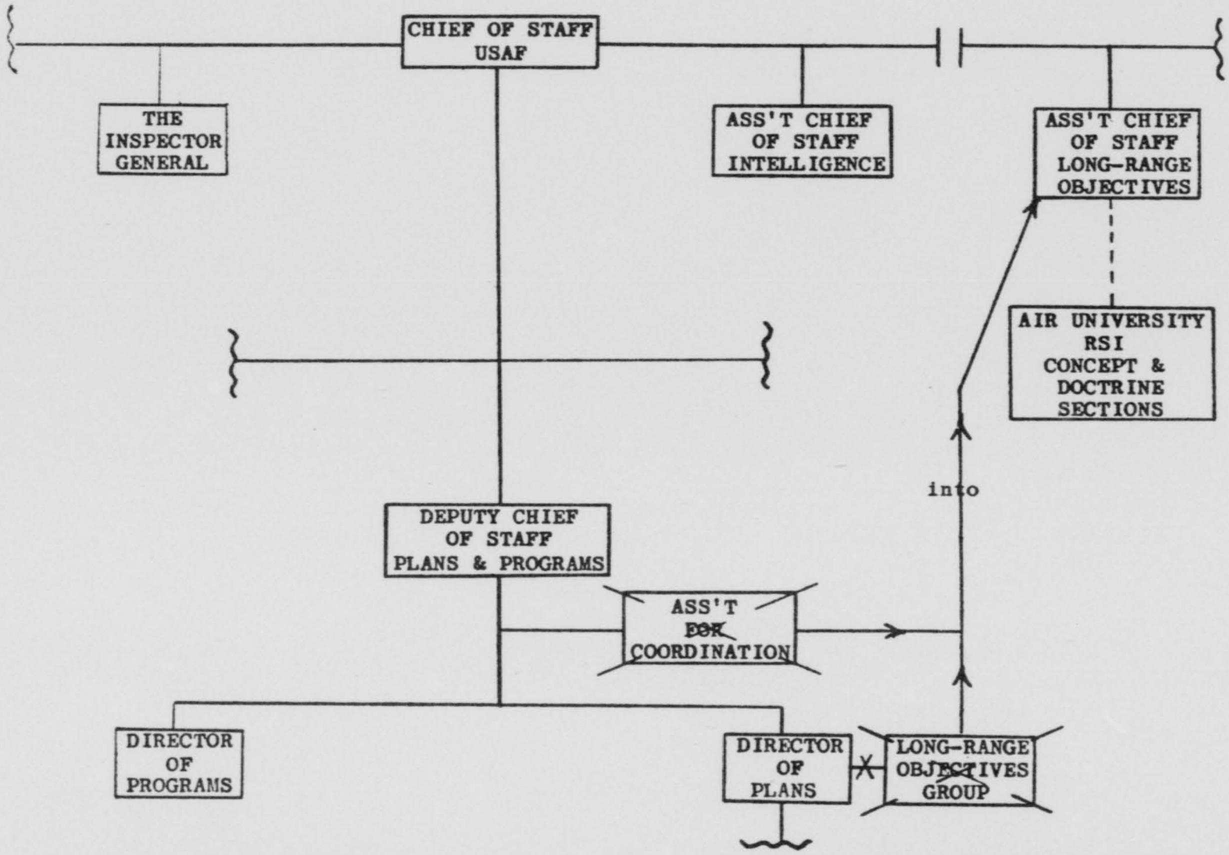


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FULL SOLUTION

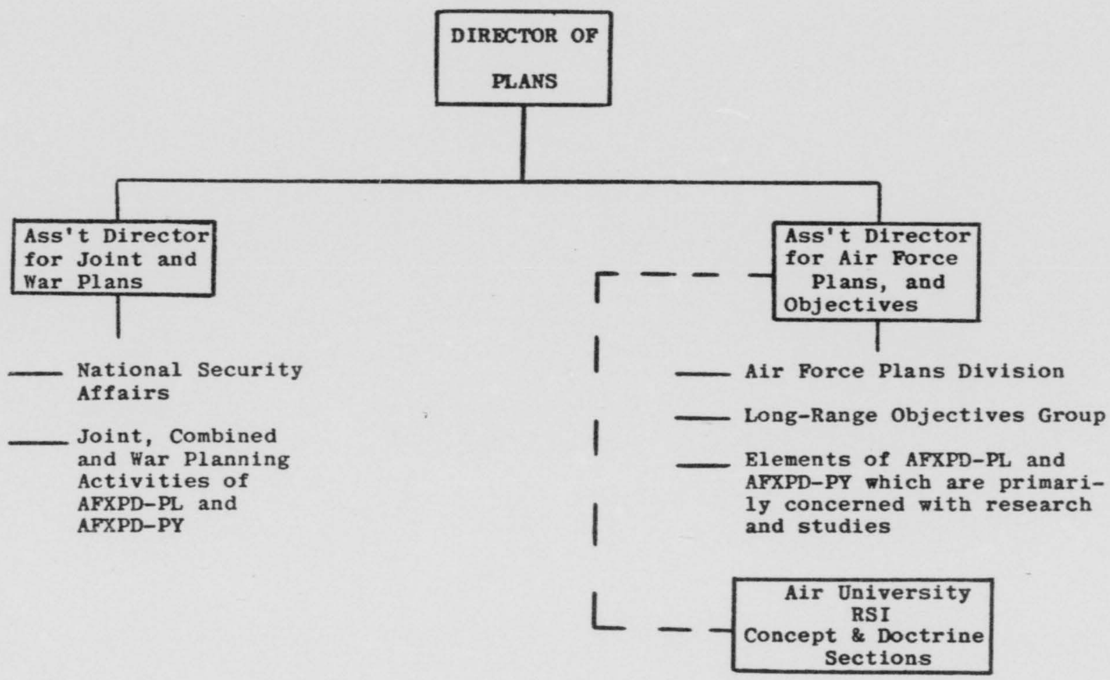


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MINIMAL SOLUTION

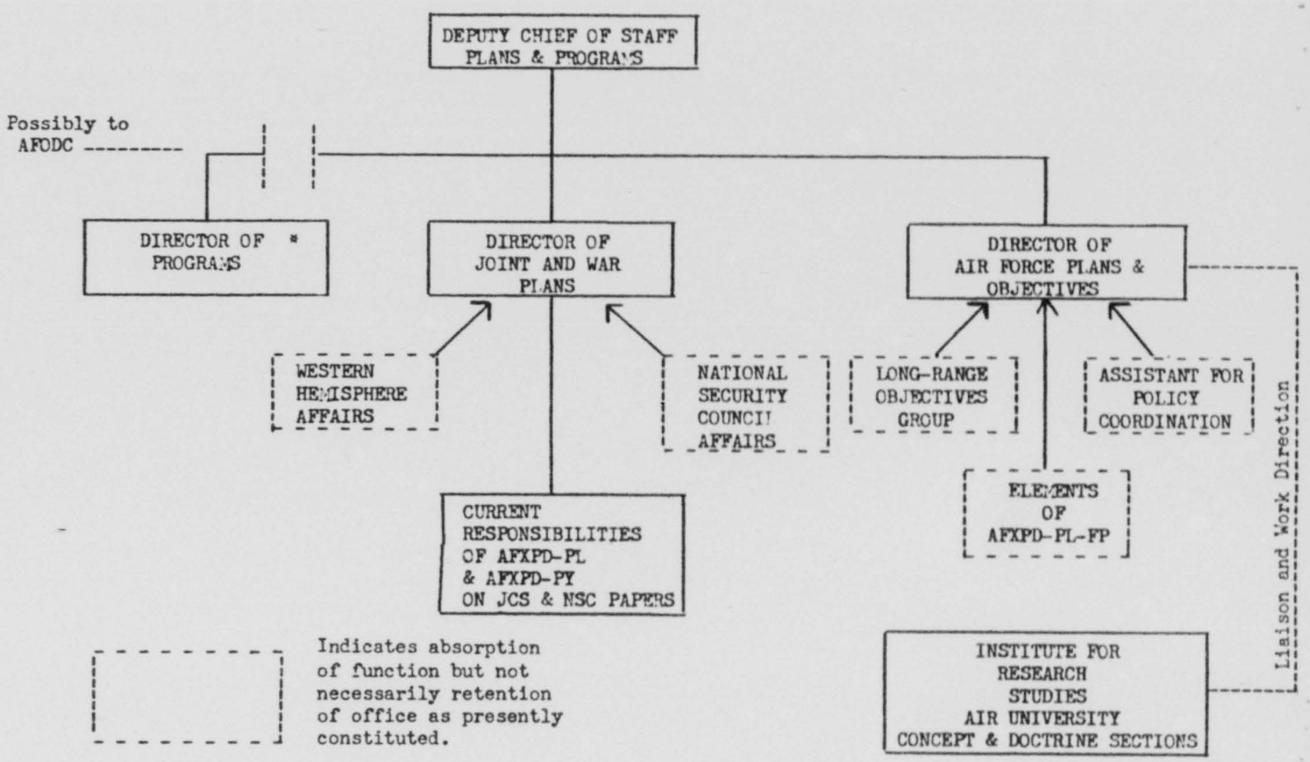


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PARTIAL SOLUTION



* Alternately, transfer to AFODC

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Importance of Official + Semi-Official Publications to M

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Staff Paper
AFXPD
3 May 1961

ANALYSIS

of the

IMPORTANCE OF OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

to

NATIONAL SECURITY

1. Military and naval journals have always had a vital though little recognized role in the formulation of sound national security policies.

2. Congress has recognized the need for publications in which professional military men could exchange views on tactics, concepts, doctrine and strategy and has authorized them to be prepared, published and distributed at government expense.

3. NATO has recognized this need and publishes the General Military Review which serves the same need on an international basis.

4. Recently there are some who question the usefulness of these publications on the grounds that they are merely used to challenge approved concepts of the administration, or alternatively, to stir up controversy. While differences of opinion obviously promote some controversy, this view of the purpose of these publications shows a lack of understanding of their true role in national defense.

5. New concepts, tactics, strategies, and doctrine must emerge if we are to realize the maximum benefit from our

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6 billion dollar yearly revision and development of weapon systems. These new ideas can only emerge if they are openly proposed and debated by the experts. The inherent resistance to change in the conceptual areas normally precludes the achievement of change as a result of a one-time study and formal proposal through channels.

6. As in the case of hardware, new ideas have to be evaluated and tested. Evaluation and tests of ideas, however, take place through the media of professional writings, public speeches, and open discussion. It is only in this way that all the considerations are brought to light and that eventually the sound ones obtain adequate acceptance and support to allow their formal adoption.

7. In the field of concept strategies and ideas, security is appropriate only as it applies to those that have been formally recognized and accepted. What should be classified is not the idea itself but rather the fact that it is the accepted idea and has been encoded in the formal policies or directives of the JCS, NSC etc.

8. Examples of the procedure by which new concepts are introduced are NATO and the Marshall Plan. These were debated in the foreign policy publications, proposed in public speeches, and tested and evaluated against public and expert opinion. Only when the findings were favorable were these ideas formalized as government proposals or positions.

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9. There appears to be a serious danger at present that, under the mistaken idea one is going to eliminate undesirable controversy, we will eliminate the ability of professional military persons to discuss and debate defense concepts, strategies, views, and doctrines. This could have very serious long-term effect on national security in that it would stymie thought in these areas by those most qualified to contribute, and this at a time when a proliferating technology demands a greater effort than ever before in researching concepts and strategies to exploit newly-emerging weapons.

10. There are other considerations here. Professional magazines supported at taxpayer expense would serve no useful purpose if they only reflected the views that were currently approved. In fact, this would be most dangerous since this would soon become known and would furnish a fantastic intelligence advantage to the enemy who could be confident that if it were approved in a professional magazine it was then the reflection of formal classified government policy.

11. It has never been easy to obtain writer support for professional magazines since there is no remuneration and little credit to the authors. If we additionally prevent the authors from expressing conflicting views in the more interesting areas of concepts, strategies and security policy (views which are likely their own views) we will probably kill off all support of these publications.

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12. The professional magazines furnish a vehicle by which the strategic and conceptual views of responsible commanders and planning staffs are circulated to the overall military population. If you deny these, the cross-pollination needed to develop valid service doctrine will be choked off. You would be required to set up a massive "in-house" distribution system to promulgate doctrine. Compounding the problem, this kind of doctrine would be "party line" and consequently far more dangerous than that developed via the normal route of free thought expressed in professional magazines, thought that can be accepted or rejected or commented on as the reader sees fit.

13. The same consideration as above applies with respect to our allies since many of these in the military look to our professional publications for U.S. ideas in tactics, doctrine and strategy even where these are contradictory. If you deny these views to them and to our Reserve components you will stymie intellectual capabilities on a broader-than-U.S. basis.

14. Unfortunately, the press of modern technology and the cost squeeze have generated a requirement for concepts and strategies compatible with the new weapons and the reality of modern economics. This search for concepts and strategies

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for the next decade, coupled with the fascination of the nuclear weapon development, has produced a large number of non-military authors with views on these subjects. Whereas the contribution of these civilian experts is unquestionably useful they must always be measured against professional expertise with regard to the actual implications in war of the adoption of any of these concepts and strategies.

15. If we deny the military the right to comment upon and challenge the views of professional writers and amateur strategists the country will come to look to non-military sources for guidance on basically military matters. This would defeat the entire purpose of developing military expertise by training in the service academies on through the war colleges. The only remaining educational requirements would be in the fields of logistics and management.

16. Lastly, it should be pointed out that there is little purpose in conducting National War College courses for senior military officers to study and debate national security matters and then attempt to confine their subsequent contributions in this area to managing resources. Even if you allowed them to make one-time, qualified academic strategic and conceptual contributions, they would have little or no prospect of being accepted by virtue of the lack of tests and evaluations discussed above. Furthermore, motivation would be stifled by the knowledge that their ideas would invariably be overruled by conflicting views posited by non-military authors given free rein to pronounce themselves on their favorite policies.

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INFORMAL DISCUSSION & PRESENTATION FOR DR. BOWIE

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INFORMAL DISCUSSION AND PRESENTATION

FOR DR. BOWIE

22 June 1960

I. The Cost of Free World Defense

A brief discussion of the impact of cost associated with advanced technology, on national defense capabilities with emphasis on NATO.

II. The Planning Weapon Cost Concept Cycle in NATO

An analysis of the history of planning the defense of NATO to explain why there is a lack of consistency in force requirements and the need for flexibility.

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III. Analysis of the Atomic Problem

The problem of atomic vs. conventional warfare in NATO and a brief explanation of why a conventional conflict in that area is irrational and attempts to maintain forces for this purpose would be wasteful.

IV. Major Trends Affecting NATO Defense

1. The shift to general war and space.

2. Improvement in Allied capabilities vs. aid.

3. Trend to multilateral power.

4. SAC rejection, not withdrawal.

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V. The Impossibility of a Limited War in the NATO Area

A brief discussion of why we believe planning or preparing for a limited conflict with Soviet forces would not only be irrational but costly to the extent of bankruptcy.

VI. Air Force Force Plans and Programs for NATO.

What we see in the way of a U.S. air contribution in the near future in view of the above developments.

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VII. Air Force Force Programming Overall.

Show the current program to show clearly the relationship of changes in NATO forces to changes in other areas and the fact that NATO actually is suffering far less reductions.

VIII. The Problem of Missiles for NATO.

An analysis of SACEUR's proposal, the relative value of various missile systems, and a possible system for construction in Europe to meet the NATO requirement at minimum cost.

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IX. Some Concepts and Conclusions.

1. An analysis of missile alternatives.

2. Multilateral deterrence.

3. Emphasis on economic and political cohesion.

4. Flexible force goals.

5. Atomic weapons to Allies.

6. Disarmament.

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(3) Limitations on Choice of Security Concepts

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hoice of Security Concepts

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AN ANALYSIS OF LIMITATIONS ON CHOICE OF SECURITY CONCEPTS

AFXPD-LR

Our choice of national security policies for the next decade is influenced greatly by our past actions and by the existing domestic and international environment. It is academic and highly unrealistic to approach the question of free world defense concepts from a "pure" requirements point of view. A type of NATO alliance might have been desirable in 1935 to contain Hitler. In the international environment of that era, however, an international alliance structure like NATO would have had no chance of acceptance irrespective of its potential political-military activities. Likewise today, any realistic strategic concept must consider the international, political, enonomic, technological, and public opinion factors.

It may be generalized that the larger an organization, the greater would be the lead time required to gain acceptance of new concepts and to introduce new policies. This is even true where certain changes are easily identified and are clearly overdue. Organizational history is like a log floating down the river of time, or, in more modern terms, like a vehicle orbiting in space. To move either of these from their predestined courses requires the exertion of steady forces over long periods of time, or the sudden application of a single tremendous force. In the past, war was such a tremendous force and would provoke radical shifts in security policies and actions. On the other hand, steady forces are normally peacetime forces and must be geared to achieving minor changes rather slowly. Such minor changes must be in consonance with other demestic and international trends.

A Free World security concept for the next decade can be accepted and implemented only if it is designed to mesh with existing trends in all major areas of domestic and international security policy. Radical or reactionary

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proposals, even if objectivly desirable, may have little or no chance of success. New concepts must evolve smoothly out of old ones. Changes in the course of the "log" or in the "space vehicle" perhaps can be no more than a progressive exploitation of new technology. The "forces of evolution" frq-quently limit realistic planning to a choice of the least undesirable alternative course of action. In other words, it is often a choice among rotten apples, with no one alternative being very attractive.

Based upon a philosophy of "capabilities" rather than "pure requirements" planning, the following broad guidelines, or limitations, probably are controlling over the choice of broad security policies in the near future. Our concept for the Free World defense must be designed to take these into account. Any concept which ignores such considerations connot be realistically considered by the new Administration or our Free World allies.

POLITICAL TRENDS AND CONSTRAINTS

As Free World's national economies, military capabilities, and political stability continue to improve, national governments probably will be less and less willing to rely upon other countries for their principal security forces. As a result, during the next decade:

- The maintenance of U.S. overseas forces and bases will become more difficult and objectionable.
- In those countries which continue to accept U.S. forces and/or bases in their territories will demand increasing control over our use of these forces or facilities.
- Major allied nations will seek to develop more national or regional balance in their military defenses, particularily wherever their improved economies or new weapons permit.

- Allied nations will seek to obtain or to control a nuclear capability of some type for their own power, prestige, and possible use.

In light of these nationalistic tendencies and in appreciation of new long range missiles and aircraft (that permit either prompt military reinforcement in an emergency or support from a distance), the trend in mutual security alliances is properly toward increased combined planning, coordination of national plans, and the conduct of joint training exercises. This will be at the expense of large collective defense forces under international control in which we can anticipate a steady decrease in forces.

The strength of an alliance lies in its purpose and in the will of the members to act in concert under stated conditions. The mixing or pooling of forces may be actually an indication of weakness in an alliance since such mixing or pooling is normally done to offset lack of trust or local shortcomings in capabilities. The ideal alliance is one in which each nation would contribute a full share towards a common purpose under combined plans. The trend, therefore, away from overseas peacetime deployments need not detract from our Free World alliances. It could well strengthen them.

CONCLUSION

Politically, the Free World's security concept for the next decade should seek to increase combined planning, combined exercises, and standby Command structures while deemphasizing the peacetime integration of forces and great reliance on foreighn base structures.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND CONSTRAINTS

The cost of weapons for war, and of military manpower, has been rising steadily since WW II. Some of this cost increase is due to inflation.

The greater share of increased costs, however, may be attributed to the increased capabilities and complexity of modern military hardware. This steady increase in costs will continue and must therefore be offset by either increased defense budgets, new concepts, and/or decreases in the quantity of forces and weapons.

Broadly speaking, Free World security policies and conecpts must always permit balance in what may be called the "Universal Security Equation:"

- What we do (our committments) PLUS -
- How we do it (our concepts and organizations) DETERMINES -
- the quantity of men and weapons needed, which multiplied by item costs must equal Total Defense Resources.

Thus, major changes in the item costs of men or weapon systems require adjustments either in concepts, committments or defense resources.

The rise in the cost of military manpower and weapons is a matter of record. There is nothing new to suggest the overall trend will change.

There are no real prospects of more than small annual increases, 2 to 3% maximum, in our defense budgets. The fact that the U.S. economy could afford more defense spending must be considered against the spending trends in other areas of Government activity. Historically, defense spending has been equalled or matched by government spending in other areas. There is no reason to expect that this relationship may change in the future, except that defense spending may be decreased.

The maximum increase we can realistically seek in U.S. defense spending, or by our Free World allies, will not approximate the amounts required to offset rising costs in modern military hardware. This being a characteristic of our times, it means that security policies in the next decade generally

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must accomodate decreases in committments, except where our committments can be equally satisfied by changing our concepts and organizations. This is the "how-we-do-it" factor in the Universal Security Equation.

We must also keep in mind that any increases in commitments, (such as greater limited war forces, etc.) plus any new commitments (such as space activities) add to the "multiplier" effect of the item cost element in the Universal Security Equation. This in turn will generate more frequent and drastic review of our concepts and commitments, and hence, of our overall security policies.

CONCLUSION

Economically, the Free World's Security Concept for the next decade should allow for decreases in quantities of forces and some commitments. New concepts must offset these decreases by exploiting the full capability of new weapons, space, and mobility concepts. A new concept must rely heavily on "quality" rather than on "quantity" of forces.

PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS AND CONSTRAINTS

Two trends in public opinion are of major concern to the selection of a modern Security concept. The first, that of the U.S. public, is the shift in general concern over the nature of the primary threat discussed previously in Section VI. The second, that of our allies, concerns their changing views toward existing Free World security concepts.

Following a discussion of the possibility of limited war in the NATO area, Henri Spaak in recent statement to the NATO Counsel made it quite clear that any concept which envisioned European territories ravaged again in an attempt to defend free world interests while the U.S. contributed only men and weapons was doomed to failure.

Again General Pierre Gallois of France, writing in "Strategy de 'age Nuclear", points out that the enlightened peoples of this generation will not risk their lieves and property in a defense effort which will clearly not provide them - not others - the security they seek. In plain language, no matter how much force is "in-being", European peoples cannot be expected to sacrifice themselves on an altar of preventing the extension of general nuclear war to other nations, principally the U.S.

Great citizen armies who fought and died as directed by their political masters, without questioning if the costs really warranted the risks, are to-day but possibilities for historians to contemplate. In the future, the costs of war will have to warrant the risks in the views of all people and nations concerned.

In past wars, limitations on range of weapons, or in target accessability, left no choice but to fight along the frontiers of freedom. Today, the global access confered by strategic aircraft, ICBM's and space vehicles permits the principal antagonists to engage each other directly, with the peripheral or frontier nations being by-passed in the quest for victory or obliterated in the process. The people in these peripheral countries understand these possibilities and will henseforth insist on the principle of "all or nothing". Any security concept which Free World nations on the Soviet periphery to the status of pawns which may be swept off the board to protect the "queen" for the "good" of humanity is doomed to failure!

CONCLUSION

A Free World Security concept for the next decade must first satisfy the growing U.S. public desire for adequate ICBM and space defense before providing for perpheral defense. The first line of defense of our country is NO longer in NATO or SEATO as it has been in the past. It is now here at home, in Russia, and in Space.

The enlightened peoples of most pheripheral countries are not likely to defend the Free World on their soil (even if the U.S. supplied the forces and weapons) unless all Free World means are committed concurrently and risked on their behalf.

ON TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS AND CONSTRAINTS

Military technology is perhaps the principal factor that conditions change in free world security concepts. The advent of new weapons greatly changes the scope and nature of the threat. New concepts are required to respond to new threats and to exploit the full potentialities of new weapons. Thus, a complicated interrelationship is set up in which the principal security problem of all Free World nations is to keep concepts and weapons capabilities in phase. This must be accomplished in an environment in which weapons change constantly and easily while concepts tend to remain constant and are changed only with great difficulty.

Technological progress spawned the ICBM and led to the public attitude factors discussed above and in Section VI.

Technological progress is creating the "Nth Country" atomic problem and underscores the emphasis we are now placing on survivability.

Technological progress is responsible for the major portion at the increase in defense costs which in turn provokes continuous review of commitments and concepts.

One characteristic of technological progress that has had historically the greatest impact on defense concepts and force and weapon needs is "access-ability". Each time new vehicles have given nations greater access to their friends and enemies, for war or peace, changes in security concepts have followed.

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In the days when naval power was dominant in international affairs its owner was insured "access" to the ports, economies, and resources. The same naval power could also be used to deny other countries access to foreign ports and trade. The nation that controlled the seas by naval power dominated the world. That is clearly the history of England.

In more recent years, airpower replaced seapower as a decisive element of military strength. Why? The aircraft had greater "access" than ships. The aircraft granted "access" not only to the sea and to ports, but also to the hinterland of all land masses. We have lived in an era in which airpower has developed the capacity to grant or deny access to any spot on earth.

With the advent of the ICBM and of Strategic bombers that enjoy global ranges, Russia acquired true access to the hunterland of the U.S. and vice versa. This triggered off some of the pressures for conceptional change we have already discussed.

Likewise, space vehicles as they are added to the military inventory in the next decade will give their owners access not only to land, sea, and air but also to other spacecraft and space bodies. Space will be the new "high ground" of the mid and late Sixties. Even now, the psychological impact of this trend is noted in Europe where people is some areas look upon Soviet progress in space much as the soldier used to look upon an enemy holding a ridge and dominating the battlefield. It portends a power of invincibility.

While all technological facts and possibilities must be considered in the choice of a new Free World Security Concept, the principal technological developments of the next ten years are nuclear weapons, long range ballistic missiles, and space surveillance systems. A valid concept must consider fully these major technological advances.

Although nuclear development is well know, its impact on national defense and on the nature of and requirements for war are far from universally understood. In a broad approach to a new Security concept, the main nuclear trends and constraints we must consider are:

- Loss of U.S. capability to wage a sustained general or major, limited conventional war.
- Likely loss of U.S. capacity to fight small limited wars or major police actions without resorting to nuclear devices.
- The impossibility of recovering a non-nuclear capability of consequence in the present or future political, economic, military, and technological environment.
- The refusal of U.S. Congress to endorse U.S. provision of nuclear weapons to other countries in peacetime.
- The general fear of nuclear war by people on both sides of the Iron Curtain - will reinforce the deterrent power of a nuclear capability.
- The full benefits of a nuclear strategy will be hard to acquire, as has been the case in NATO, because national leaders do not fully understand nuclear warfare.
- The existance of the U. K. and French nuclear capability, and the likely entrance of other countries in the nuclear club.

CONCLUSION

The advent of the Ballistic Missile era has placed a high premium on security policies that do not depend on intercepting an attack after it has been launched.

The global range of ICBM's permits global deployment to achieve maximum dispersion and survivability. The lack of a recall possibility, coupled with short flight time, demands increased expenditures for hardening or mobility with an attendant reduction in funds for other purposes.

A salient factor in the ICBM development, from the point of view of free world Security, is the relatively low unit cost of second generation ICBM's in mass production (or after the major R & D costs have been retired). If the atomic development gave us a bigger bang for a buck, the ballistic missile will allow us to toss the big bang much further and faster for far less costs than bombers. An important element, of course, is the availability of ICBM's in useful quantities at costs allied governments can afford.

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LIMITED/CONVENTIONAL WAR WITH THE USSR

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NOT A POSITION PAPER - TALKING PAPER ONLY
AFXPD-LR
15 November 1960

LIMITED/CONVENTIONAL WAR WITH THE USSR?

General Discussion

1. Recent study actions have diverted Free World thinking toward equipping for "limited war" with the Soviet Union.

2. The Air Force appears to stand alone opposed to this idea. We consider it to be one of the most dangerous trends in recent military history.

3. The issue, simply stated, is whether or not the United States should adopt a military strategy and design a force which--together with our Allies--will be adequate to engage Soviet forces in a non-nuclear, classical war of attrition. In other words, should we return to an ability to fight World War II or Korea-type wars with the USSR? Alternate terminology used by "limited war" disciples includes "conventional war". "Minimum deterrence" is an essential accompanying argument.

The Cost Factor

4. It should be clear from the outset that cost is a major factor in this problem. Some talk as if the advantages of the armed forces' New Look will remain if and when we return to conventional warfare. The overwhelming Soviet manpower advantage forced us into the New Look in 1953. At that time we low-keyed conventional arms and equalized the manpower imbalance with nuclear weapons. Having done that, having gotten the bonus of manpower savings, we are now pressed to return to conventional arms and somehow retain all the advantages accruing from the New Look. This prestidigitation is never explained.

5. Another piece of unexplained magic accompanying this argument is the "dual-capable" forces argument. This calls for equipping the forces with both conventional and nuclear artillery and missile weapons so that commanders will have the option of reverting to nuclear warfare if conventional

arms fail to hold the line. The unexplained part is how one contains a limited war while nuclear warheads are being hurled as far as 1000 to 1500 miles into the enemy heartland.

6. Those who call for a return to an ability to fight large conventional limited wars assume that this is as vital to national security as our need to maintain a recognizable and believed-by-all ability to win a general nuclear war or to get a real military capability in space. The truth of the matter is that as the support for the one goes up the support for the other goes down. Rationalizing the need for the limited strategy has led to the minimum deterrence idea. That is: something less than an ability to win a nuclear war will deter the Soviets. In other words, we pay for this new limited war capability out of the strategic capability.

Abandonment of Deterrence

7. If the Free World adopts this limited war concept in designing and employing its military forces, it will have abandoned the kind of tested deterrence that for fifteen years has forced the Soviets into cold war tactics because they could not be certain of controlling the weapons or the intensity of a hot war.

8. This kind of thinking has already made its mark on Allied resolve to resist Communist global aggression. Further action along these lines would destroy the credibility of Allied response to aggression and it would invite the USSR to consider the relative advantages of limited warfare as an additional means of hurrying history along its course.

9. The impact of such a decision on the Khrushchev-Mao coexistence-versus-war debate, for example, could be to stoke the fires for Mao's case. No longer threatened by nuclear attack on the USSR's war-making potential, Khrushchev's hold on Mao would be significantly weakened.

Air Force View of Free World Strategy

10. The Air Force believes that United States military strategy should deny the Communists a flexibility of alternatives, not increase them. We should seek to find ways to restrict Communist options, not seek ways in which to allow them to turn cold war into hot war.

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11. If we fail to build this kind of strategy, the Soviets will be able to challenge us on their terms, at times of their choosing. And they will not risk the survival of their society and their heartland by a military venture.

Strategy Must be Responsive to National Policy

12. Our military strategy is designed to deter war, if possible. Implicit in this strategy is the thought that an ability to win a war is the substance of deterrence. For, failing to deter, our strategy calls for an ability to win the war that results. If our strategy is to remain responsive to national policy, we must prevent the substance of deterrence from being vitiated by the adoption of a weaker strategy that announces that limited military containment is acceptable to the United States.

Incidents Possible

13. The possibility of military incidents, incursions, and exploratory maneuvers is ever-present. This includes possible momentary confrontations of minor military elements of United States and the USSR. But these situations must be given the criticality they deserve.- decisions must be made in light of the particular circumstances. This kind of action must not occur as part of a strategy that invites "limited" or conventional engagements with USSR forces.

Handling Limited Engagements

14. The Air Force advocates and supports revitalization and modernization of mobile, well-equipped "conventional-type" forces. These forces contribute materially to our overall deterrent posture. They are ideal for quick and positive reaction to the threat of limited military aggression or to back up Allied reaction.

15. Operating under the umbrella of demonstrable war-winning strategic forces, this kind of fast reaction force acts as an operating deterrent to the use of force in local conflict. It can be employed rapidly to establish the fact of military aggression, to suppress it, or to identify the level of decision required.

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16. But the Air Force opposes the idea that United States strategy should be designed to provide forces and weapons for sustained or repeated limited engagement with the USSR. For the reasons outlined above, this limited strategy against a total enemy is a losing strategy.

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LIMITED WARS AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
MANPOWER AND FIREPOWER IN ATOMIC WARFARE

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LIMITED WARS

and the

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANPOWER AND FIREPOWER

IN ATOMIC WARFARE

I. MANPOWER vs FIREPOWER

1. The objective of this paper is to obtain general understanding, and appropriate application of the principles

a. That in wars where atomic munitions are employed, firepower becomes both the dominant and decisive factor. All other forces must be designed to maximize the ability to deliver it, and successfully absorb it;

b. That whereas the principle of mass remains valid, it will henceforth be measured in terms of kilotons and/or megatons applied in the battle and NOT in terms of quantities of manpower or delivery vehicles, and that

c. These changes in the impact of weapons on warfare mean that local aggression can be effectively interdicted by a small defensive force supported by tactical nuclear firepower suitably deployed,

2. General Twining stated in a speech in 1956 to the National War College that: "In future atomic wars mass will be measured in kilotons and not in terms of manpower."

3. Speaking to the NWC in 1955, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Deputy SACEUR, stated:

"We came to the conclusions we could only do that (hold forward in Europe) by using the nuclear weapon and going in for a policy of destruction with that

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weapon -- the nuclear weapon having a great capability for destruction on an area basis -- and we therefore used as our chief agent the nuclear weapon and we used the forces to support the weapon. Now that is a reversal of previous thinking. In past thinking it was the weapon which disrupted and weakened the enemy and then the forces moved in to complete the business. And I think the difference in the tactical concomitant of nuclear warfare is a very important matter to put right. You use the nuclear weapon for your offensive punch and not human bodies in the first instance."

4. The above pronouncements stem from recognition, by students of strategy and tactics, that the area destructive capability inherent in atomic munitions means that firepower and destruction will henceforth be the decisive elements in atomic age war. Atomic destruction will be the end-all of the battle, as such it replaces past emphasis on counter attack and maneuver, by men and materiel, to achieve the ultimate objectives.

5. Where, in the past, artillery (missiles) and air forces had a supporting role, in the future, firepower, and hence these means of delivering it, will have the dominant role. This was already evident to a degree by the influence of strategic air in WW II. This decisive influence has now extended on down to all means of delivering atomic destruction.

6. With the advent of atomic weapons, the target's ability to absorb attack and survive has been greatly reduced. Conversely,

the atomic weapon with its large lethal area, has tremendously increased the ability to destroy. In past wars the probability of destroying a target with any given bomb or shell was, relatively speaking, small since each such target has to be pin-pointed and hit. Random fire, while producing some kills and disruption, was not decisive due to the fact that there was invariably more vacant space in relation to the area destroyed that space occupied by objectives worth destroying. When the lethal area of one weapon is increased to the extent of providing a greater probability of a kill than of a miss against any given target complex, the dominant role clearly shifts from quantity of forces to the firepower or destructive agent.

7. The changeover from the case where weapons support the forces, to where forces support the weapons, occurs when the probability of kills by a random shot exceeds the probability of misses. This occurs with the introduction of atomic munitions at any level where same can be used and effectively delivered. In future battles the forces will support the firepower and not the converse. The objective will be destruction instead of disruption, defeat, and ultimate capture.

8. The new role of firepower will have far-reaching effects on tactics and on force requirements for war. It appears to confer upon the defense a decided advantage over the offense in a fixed land battle. Conversely, it confers upon the air or missile offense a decided advantage over the defense by reducing the magnitude and frequency of the effort required to accomplish

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the desired destruction. The classic principles of mass and mobility of forces must be reviewed. It brings into question the importance of manpower in assessing relative military strength. In this latter respect it is a principle which is of current and vital importance in view of the financial demands imposed by new weapons, missiles, and satellites and which may have to be obtained at some expense to the strength of peacetime forces.

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II. ON LIMITED ATOMIC WAR

Very little has been said or written on the use of nuclear weapons in limited wars. This is partly because there is a popular -- though wholly unsubstantiated -- opinion that any use of such weapons will result in a progression to general nuclear war, and partly because those most concerned resist the above conclusions and the resulting fact that very small land forces can effectively contain limited aggression anywhere if atomic weapons are used.

Limited tactical atomic counterforce leads to a theater level form of stalemate. When two forces face each other across a land front neither can successfully advance against the other until the opponent's atomic firepower has been dealt with. Since this is a factor in granting small forces the capability of defending themselves against invasion by an enemy with far greater manpower, air planners should understand this type of stalemate, particularly with respect to its deterrent prospects against limited war ventures.

In theory where two opposing forces face each other across a front or along a frontier, they can totally destroy each other's combat formations so long as they each have adequate and secure atomic stocks and delivery means. The constraints imposed by geography as to the length of any land front, plus the constraint imposed by mobility limitations on the depth to which invading or defending formations can be deployed and still influence the battle, when considered in relation to the area of primary

effects of atomic weapons in the megaton range, make such mutual annihilation a practical proposition.

Thus two conditions will ensure a stalemate or standoff in a limited aggression opposed with atomic firepower. On the one hand mutual suicide of forces is a practical proposition with high yield weapons. On the other hand the advantage conferred on the defense by the use of selective tactical atomic firepower can prevent invasion as long as the atomic fire support of the defender remains adequate and secure. In either case the frontier remains uncrossed. It follows from this that a successful invasion by limited military operations against an atomically defended frontier requires that the defender's atomic means first be destroyed or neutralized.

In a limited war situation, as in total war, the outcome depends on the relative effectivenes and security of atomic stocks and delivery means. Until these can be dealt with, by one side or the other, land forces cannot advance and occupy or conquer territory and the battle front remains frozen along the initial defense positions. This is a new situation which has an important effect on the probability of successful limited war.

If a stalemate will exist on land until the battle for local atomic supremacy can be resolved, the question of local air defense, and the vulnerability of delivery forces, both

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assume importance as in the case of strategic warfare. The atomic firepower can either be intercepted or destroyed at source. What are the prospects in both instances and how will they effect the likelihood of a tactical atomic stalemate either as a deterrent to limited aggression or as a deterrent to use of atomic weapons?

Air Defense in Forward Areas

In a limited war between adjacent forces and territories there is little or no depth available for warning and in which to intercept. The condition in the forward areas is generally fluid and the availability of large fixed warning and control radars cannot be counted upon. Finally, delivery ranges are short, hence missiles, artillery and aircraft with very limited flight time can be used. Under these circumstances the possibilities of defining a wholly effective local air or missile defense against an enemy's tactical atomic delivery capability are remote. It is about on a par with finding a way of preventing enemy artillery fire from penetrating into one's frontline formations. The only effective defense lies in destroying the enemy's atomic capability at source, and this, if and where it can be done, will ensure victory.

Vulnerability of Delivery Means

If one side could succeed in destroying the other's atomic delivery system at source it would then fall heir to a local atomic monopoly and could invade the territory of the other with

impunity and regardless of the strength of the defending forces. These latter would be systematically destroyed without risk of retaliation. The prospects of doing this, however, in a localized war are poor by virtue of the limited area of active conflict and resulting existence of sanctuaries from which the delivery force can operate.

The atomic delivery means required to support a limited war need not be deployed in the combat zone. Not only can they operate from sanctuary bases effectively but there is also precedent for this. In Korea the air striking power on both sides was based outside the area of limited war. Unlike the land combat formations, air forces and medium range missiles are by no means constrained to be along or near the front. Therefore, these are vulnerable in a limited war only if they are in the war zone, or if the contestants are willing and able to run them down outside the war zone.

The first alternative, to be decisive, would assume that one side would accept defeat before basing outside the theater. The other alternative, to pursue and attack them wherever they may be, must mean -- in this age of global range air power -- over the better part of the world. In this case the war would no longer be a limited one.

Thus:

The range of modern air power and missiles allows them to operate effectively from great distances and remote base areas.

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This permits nations engaged in limited wars to base their atomic delivery arm in areas secure from enemy attack unless the enemy is willing to risk enlarging the war.

Prospects for a Tactical Stalemate

An atomic stalemate condition has better prospects of occurring in a limited war than in total war. The aggressor has no change of successfully invading until he deals with the atomic delivery capability of the defender. Both sides can annihilate the other's forces in the combat zone but such a policy of "baby" mutual suicide accomplishes nothing in so far as the conquest of the territory is concerned.

Thus a would-be aggressor is deterred from a massive megaton attack against forces defending an area by knowing that this would lead to his forces suffering like damage, but he is deterred from selective atomic attack by the advantages conferred on the defense in this maneuver, and he is deterred from attacking the only objective which would break the stalemate -- the enemy's delivery force and weapons -- by the need to enlarge the conflict to total war in so doing. In summary:

In a war limited to a specific geographic area there is no prospect of effectively intercepting the delivery effort enroute to its target, and no prospect of destroying it at source -- where the source lies outside the area -- except by enlarging the combat area to include the delivery bases.

Since a successful advance by land forces against a defended area requires the prior destruction or neutralization of the delivery means, a stalemate or global war are the inevitable results of a limited war effort.

Importance of Prepared Defences

In the above conclusion we referred to a "defended area." By this is meant an area where ready defense forces and their atomic support are available and in or near their combat stations at the onset. The conclusion does not apply to the same extent where the act of aggression is not initially opposed. In this case the mutual atomic capabilities remain the same but the advantages conferred upon the defense by not being exposed while moving, or concentrated while attacking are lost. If the shield forces have to be built up after the onset they are as vulnerable to atomic destruction as are the aggression forces. Considering the relative effectiveness of atomic firepower in this situation, the tables are turned and, the aggressor is in reality defending the periphery of the area he wishes to conquer from invasion by the would-be defenders.

A stalemate condition, and hence effective deterrent, to a local act of aggression will occur only where there are some defending shield forces in position and ready at the onset, though these do not have to have an atomic capability of their own if they are supported by outside delivery forces - at sea or in sanctuary.

MUST ATOMIC WEAPONS BE USED

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AFXPD - LR
B/Gen. R. C. Richardson
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MUST ATOMIC WEAPONS BE USED

The majority of contemporary writers on Foreign Policy argue that any use of atomic weapons in future wars will jeopardize the survival of our civilization. They then advocate the elimination of these weapons from the battle thru disarmament, international controls, or unilateral decision to refrain from their use.

Many different arguments are given us to why governments should refrain from using nuclear weapons in future wars. They all stem, however, from the questionable, though popular, assumption that any use of the atomic weapons will lead progressively to its unrestricted use in a total war; and they all tend to deal with only the desirability of avoiding use of these weapons. They have little or nothing to say about the practical feasibility of creating an effective defense while, at the same time, retaining a choice as to whether atomic weapons would or would not be used.

While our Foreign Policy writers have had much to say about the desirability of eliminating atomic weapons, our military writers have been strangely silent as to the feasibility of such actions. A cursory examination of the characteristics of existing and planned new weapon systems suggests, in fact, that the military considers the atomic weapon to be a permanent and indispensable arm of modern forces notwithstanding the many persuasive arguments for its elimination. Under present trends in the Defense organization and equipment of the major powers, a balanced land, sea, and air capability to fight a sustained limited, or general war, without using atomic weapons will probably no longer exist in the very near future, if indeed it exists today.

It is my intention in this article to examine the reasons behind the apparent conflict between the non-atomic defense currently advocated and the trend in military capabilities. Unless these trends can be reconciled, we risk wasting money on attempts to do the impossible, simply because it seems desirable. The result would then be a compromise military capability inadequate to wage conventional war, and easily defeated in atomic war. This would be the worst possible outcome, and therefore, one which we must clearly avoid.

The key to the question of whether or not atomic weapons will be used in future large or small wars seems to rest in an analysis of whether or not control over their use is a practical possibility within the constraints imposed by the need to protect the Free World from aggressive Communism. The question of whether their use is, or is not, militarily or economically desirable -- or even whether such will threaten the survival of civilization -- is clearly academic unless we can first agree that it is

possible for major powers to wage war effectively at any level while refraining from the use of the nuclear weapons which they possess.

I believe that an analysis of the feasibility of eliminating atomic weapons from war, or of controlling their use to any worthwhile degree, will show that the real choice lies between deterring war itself or using the new weapons rather than between a war with or without their use. Those who argue to eliminate atomic warfare are in fact arguing for the elimination of war, since the partial solution they seek at present -- a return to classical conventional combat -- is wholly unrealistic and this, for reasons largely beyond political control. Let us examine the facts from a practical military point of view.

Atomic Progression

The availability and threatened use of atomic munitions, during the past 13 years, has made certain fundamental changes both in weapon systems and in military science as a whole. These changes have occurred gradually, and to some extent imperceptibly, yet their overall affect has been to slowly draw the curtain of atomic inevitability over a steadily increasing percentage of the Defense establishments of all major atomic powers.

The rate at which military science and weapon design has changed to accommodate the new development has been geared to the steady increase in quantity and diversity of atomic munitions made available by technological progress. This suggests that the evolution is far from complete. The extent of the changes made in military science have been largely limited to date by the ability of the military to understand and adjust their ideas in consonance with the full impact of the new munitions. This suggests that our conventional capability may in fact be less real and more obsolete than apparent on the surface.

The atomic curtain enveloped strategic airpower in the mid 1940's. There was no spectacular decision -- merely the routine processes of military planning, force programming, and budget development. World War II proved that strategic air systems were a major factor in modern war. In 1946, simple arithmatic proved the impracticability of building bombers in sufficient quantity and with adequate performance to even start a "hard bomb" campaign against a country as vast and remote as Russia. The cost of the strategic requirement went up in direct ratio to the size and distance of the enemy target complex; to the increase in sophistication of the delivery systems needed to penetrate modern defense, and to progressive reduction in the forward base sites as our World War II Allies reverted to

peacetime status. The need to solve these problems led to the adoption of the inter-continental jet bomber, the supercarrier, and the atomic weapon. The atomic development made it possible to afford the new vehicles by cutting quantity of force in favor of quality. Following this trend, SAC and portions of the Naval air arm, slid further and further behind the atomic curtain with each new generation of weapon systems.

Although the strategic arm became wedded to nuclear warfare in the mid-1940's, first by the inability of nations to meet the quantitative requirements for strategic bombers for conventional use, and later by design and performance changes which emphasized atomic delivery needs, the rest of the forces retained their classical capability for several more years. This was due to the time it took to invent and build nuclear weapons in types and sizes suitable for other than strategic purposes and for use in other than large strategic vehicles. As new and improved atomic devices appeared, or were anticipated, the tenacles of the atomic curtain crept around other arms and defense formations.

Since 1950 no one has seriously questioned the fact that atomic weapons would be used in a world war. By 1954, NATO had announced that any attempt to invade Europe would be met with an atomic defense. On 21 October 1954, Field Marshal Montgomery, then Deputy Supreme Commander in Europe stated in a public speech: "I want to make it absolutely clear that we at SHAPE are basing all our planning on using atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons in our defense. With us it is no longer: 'they may possibly be used.' It is very definitely: 'they will be used if we are attacked.'"

By mid-1955 there seemed to be general recognition in military circles of the inevitable use of atomic weapons in any future wars of consequence; that is, wars involving balanced and sustained participation of land, sea, and air forces such as WW II or Korea. Obviously, guerrilla warfare and police scale actions, as was Lebanon, can be dealt with without atomic weapons; however, these do not qualify for purposes of this discussion as "wars of consequence" from a military point of view, since they do not call for the sustained use of major military formations from all three services nor for the full spectrum of combat undertakings such as land bombat, counter-air, interdiction of enemy forces, and control of sea bases.

Throughout the 1950's the diversity of our nuclear arsenal continued to increase. At the upper end of the spectrum the 15 Kiloton Hiroshima bomb of 6 August 1945 grew into the 20 megaton range of weapons tested at Bikini in 1954. At the lower end of the spectrum the large and voluminous Hiroshima weapon has been miniaturized to the extent that 280 mm atomic cannon shells were deployed in NATO by 1955 and in September 1958 the AEC announced a high altitude balloon weapon test of an atomic device delivering only a "fraction of a Kiloton."

It seems clear that the atomic development will soon close the gap between massive strategic destruction and the power and selectivity of non-nuclear bombs and shells. Eventually, the military can obtain a full range of destructive power, in single packages, -- one bullet to kill a man, one bomb to kill a city. The effects of this on force requirements for war are obvious. In the past there were individual targets that could only be destroyed by many trips by many vehicles manned and supported by many people. The same targets in future wars can, in most instances, be dealt with by one trip by one vehicle, hence the need to emphasize quality and performance over quantity of forces in all arms and services.

Whether desirable or not the evolution towards normalization of atomic warfare is a historical fact. The question now is can it be reversed or even arrested. The answer would seem to depend on what motivated the evolution in the first place. If it stemmed from the mere desire on the part of soldiers, sailors and airmen to use the new weapons, this could be controlled. Again, if it stems only from the orientation of technology and resulting availability of weapons, this trend could be changed. On the other hand, if the introduction of atomic weapons into all arms and services stems from the need to be prepared to defend against possible atomic aggression, and this need in turn can only be fulfilled at the expense of a major degradation in our conventional war waging capability, then we have an entirely different situation with respect to the possibility of preventing the use of these weapons in any war. I suggest that this is now the case.

There are in fact three by-products of the need to be prepared to defend against the possibility of an atomic attack, that combine to cause all nations to abandon more and more of their conventional war waging capability until the choice will soon lie between fighting with atomic weapons, or not fighting at all, and this regardless of who starts what.

a. First, is the increasing need to emphasize ready force and quick response in atomic age defenses which in turn complicates the problem of last minute control over the use of atomic weapons.

b. Second, is the need to adopt equipment, deployments, organizations, -- in short "force postures" that will allow our forces to survive in the event of an atomic attack. This requirement conflicts with the force concentrations called for under classical principles of war and which must be realized in order to mount a successful conventional defense, and

c. Finally, the cost and complexity of the sophisticated weapon systems required to insure successful delivery of atomic firepower precludes procurement of many of these systems in sufficient quantities, and with adequate mobilization back-up, to provide an effective sustained conventional war effort.

On Quick Response versus Controlled Use

There are some characteristics of atomic warfare on which military strategists are in almost unanimous agreement. Foremost among these is the fact that a conflict fought with atomic weapons will be of comparatively short duration, and the decisive phase will start with the onset of hostilities. This stems from the fact that the destructive power required to seek a decision is "on the shelf" at the start, and we now have global range delivery systems. We no longer have to build our weapons of destruction in quantity after D-Day, and mobilize and deploy forward so as to reach our principal targets, as we did in past wars. This fact alone telescopes the conflict by eliminating the classical "holding" and build-up phases.

One effect of this change in the duration of the decisive phase of war is to place almost all the responsibility for the outcome of a conflict on ready active forces. All services now agree to this as evidenced by the emphasis they place on their peacetime strength, deployment, and alert status. No one can afford to rely on post-D-Day actions to bring any of these up to acceptable standards. By the same token this means that any weapons, which the forces may have to use, must be ready, on hand, and in the combat formations on D-Day, and hence at all times before D-Day.

Thus, the very readiness forced upon us by the existence of atomic weapons in enemy hands demands that we make the new weapons available to more and more echelons of the forces, as the enemy threat and atomic delivery itself increases. The history of the case shows the trend. Early bombs were kept in A. E. C. stockpiles; force readiness later dictated on-base dispersal; a further increase in the alert status placed on SAC forces caused them to be placed overseas and then loaded in the aircraft; and, more recently, to be carried on airborne alert. Likewise, atomic artillery and Army missile units in the field would hardly be useful without their nuclear warheads. Navy carriers and Polaris submarines can hardly be expected to return to port for their atomic bombs, mines, and missiles; and now that they are available for air defense, the interceptor pilot can hardly ask the aircraft he has identified as hostile to stand by while he flies back for his weapon.

The ability to control the use of atomic weapons in an emergency will obviously vary inversely with the extent to which various echelons physically possess them. When a successful defense against an enemy's atomic attack demands that a nation's forces have constantly, at hand, at all levels the means of retaliating in kind, it is unrealistic to assume that some elements of the forces will not initiate their use, inadvertently or otherwise.

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While those whose life is not in immediate jeopardy, can be expected to use discretion and await orders in this respect, all those engaged in active combat, and whose lives are at stake, can hardly be relied upon to meet the enemy with one hand voluntarily tied behind their back.

The initial use of any atomic device by either side, even in localized situations, would probably lead to widespread use by both sides - thus, if even one atomic anti-aircraft shell, or missile, or mine is fired the responsible nation is in the position of one who is just a "little bit" pregnant with respect to initiating atomic warfare.

The atomic munitions appear to be here to stay since we can't keep others from possessing it. As such, it poses a threat. Thus, the attacker and defender alike will always have to be ready to retaliate with atomic weapons regardless of their own intentions. This dictates the development of an atomic war capability throughout the forces. This requirement in turn, probably precludes truly effective control over the use of the weapons in the event of hostilities. I suggest that in this instance, the old saying that "the more people that know a secret, the less likely are the chances it will be kept" is valid with respect to the probability that atomic weapons will be used in an emergency. Our survival in the face of possible atomic attack demands we accept certain risks and this is one of them.

The important thing is that we don't fool ourselves with respect to the extent of control we are likely to have over the use of these weapons in war when many elements of the forces on both sides may find themselves faced with a choice of being defeated or using all weapons at hand to protect themselves.

Incompatibility with Force "Posture"

The inability to insure positive control over the use or non-use of nuclear weapons in a future emergency is not the only reason suggesting their inevitable use. The changes which must henceforth be made in the size, deployment, organization and equipment of the forces, in order to survive in an atmosphere of possible atomic war, will soon effect the ability of major powers to fight non-nuclear wars even if they could retain positive control over the decision. These changes are forced upon the Armed Forces, not by choice or economic considerations but solely by the fact that the enemy possesses an atomic capability.

The growing enemy atomic capability obliges the Free World to progressively adopt more and more measures to insure the survival of its forces, should atomic weapons be used against them. The very survival measures which must now be taken, in turn,

reduce the non-atomic capability to a point where Free World forces would probably be obliged to initiate the use of the weapons to oppose effectively any major act of aggression. The converse is also true with respect to the use of atomic weapons by enemy forces, although having started with a larger force structure than NATO the Communist group can afford to allow more overlap in their conversion from a non-nuclear to a nuclear posture and will thus retain a greater conventional war waging capacity than the U.S. for a slightly longer period of time.

Up until recently, the relatively limited enemy atomic capability did not pose a threat to the whole panoply of military targets. When atomic stocks were limited, both sides could safely be counted on to budget the weapons they possessed, reserving them for targets of a primary or decisive nature. As long as this condition existed, it was possible to choose between conventional and atomic war since large segments of the forces could count on immunity from atomic attack even in a nuclear war. The existence of the nuclear weapons had not as yet effected our conventional capability; atomic bombs were an addition to the Allied arsenal, not an essential component thereof.

As nuclear stocks in the hands of potential enemies increase and we approach an era of atomic plenty, two things occur:

- First, more and more elements of our military power - land forces, depots, communications, etc. - must face up to the possibility of coming under atomic attack. Major targets will no longer be the sole recipients of atomic attack.

- Second, combatant levels which heretofore could not aspire to the use of "priceless strategic weapons" can now begin to study and experiment with the atom in relation to their particular roles.

The very existence of this atomic threat to Allied defenses must lead to the adoption of postures - organizations, tactics, dispersion, and weapon systems - that will give us a reasonable chance of surviving should the enemy choose to exploit his capability. Failure to readjust all potential targets so that they can absorb atomic attack would be criminally negligent. Indeed such negligence would attract war by offering the enemy the prospect of quick victory.

This brings us to the inevitable fact that a future major war must now be atomic in nature, since even the minimum postures essential to the ability to absorb and survive atomic attack are incompatible, in many if not most instances, with the retention of a

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conventional capability. The very dispersion, mobility, concealment, and freedom from heavy logistic "tail", and from fixed installations, which atomic survival dictates are the antithesis of mass, force concentration, and quantitative firepower employed in conventional war.

The military is thus faced with a dilemma To insure survival in event of atomic attack - a survival which if nothing else is necessary for its deferrent effect - there must be a progressive evolution to an atomic posture. This in turn leads to the inevitable use of such weapons when and where these postures cannot be reconciled with retaining a conventional capability It is clear that when the advent of nuclear weapons imposes upon any force, arm, or weapon system a posture which parts company from that required to fight without the new weapons, there is no alternative, if war comes, but to engage in nuclear operations or accept defeat

Faced with these alternatives, we are again not free to choose whether or not we will fight with atomic weapons if we have to fight Now the question for decision is how long we can afford, or even risk, retaining a progressively decreasing conventional capability, good only for limited use, in face of an increasing and more diversified atomic threat

The Quantity Factor

Finally, if one remains of the opinion that a conventional war capability can be retained in modern Defense establishments, and that these can, in addition, be adequately prepared to respond atomically, and to absorb an atomic attack and survive, there remains the question of quantity of weapons and forces available to prosecute a conventional war of attrition

Delivery systems, that is airplanes, guns, missiles, ships, etc., reflect the characteristics of the munitions they are primarily designed to carry There is a relationship between performance, quantity, and results achievable that cannot be ignored Expensive, complex, and sophisticated delivery systems can only be justified if the firepower they can deliver warrants the cost of the effort The greater the destruction we can achieve with one vehicle or missile, the less such vehicles we need, and hence the more money and effort we can afford to allocate toward performance and sophistication in lieu of on quantity

The advent of atomic, and later thermonuclear munitions allowed the atomic powers to seek optimum performance of delivery systems -- but at the expense of quantity and hence staying power in combat. It is common knowledge that no serious effort was

made to develop the ICBM until the scientists could promise a multimegaton warhead The use of multimillion dollar vehicles to deliver a few tons of TNT is both militarily and economically impractical Thus, the use of weapon systems optimized for atomic conflict, a great cost, to deliver small conventional war type payloads is counter productive in that the results attainable do not warrant the cost of likely losses.

Although the above argument is quite clear when it comes to using ICBM's with non-nuclear warheads, it is less clear though equally applicable, to all modern ships, fighters, bombers, and tactical missiles. The Army's Honest John, at the lowest end of the missile spectrum, is nevertheless designed primarily and justified as an atomic delivery vehicle While Century Series tactical aircraft still have the capability to deliver hard bombs no effort has been made in the last few years to develop and pay for these in the quantities required if they were to be used in sustained conventional combat

For lack of quantity, either in hand, in storage, or quickly obtainable by emergency production, sustained conventional operations do not appear practical in the future As a result, the military has become more and more of a "short war" force. Increased reliance on ready forces, and improved performance geared to atomic warfare, has been at the expense of quantity and mobilization capability. Here again a compromise seems impossible, even if we wanted to.

Even today, the atomic curtain has advanced across the whole range of our forces to the extent that, except in the case of a show of force or police action, the success of any attempt to fight conventionally is questionable on the basis of staying power alone. A few days after the onset of any conventional fight the Chief of Staff, Air Force, CNO, or Chief of Staff, Army, would have to point out to the President that, even at the very low and reasonable loss rates being sustained, he would soon lack the capability to do his primary general war mission, should the conventional conflict suddenly expand. The resulting choice is to use the delivery systems with the atomic warheads and concepts for which they were designed, or lose our capacity to defend the country if the limited conventional war should turn into a major conflict.

The Current Situation

The record is clear. The major powers have gradually evolved into an atomic or nothing situation with most of their military capability. The Russian is no doubt going through the same evolution, though at a somewhat different rate since having started later and with a larger conventional base he can keep a greater potential for non-nuclear warfare somewhat longer than the Free World has been able to do. We now seem to be

in a "gap" period wherein we have largely passed through the atomic curtain and the Soviet hasn't quite as yet. This difference seems to be at the root of much of the contemporary arguments favoring the development of a capability to fight at least major limited wars without using atomic weapons. None of these arguments, however, tell us how to resolve the above basic causes of our evolution towards atomic warfare.

When a new development runs contrary to what many people would prefer, there is a tendency at first to close one's eyes to the facts, and later to argue that since it is not desirable we can somehow prevent it from happening even if it is clearly inevitable. This appears to be the case with respect to the advent of nuclear weapons and their use in various types of conflicts. As a result we tend to adopt policies and force programs, and even play at brinkmanship, based on what we wish the facts were, rather than on the realities of the situation. Some have even been led to argue that a conventional war capability, even in NATO, should be maintained. In these arguments desirability is stressed, but little or nothing is said about the practical feasibility of retaining the freedom of choice in the matter. The military have not argued feasibility in reply to those who seek nuclear disarmament on grounds of desirability, to avoid being accused of wanting to exploit the new weapons. There are also other reasons.

a. First, is the lack of experience in atomic warfare, coupled with a proper reticence on the part of the military when it comes to complicating the already complex political and foreign policy problems by insisting that hard facts be faced.

b. Second, current efforts to ban nuclear tests, fear of the long-term effects of fall-out from tests or from war, and more particularly resistance in some military circles to the force reductions that could result from unequivocal acceptance of the nuclear munition, have prompted a final effort to turn the clock back and return to classical wars of attrition for all plans short of a new world war.

c. And lastly, soldiers have historically started each new war with essentially the same tactics, organizations, and doctrines with which they successfully concluded the last one. Changes in these areas are hard to come by in peacetime. The attachment of senior officers to their past successes, the inability to try out new ideas under actual combat conditions, and the increasing resistance to change of "managerial efficiency" all tend to block progress, in varying degrees. In addition, the military are far from agreement among themselves on all the implications of the new atomic development, let alone the changes that should be made to adapt to these.

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If the advent of atomic munitions effected only the conduct of military operations in war, the present situation would not be so serious. Professional tacticians on both sides would eventually sort out the problem. Unfortunately, this is not the case. In the present world atmosphere of protracted conflict between the free and Communist nations, relative military capabilities at any time, and the likely consequence of engaging in active warfare, have a tremendous impact on foreign policy. The political leaders can only do their job properly if the military gives them sound guidance on these matters. Thus, the survival of the Free World may well depend on how well we in the military understand and exploit in peacetime the effects of the new weapons and the accompanying changes in military technology.

Both the military capability and the consequences of its use depend on two things: the weapons available and the tactics and strategies with which they are applied. There can only be one optimum combination in any given time period. In practice it is rarely achieved, since the military capability is invariably somewhat degraded by poor planning, inexperience, and attachment to obsolete concepts. In addition, there is an increasing tendency to place political constraints on the full exploitation of new weapons and strategies. Where these constraints stem from a lack of understanding of the military factors they can be disastrous not only to the outcome of a war, should it occur, but also to the effectiveness of measures taken to deter war.

The importance of the military considerations in our foreign policy, the obvious changes taking place almost daily in military hardware due to technological progress, and the apparent difficulty in obtaining unanimous agreement among the services as to the impact of these changes on the nature and consequences of war, have acted as an invitation to many amateur strategists to try and fill the "gap." The result is all too frequently a shotgun wedding between new weapons and old concepts, tactics, and doctrines. The machine gun is, in effect, added to both sides of a battle between Roman phalankes, exposed in close order formation, and conclusions are drawn as to the outcome.

Those who are not trained in the art of war, and who have none of the inhibitions of actual experience in war, are increasingly free with their views as to the effects of the atomic development on tactics, strategy and international power relationships. They are also inclined to look upon the atomic weapon only as a means of multiplying the destructive capabilities of the arms, and military formations with which they are familiar. As such they still seem to believe that the use of nuclear weapons in future wars can be decided upon in light of the military and political considerations prevalent at the time.

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This leads to a tendency to underestimate both the inevitable nature of atomic warfare and the extent of the changes it portends in all matters military. Its impact on foreign policy is now recognized more clearly than its impact on war. This is logical since we have had to conduct foreign policy in the shadow of nuclear war since 1946. Our experience in nuclear warfare during the same period has been limited to planning and maneuver. As a result the nature of atomic war, and its consequences are frequently defined more in terms of what seems politically desirable rather than in terms of what will occur under actual combat conditions.

This condition is dangerous to the extent that it can lead to political and foreign policy actions, in peace or war, based upon fallacious ideas of what the military can and cannot do. We tend to believe we can do what our foreign policy suggests as desirable, particularly where this seems reasonable in light of past experience. The outstanding current example of this tendency is the assumption in many contemporary writings that we can, or should, avoid using nuclear weapons in future conflicts where this appears desirable. The authors in nearly every case discuss the reasons why we, or the Soviet, should not use these weapons but seldom do they consider the feasibility, from a practical military point of view, of retaining freedom of choice in this matter.

The certain use of atomic weapons in any future wars of consequence stems primarily from the diversified nature and the extent to which they are gradually permeating all echelons of the nations armed forces. Due to the fact that early atomic weapons were the sole province of strategic air force for several years they are still looked upon as a separate or specialized weapon system rather than simply a more potent form of explosive -- which in fact they are.

From the point of view of "control" there is a tremendous difference between a weapon system and an improved explosive. A weapon system is a clearly definable component of one's armament. It is one specific link in the chain or part of the whole. As such its withdrawal calls at most for a substitution in the part affected to maintain a suitably balanced force. Many wars, such as Korea can be fought without using such weapons systems as strategic Air Forces, gas or biological agents, submarines, etc. But, is it conceivable to fight any type of war without gunpowder, gasoline, or food?

Future atomic wars are not wars in which the atomic bomb is added to the conventional weapons in use. They are wars in which the explosive agent, previously essential to all types of weapons, has been increased on strength and effectiveness wherever this is found

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practical or useful. To withdraw the atomic explosive involves not the change of one link in the chain but rather removing a vital element of every link or weapon system. We can envision amputating an arm and substituting an artificial one, but can we withdraw the blood from one's veins, and still exist or even substitute an alternative to exist? When the full potential of atomic explosives are exploited they will appear throughout the body military." A return to the conventional explosive at this time is inconceivable.

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(17) National Defense Planning Problems (Speech)

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Planning Problems (Speech)

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NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANNING PROBLEMS

PRESENT AND FUTURE

SPEECH BY BRIG. GENERAL R. C. RICHARDSON, USAF

TO THE

WESTERN STATES CONFERENCE, AFA

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

APRIL 8, 1961

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INTRODUCTION

Gentlemen:

I am sure that most of you are aware by now of the reorientation of our national security policies that was indicated in the budget message by President Kennedy. This reorientation is clearly a step towards improving the U.S. defense posture. As you undoubtedly noted, while it maintained a standard strategic general war capability, the President's proposal was also directed at augmenting our capability in those areas which some deemed previously negligent -- such as our capability for guerrilla warfare, improved command and control, and survivability of major weapon systems.

I am sure that many of you wonder why it is that such obviously logical changes in defense concepts and plans are subject to so much discussion in the press, and in some cases seem to be controversial. One would think that essential adjustments to our security policies and concepts could be made on a continuing basis and as a matter of routine defense activity. Unfortunately this is not the case for reasons which I will try to explain this morning.

Any analysis of National security policies and the problems associated with changing these calls for an understanding of the relationship that exists between evolving military technology, economic and political considerations, inflationary pressures, and the cost of weapon systems.

New security policies must be evolved in an environment of changing economic and political considerations, changing weaponry, and generally increasing costs as each new system takes over from its predecessors. There is no easy solution to the problem of adjusting to technology. In addition there is little or no resistance to change in weapons or improved capabilities even though this be at the expense of quantity. In fact, such change is actually encouraged by the military services on both sides of the iron curtain. There is, however, interaction between the quartet of weapons, costs, concepts and commitments. It is in this interaction that the greatest potential will be found for a breakthrough in solving the problem of providing for the many diversified security requirements thrust upon us by the protracted struggle, and doing this within the resources that we can realistically commit to these purposes on a sustained basis in peacetime.

On Changing Weaponry or "Hardware"

First, let me make a few comments on the over-riding problem of "Changing Weaponry or Hardware."

Beginning with the great impetus given to military research and development in World War II, military hardware has increased in both cost and performance at an exponential rate. The relative increase in cost, however, of each new generation of weapons, whose purpose generally has been to

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take over the role or activity of an earlier weapon system, has perhaps outdistanced the increase in performance. We cannot say, therefore, that the military capability of each new weapon system has increased in direct ratio to its increase in cost.

The requirement for improved weapon performance has in part been a product of unanticipated technological break-throughs in the overall revolution in weaponry, but also, and perhaps more significant, by the constant need to keep abreast of a changing Soviet threat. For the past 15 years, both the U.S. and USSR have been engaged in an effort wherein each family of weapon systems seeks to overpower either its offensive or defensive enemy counterparts.

The development of weapons has also been accentuated by the manifold increase in military responsibilities which range from additional international commitments to new weapon concepts such as space and BMEWS. These new commitments have been generally added to existing military requirements, such as the DEW LINE, and the NATO defense.

Contributing to this "snowballing" of requirements for military hardware has been not only the lead time required for the weapons themselves but also the lead time for their elaborate and increasingly expensive support structures which are not always suited to the replacing generation of weapons. For example, a "forward" base structure built at great expense to support aircraft is not equally adaptable to the support of newly deployed missile units.

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We have noted that technological progress and progress and Soviet competition have contributed to a constant turnover in weapon systems. The increased sophistication and performance of new systems has also been marked by a great increase in the costs per unit or weapon. One recent study suggested that increasingly the statement of modern force requirements and their dollar costs are so great that our choice seems either to be death by enemy explosion or economic self-destruction.

In practice we would in fact be faced with this dire choice were it not for the fact that our defense concepts must be recognized as a variable as well as weaponry, costs, and quantity of forces and systems. Thus a major, or sustained minor, change in any one of these factors eventually must cause a readjustment in the other. Since technology is giving us new weapons with spiralling costs, we will start our analysis with some estimates as to the-pressures generated by the economic factor and political demands against resources likely to be available. My goal here is to try and estimate what may be available to the military planners in terms of increased or decreased resources during the next decade.

Economic/Political Considerations

As a basis for this part of my discussion, I have used the report by the Committee for Economic Development headed by the noted economist from Harvard, Otto Eckstein. The major

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political and economic factors that will limit the extent of military outlay in the foreseable future can be summarized as follows.

First, the gross national product. The Committee uses as a basis for their projection a 3% growth factor. This factor is based on historical data and at the same time is one which they felt would be feasible without inflation. This gives us as a point of departure the 1961 GNP of 508 billion and a projection to approximately 680 billion by 1970.

Our second guidepost is the federal revenue Working from this GNP projection one derives as a planning factor an estimated total revenue Using these same estimates coupled with those prepared by the Treasury in the 1960 budget we arrive at a figure of approximately 120 billion available for total government expense in the 1970/71 period.

Third, let us look at the political and economic pressures which are brought to bear on this total revenue.

Using the Committee for Economic Development's report and various studies by government agencies we can reach a tentative conclusion that the pressures of international affairs and domestic affairs will not diminish to any sizeable degree in the next ten years.

Here a note of caution is added. Not all programs were assumed by the Committee to increase. Our projections here are intended to be net -- not increases in all specific programs.

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International affairs today take approximately 1.9 billion. The report forecast that this will increase inevitably as we strive to deal with the underdeveloped area problems of the next decade.

Commerce, housing and space technology will also generate pressures for an increasing share of our total revenue because of urban development, road construction and improving the general welfare and the low rent housing considerations.

Agriculture, which is certainly familiar to you people here in the West, is forecast to cost a good deal more in the years ahead.

Natural resources -- also a crucial consideration here in Nevada and in the West -- may very well develop because of the requirement for dams, soil conservation and the like.

The development of health, education and welfare, now approximately 3 billion, will also increase though how much depend upon how the programs are funded.

The Veterans Administration, as the World War II Veterans start to get into the '50/60 age bracket will certainly go above the 5.2 billion figure of today.

Interest on the debt is fixed in the neighborhood of 8.5 billion. Some rise may occur here if the Treasury runs into some refunding problems of higher interest rates.

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Detail dollar estimates on all these areas for the 1960's are given in Dr. Ecksteins Report. What we are interested in however is what's left for defense. Now if we add to the non-military demands military assistance which may shift from military aid to economic and technical assistance and the application of atomic energy for useful and peaceful means, this brings the military planner to a figure in the neighborhood of 53 to 55 billion that potentially could be made available for Defense.

In taking 53 to 55 Billion as a planning figure for defense spending by 1970/71 we must accept three assumptions. First, that taxes will not go up to any great extent; Second, that productivity, will not exceed a 3% growth rate; and lastly on the other side of the ledger, that all revenue not absorbed by the other government needs discussed will in fact be available for defense - none in other words will go to raising the standard of living. Obviously, major changes in these assumptions would upset our calculations but only as to the extent to which the economic pressures factor will cause changes in concepts for defense.

Lets now examine a second pressure area internal to defense; the increase in the demands of the more costly weapons, R&D, administration, and operations and maintenance on the elusive defense dollar.

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Overhead Costs

The increased sophistication and performance of new systems has also been marked by a great increase in the costs per unit or weapon. Thus, concurrently with the political and economic pressures, we must also consider the increased costs of R&D, personnel, and defense systems, all affecting the extent of our "ability to deliver," the final factor in our analysis.

Turning first to R&D outlays, one of the major elements in the rising costs of hardware has been the "revolution" in the research, development, and test performance areas. The overall R&D effort has, in fact, been a major national undertaking. AEC R&D expenditures, for instance, have risen from $275 million in 1954 to over $825 million in 1960. Total government expenditures for R&D have risen in a similar fashion, totaling less than $1 billion in 1954 and now reaching more than $6 billion annually.

Production costs for almost every new weapon system have increased due to the increased complexity of high performance aircraft/missiles. The cost of the aircraft transparency of the F-80, F-86, B-47 types runs in the neighborhood of $5 per square foot, but the B-58/X-15 type windshield costs qpproximately 30 times that.

The cost of operating and maintaining new systems has also increased. It costs $500 per hour to fly a B-47. But the modern B-52 costs $1300 per hour to fly. This trend in operations

and modification costs of defense has also been encountered in most other areas such as Defense Department communications and electronics systems.

The cost of current bombers is 1.5 to 2 times that of their immediate predecessor. The cost of the next generation of bombers will be double that of the current bombers, or 3 to 4 times those of 1950. In the missile field, research and development have reached a multi-billion dollar figure, and the re-equipping of all types of forces with missiles will be even more expensive.

Since the end of the Korean War, military manpower strengths have been steadily reduced. However, the PERSONNEL COSTS of maintaining a force of 2.3 million men in 1960 are about the same as the Korean period personnel expenditures. Concurrently, the average wages of the "blue collar" civilian employees of the Defense Department have steadily increased, even though the total number of such employees has also been reduced.

The retired pay of military personnel is now less than $1 billion annually. However, within a few years when the retirement rolls are increased by the men who entered the Armed Forces in World War II, it is estimated that our annual retirement costs may well exceed $3 billion. Likewise, the costs of maintaining bases and supplying other types of support have increased steadily.

Ability to Absorb Attack

Another shift in defense spending is taking place. The nature of the changing strategic threat to the United States has resulted in more and more funding allocations whose purpose is the Ability to Absorb Attack. This has required us to emphasize "hardening" to increase survivability. (e.g., SAGE Centers and ICBM sites). The airborne alert and base dispersal programs are based on the need to retain a retaliatory capacity should we be attacked. Many support items are being stockpiled. Much of the expansion of funds in the electronics-communications area has been based on the necessity for assuring communications should an attack be made against the United States.

Ability to Deliver Attack.

Continuing our analysis, it is important to consider what has happened to the costs of the weapon systems which compose our Ability to Deliver Attack in retaliation. In USAF fighter aircraft, we have watched the inventory change from F-80's at $100,000 each, through F-84's at $300,000, through F-100's at $750,000, to F-105's at twice the cost of the F-100. The atomic submarine costs 20 times its World War II prototype for just the vehicle - not including its POLARIS missiles. The aircraft carrier since Korea has risen from approximately $100 million (excluding the costs of crews, aircraft, and munitions) to $500 million. The increasing cost of missiles further squeezes funds available for the "Ability to Deliver Attack."

As a result, strategic plans have been modified and the number of active units has been decreased. To be sure, much of this quantitative decrease has been compensated for by an increase in capability, but there is some question as to whether the compensation has been sufficient.

Inflationary Pressures.

Since the Korean War, the monies allocated to defense have tended to remain in the neighborhood of 40 ~~millions~~ billions of dollars. At the end of the Korean War we were allocating approximately 12 per cent of the GNP to defense expenditures; by 1958, this allocation had fallen to 9.0 per cent.

In other words, the percentage of the Gross National Product allocated to defense has tended to decrease over the last few years. The real impact upon defense activities has been magnified further by the concurrent inflationary trend which has resulted in the defense establishment receiving successive allocations of dollars with less purchasing power.

The Consistency in Military Commitments

Against this trend we find that our peacetime military commitments have increased. We are now obligated to support a number of multi-national security arrangements, such as NATO, CENTO, SEATO, OAS, and ANZUS, as well as a number of bilateral security pacts, such as those with Canada, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. In addition we have to maintain our Continental Defense Posture and sustain our strategic war fighting capabilities.

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The situation that results from the conflict between the consistency in jobs to be done and decrease in funds available to buy the military tools to do these is what we in Air Force planning call the "Defense Cost Squeeze."

When it occurs, the pressures for more and more money grow more intense within and without the Defense establishment, with competing claimants representing almost every functional area and conceptual group. Since eventually some adjustment has to occur, lets see what generally happens.

Defense Resources

The cost squeeze cannot be solved by merely increasing defense budgets to meet the use in cost and shift in emphasis I have described. As we assess the future, it appears that any sizeable increase in defense expenditures would require a reappraisal of U.S. economic and political views on tax rates, the size of the national debt, and other considerations. Although some increase in the future can be expected, past experience shows that it is unrealistic to assume that overall defense expenditures will be greatly increased during times of peace, especially to the extent necessary to cope with rising costs of new weapons and other defense factors. While some temporary increases will no doubt occur, these cannot satisfy the majority of claimants over the Long Term. To be sure, some of the more difficult funding decisions would be postponed, but it appears that within several years they would have to be made.

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Normal Adjustment to the Problem

Looking at normal adjustments to the problem, we can say that there are several courses of action.

a. Plan, program, and budget, better in-house.

b. Eliminate "waste" and "duplication."

c. Reduce stockpiles, "non-essential" programs, etc.

d. Stretch out procurement.

e. Cut research, development and test evaluation (RDT&E).

f. Re-evaluate "uncommitted" forces.

g. Finally, accept major changes in concepts and/or commitments.

Better planning, programming, and budgeting must be accomplished by military planners. Heavy emphasis must be placed on these factors and better techniques and procedures must be developed. This area is one in which I hope results will be forthcoming. Internal improvements can result in substantial dollar savings and these improvements must be made.

Elimination of military waste and duplication is a continuing process, and certainly is one that contributes to a solution of the problem but not in the Long Term.

The reduction of stockpiles and non-essential programs is complicated by differences in the views as to the proper size of the mobilization base. Do we need a 30-day supply or a 120-day supply? To what degree will we depend on non-nuclear weapons? These problems must be dealt with before this course of action can help us materially in the 1960's.

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We have tried stretching out procurement, but the recovery of dollars becomes very small. Cutting RDT&E, for example on the F-108's, is like selling your insurance to keep the Cadillac going. In the long run, you really suffer.

Re-evaluation of uncommitted forces such as Air/Sea Rescue and ships on the DEW Line contribute very little to dollar savings and is only a temporary solution.

In the final analysis, the solution seems inevitably to lie in changing concepts and/or commitments.

When we have tried all other devices to meet the cost squeeze inevitably imposed upon us, like death and taxes, by the forward march of technology we then have to face up in the military to changing the last remaining variable, our concepts. In brief we must figure out new ways of doing the defense jobs that have to be done -- ways that balance out the increased cost and capability of the products of our technology with the quantity and economic factors.

On Changing Concepts

Let me now address myself to this all-important question.

Why, in the final analysis, does the solution appear to be one of changing concepts? This is by far the most difficult variable to grasp. Weapons and dollars are tangible and can be readily understood; concepts are evasive and oftentimes are not easily understood.

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First, I think we must be quite clear as to what we are talking about when we refer to concepts. I am using the term in this presentation in the broadest possible sense. In other words, there are two factors to the military establishment, the hardware and how one uses it, and concepts or "software."

For lack of a better term, I am grouping all aspects of how one uses hardware, in other words, "software", under the title "concept."

The relationship that exists at any given time between military hardware, its cost, and the concepts for its employment will determine to a large extent the effectiveness and the defense posture.

Most of the errors in long-range plans and programs can be traced, in retrospect, to failure to properly equate hardware, costs and concepts, in time and space, as a result of erroneous estimates as to what extent of change is needed in the concept element to obtain an optimum combination.

This occurs, for instance, wherever we find ourselves planning to use WW III weapons in accordance with WW II tactics and strategies, when we build general war forces designed for long wars of attrition, when we envision only short atomic conflicts, or when we assume that the targets adopted for strategic bombing will also be the optimum system for space delivery vehicles to attack.

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Both the US and USSR have allocated a tremendous amount of money and manpower to research and development of weapon systems in the past 20 years. The same cannot be said to be true of research and development in conceptual areas, or in how these systems may be used. In fact, it seems quite clear that in the area of concepts and all that goes with it (tactics, doctrine, and organization), the research and development effort has been limited to a very few people who have had a very narrow audience and very limited resources. Compare this shortage in conceptual R&D effort to the thousands of technicians in industry and in the materiel establishments of the services who are working - full time - on improving military hardware.

When we reflect upon military history, it seems to have been easier to change military hardware than military ideas and organizations. For example, the last U. S. cavalry charge was purportedly in the Spanish-American War; yet the cavalry was not disbanded by the United States until we were in World War II and 41 years later. Concepts, force requirements, and organizations have not kept abreast of technology.

Hardware is a relatively predictable factor by comparison to concepts. The new weapons we can have at any point in time depend principally on the rate of technological progress. The rate can change, depending on the funding given R&D, but is subject to fairly accurate projections insofar as general weapon types and performance are concerned.

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Changes in concepts, on the other hand, are not nearly so easy to predict or adopt. While often triggered by changes in hardware, they normally orginate in assumptions and opinions rather than in technical data. There are strong factors that resist conceptual change. Let us examine several of the most common pressures.

A significant contributor to arresting conceptual change has been the relatively slow rate of modernization of peacetime military forces. There have been long periods in which the weapons of the armed services have been heterogenous mixtures of the old and the new. Senior officers who fought successfully with the old weapons never see them dropped completely from the inventory. Organizational and conceptual schemes developed from the preceding war appear to remain valid.

Peacetime managerial systems at times contribute to the institutionalization - through "administrative improvements" - of existing organizations and procedures. The combination of old weapons, war experience, proven organizations and concepts, management techniques, and efficiency procedures all contribute to the creation of "conceptual lags."

The net result of the inequality that exists as between the evolutionary tendency of weapons development versus that of the concepts under which we use them is to generate a cycle in which military hardware changes while concepts tend to remain

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constant. This creates a growing "gap" between weaponry and our ideas of how to employ the weapons. The "gap" in turn generates economic and political pressures which eventually overcome the resistence to conceptual change that I have already discussed. When this occurs in peacetime an "agonizing reappraisal" occurs, one such as the "New Look" of 1953 - concepts are brought back into phase with the new weapon capability and the cycle starts over again.

Thus we find that with the introduction of new weapons at an ever-increasing rate one of three things must occur:

- defense expenditures must go up, or
- quantity of weapons and forces must be decreased by developing new concepts, or
- commitments have to be decreased.

Let me cite some examples of how this has happened in the past and what appears to be a rational course of action for the future.

The First Example: deals with the New Look of 1953. Cost of weapons were increasing, funds available remained constant, our commitments remained constant, and hence we had to change our concepts to a nuclear posture. We were able to change concepts then by fully exploiting a hitherto unused capability - the atomic weapon. Unfortunately, this kind of dramatic new capability is not ordinarily available to us.

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The Second Case: Let's examine the history of NATO defense planning. In the early years of NATO, traditional concepts of land, sea and air called for the containment of the enemy military capability by the equal quantity of allied troops or mass. The traditionalists prevailed until the Lisbon Conference of 1952, when a nuclear defense concept was adopted. The principal motivating force in this conceptual change was probably not so much military advice as it may have been the obvious reluctance of the member states to fund a non-nuclear defense. Political and economical pressures seem to have forced the change to reliance on nuclear weapons concepts although the latter had been available for 7 years. The alternative to accepting the savings inherent in the use of atomic weapons was the possible collapse of the Alliance.

A Third Case: Let me call this "graduated deterrence." If one favors a policy of graduated deterrence, he is still faced with increasing cost of weapons. He is also faced with increased commitments. If concepts remain the same this must lead to a tremendous outlay of additional funds, which in our model will not be available in the magnitude that is required to sustain such a trend.

A Fourth Case: The present trend. The present trend is that, although the cost of weapons is increasing and total funds available for Defense are increasing approximately $1 billion per year, a change in concepts is still required to offset the squeeze on funds.

Before leaving this point, there is a fifth example. This one is the common view which says: "Cost of weapons are going to increase, you can't have any money, you can't change your commitments, and you needn't change your concepts, so just carry on and do your job." This approach needs no comment to demonstrate its impracticability.

When economic and political considerations limit the amount of funds that the military can obtain for national defense, the military has to choose between implementing its classical concepts, with less material and hence forces -- a course of action which is invariably interpreted as a reduction in the military power of the nation concerned -- or developing new concepts that require fewer forces.

Obviously, if military leaders state they require a given amount of force to accomplish certain tasks and the economic and political elements deny them the funds to produce these forces, the logical conclusion is that the defense capability has been reduced. This seems to be true regardless of any actual improvements arising from the introduction of new weapons.

So long as technological advances continue, the above pressures will be felt constantly. In each country, when the budget has reached a ceiling for the time period concerned, or when the military has absorbed all the reductions in quantity that they can rationalize without admitting a major degradation in national defense, then a reappraisal of concepts in light of the new equipment becomes inevitable.

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At this point, I would like to pause and discuss a suggestion frequently made that we should meet this rising cost trend by producing "cheap resistance" in order to continue those functions and activities which do not require the more exotic materiel. This particular suggestion when used in terms of military assistance is referred to as "simple weapons for simple people or simple tasks". While this idea is theoretically interesting, it does not appear to be very practical. In the first place, the people who are recipients of these weapons do not consider themselves as simple people. They want the best, as does everyone else. On the other hand, those who have to undertake these "simple" tasks tend to complicate the tasks and also want equipment to carry out their job that is at least as good and as sophisticated as the equipment used by those who are engaged in more vital activities.

I think the classic example of this is a recent U.S. industrial effort to produce a relatively simple and useful modern fighter for NATO. Theoretically, it was designed to be a tailored weapon at minimum cost to achieve a desired task. In practice, what happened? The airplane concerned priced out at about the same as the F-100, which was certainly not designed for economy or specialized use.

Relationship of Change Between Hardware and Concepts:

Now that we are quite clear on the fact that hardware evolves steadily and change is encouraged, and that concepts

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change with difficulty, we might examine the relationship between the two since World War I.

First you will note that the cycle has produced periods of relative consistency in concepts and security policies. These can be identified by some of their major characteristics.

During the era between World War I and World War II our national security policy was one of relative isolationism, and our defenses relied principally upon small expandable forces designed to act as a nucleus for wartime mobilization. During the era shortly following World War II, our national security policy was changed to recognize the need for alliances and overseas deployment. Our defenses relied primarily on a ready and balanced land, sea and air capability. In the nuclear/bomber era that followed the "New Look", we again saw a change in security policies. The need for ready forces continued, but for our allies as well. Emphasis was placed on the U.S. strategic atomic capability. Our global defenses in this period were based on the concept of the "Sword and Shield."

Had you asked military planners of this period to develop a projection of force requirements for industrial production in 1965, the Army would have projected the balanced force concept with its 24 Army divisions. Yet two years later, the Army was demobilizing to 14 divisions. Likewise, in the mid 1950's, the Air Force would have told industry to plan

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aircraft production for about 137 wings. There are now fewer than a hundred wings programmed. This sort of example suggests that long-range security planning has got to come to grips with conceptual discontinuities or changes if it is to serve a useful purpose. The problem is, therefore, what causes these changes or reappraisals and when are they likely to occur?

On Future Planning

If we understand the above relationships and the factors that lead to periodic reappraisal of concepts and doctrines, not only can we exercise some control over the extent and nature of the changes, but we can anticipate these in our long-range plans and force programs.

Conversely, if we continued to resist these changes, and plan on the basis that our current concepts, doctrines, and force levels will remain valid, we can expect waste, confusion, and constant short-term readjustment of programs to the detriment of a sound defense posture and security policy.

Adjustments in concepts to take full advantage of technological progress is the "key" to having modern weapons with an effective defense at an acceptable cost.

Conversely, adding new weapons to classical concepts, or going back to older concepts, as is the tendency on the part of many, leads to more and more expenditures for a less and less effective defense.

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Thus, an understanding of the role that changes in concepts -- the method of waging war -- play in the cost and effectiveness of a defense effort in any time-frame goes a long way toward explaining many of the current controversies over the adequacy of our defense effort. Specifically:

- Those who wish to add the new weapons to classical methods of waging war will always claim the current effort to be inadequate, since rising costs have resulted in a steady quantitative reduction of forces contrary to the classical idea of mass.

- Those who understand the need to change concepts along with the advent of new weapons accept the New Look force reductions as reasonable and proper in light of the changes in the nature of war as they see it, and can even foresee more reductions.

In assessing the next 10 to 15 years, the question is not whether additional "New Looks" will be appropriate, but rather whether or not in this era of protracted conflict we can again tolerate their provocation either by war or politico-economic factors. Weapons are changing so rapidly that to wait for another Pearl Harbor may be to confess defeat or annihilation. The military community must somehow discard its traditionalist mantle for a cloak of innovation and intellectual objectiveness.

This new need to make radical changes in our ideas of how to use our weapons in peacetime, without test in war and of how to develop even newer weapons in the greatest military challenge the free world has ever faced. The capability of future weapons may be so dramatically different from any

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existing weapon that any attempt to wed the future with today's established doctrine may be pre-ordained to the failure of both. The combat troops of space may be miniaturized digital computers!

One approach to resolving this dilemma is to analyze the conceptual gaps of the last decade wherein weapons development has so far outdistanced concepts and military organizations that a major adjustment has had to be made. Through an analysis of such periods and of the junctures where new concepts were adopted, we may be able to identify some of the "sign posts" which indicate when a new conceptual "gap-o-sis" is developing.

In other words, I suggest that our long-range security planning must henceforth contain a large "change" factor if it is to be realistic. Certain things are going to take place whether we like it or not. Other possibilities can be influenced only to a minor degree in the near, and in some cases, the distant future.

Long-range national security planners are like ants riding a log down the river. If they all paddle on one side they may steer the log towards one shore or the other. No amount of effort, however, will push the log back upstream very far nor can they beach it and take it to an objective inland even though both of these destinations are theoretically attractive.

New concepts and plans are based solely on pure requirements. That is desirability alone - can lead to costly programs that fail when caught up in the cost squeeze. Our own 137 wing program of the mid 50's is an excellent example. Although a valid goal it was outside the economic banks of our river of time. As we learn more about the art of long range planning, and consider achievability as well as desirability when launching policies we can hope that change and conflict over defense strategies will disappear as long range stable programs, geared to the economic and technological facts of life emerge.

Meanwhile, as an optimistic note, I propose a toast: "confusion to all our enemies also! !"

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DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC SYSTEMS OUTSIDE
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 7 DEC 1960

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7 December 1960

ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC SYSTEMS OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL U.S.

1. One frequently hears the argument that we should seek to deploy ICBM's and IRBM's outside the Continental U.S. in order to draw fire away from U.S. cities and populations should these prime targets be attacked in war. This paper proposes to examine this proposal.

2. The argument must be examined within one of the following three possibilities:

a. The U.S. policy of deterrence of major war is successful.

If this occurs there is no war and the question of location of the deterrent force versus collateral damage is not pertinent.

b. Deterrence fails, a war ensues, and the Soviets attack the U.S. military forces (missiles) and the major U.S. industrial and political centers simulteanously.

In this case any collateral damage prevented by overseas deployment of all strategic systems would be insignificant compared to the losses which would result from the direct and premeditated attack of the U.S. industrial capability and other important targets of military significance colocated with population centers.

c. Deterrence fails, a war ensues, but the Soviets attack only U.S. strategic forces, all of which are deployed outside the U.S.

This is the only occurrence that could conceivably validate the argument for deploying these systems overseas, and then only if one can rationalize such a Soviet strategy.

Likelihood of an Attack Limited to Overseas Systems

3. Our strategic forces are designed to respond to a Soviet attack by retaliating against the USSR. Unless the USSR deployed its forces overseas, or offshore, it is hard to visualize a situation where the Soviet would be willing to leave the U.S. undamaged while accepting retaliation against the USSR.

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4. A Soviet attack of our strategic forces outside the U.S. alone, could only occur if the Soviet had absolute confidence the attack would prevent any U.S. retaliation; or if it could be assumed that we would surrender rather than retaliate with what we had left and suffer the consequences of a subsequent nuclear attack on the U.S.

5. The first possibility, total destruction of our retaliatory forces by surprise attack goes contrary to all efforts to achieve warning and survivability. It assumes even Polaris as vulnerable to sudden surprise attack.

6. The second possibility accepts defeat as the inevitable outcome of any Soviet first strike no matter where our forces are. If this idea were agreed preventive war would be the only counter to an enemy with known aggressive intentions.

7. In actual war, therefore, it must be assumed that overseas deployment of strategic forces would only protect the U.S. from damage of consequence if we admit complete vulnerability to a Soviet first strike, or the willingness to surrender before retaliating. Both assumptions are preposterous. One can hardly envision the Soviet Union accepting an attack by U.S. forces without responding against the U.S. Therefore, we must conclude that, if we fight at all, the U.S. will be hit one way or another and overseas deployment of strategic forces won't reduce the damage to the U.S. in any reasonable degree.

<u>On Credibility of the Deterrent</u>

8. What about the relative deterrent value of deploying forces overseas versus in the continental U.S.? I suggest that overseas, or at sea, deployment of all strategic retaliatory forces would greatly reduce the credibility of our deterrent.

9. Obviously, the Soviets know that the U.S. would respond with an all-out attack against the USSR if they were to attack U.S. population centers and industry. The same is equally true if the Soviets were to attack missile sites within the continental U.S. On the other hand, an attack directed solely against strategic missile sites outside the U.S., with no concurrent attack on the continental U.S., could seriously raise a question of doubt as to whether or not we would respond against the Soviet Union and thereby invite subsequent attack of the U.S. The decision to initiate massive destruction within both the U.S. and USSR, following an attack of missile sites outside the U.S., would then become ours.

10. While at first glance one would be inclined to say that we would automatically respond to an attack against our strategic systems no matter where they were based, on second thought this might not necessarily be the case. Would we really attack targets in the USSR if the Soviets subjected our Polaris fleet to "slow attrition"; if the Soviets hunted down our Polaris submarines on a day-to-day basis? Is massive retaliation the answer to the loss of a few Polaris submarines? Or would we engage in a limited naval war in which we would risk and lose elements of our primary strategic retaliatory forces while the most the USSR risked were some ASW units? Clearly, such a trade (hence war) would be highly advantageous to the USSR. It is what could occur if we place undue reliance on Polaris or other overseas systems for national survival.

11. It seems quite clear that the credibility of our deterrence and response in the minds of the Soviets against an attack directed at U.S. strategic forces will be greatly lessened if all or any large share of these were to be deployed outside the U.S. If the credibility is less, our deterrent posture has been downgraded since credibility is an essential ingredient of deterrence.

12. Regardless of the fact that the possible profit in deploying ICBM's from the point of view of either damage or deterrence, there are other factors which make deployment outside the continental U.S. undesirable. Specifically, these are: pre-launched vulnerability, command and control problems, political implications, and systems costs. Let us examine these:

Pre-Launched Vulnerability

13. Deployment of ICBM's to U.S. owned or controlled areas such as Alaska or Okinawa would place these weapons within range of the Soviet short range delivery systems which include tactical aircraft, short range missiles and submarine launched missiles. This would increase the vulnerability of our systems. Deployment of ICBM's to very remote areas such as Central Africa or Ethiopia will preclude many of the prelaunch vulnerability problems common to Alaska or Okinawa.

Command Control Problems

14. The problems of command and control invariably increase with distance. As the Air Force position is to place all strategic weapon systems within one command, the ICBM's would remain under CINCSAC regardless of their physical location. Deployment

of ICBM's to Alaska or Okinawa would add to the problems of command and control by virtue of the distance and remoteness from the SAC control center. This problem would be further aggravated by deployment to other locations such as Central Africa or Ethiopia which do not now have adequate communications and the distances involved are considerably greater. While this is not a major problem, it must be considered to take advantage of minimum warning time and the fast reaction capabilities of the ICBM force.

Political Implications

15. While there are no adverse political implications to deployment of ICBM's to Alaska, Okinawa would present a somewhat different problem. While Okinawa is presently under U.S. jurisdiction, there is a strong pro-Japanese feeling throughout the island. This is further aggravated by the anticipation that the island will return to Japanese control in the near future. It is assumed that this, plus the Japanese resentment toward nuclear weapons, will present a political problem which would preclude deployment of ICBM's to Okinawa. It would appear that each of the other countries in which ICBM deployments could be contemplated, such as Central Africa or Ethiopia, would consider this deployment most reluctantly. Each country concerned would realize that if ICBM's were located within their boundaries they would become a potential target on behalf of the U.S. and subject to devastation as a by-stander in any major conflict. The reluctance to accept missile bases is evidenced by the many problems recently encountered in attempting to deploy IRBM's. From a political standpoint, most foreign governments are subject to severe public criticism and possible overthrow when dealing with missile deployment locations. Other governments have seen the necessity for a unified "free world" stand against potential Soviet aggression but have shied away because of political complications. Therefore, from a political standpoint, it would seem that consummating governmental agreements with other countries for the deployment of ICBM's would be practically an insurmountable task. Also there is the possibility that if a foreign government did agree to the acceptance of U.S. ICBM deployment in their country, a future government may reconsider and request these missiles be removed for political reasons. In any event, U.S. strategic forces in most areas of the world would not be unilaterally controlled by the U.S.

System Costs

16. The costs of constructing and maintaining an ICBM site outside the U.S. will be considerably greater than within the continental U.S. Facility construction costs are

higher than the U.S. average by a factor of 2 to 4, while maintenance and operating costs are 15% to 20% higher.

Conclusions

17. It seems clear that even a rudimentary analysis of this problem shows that there is no profit in basing the strategic retaliatory force outside the U.S. in toto. This does not mean that there may not be some advantage to diversify its deployment on a worldwide basis, by maintaining some elements of the effort, such as Polaris and possibly IRBM's in overseas areas. It does mean, however, that we will always have to retain a major portion of the U.S. strategic effort within the continental U.S. if we want an effective deterrent. So long as this is true there are no valid arguments to the effect that deployment overseas would reduce damage to the U.S.

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Overcentralization + Overregulation

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Overregulation

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AFXPD-LR
Col. Richardson - 54466

A DISCUSSION OF THE IMPACT

OF OVERCENTRALIZATION AND OVERREGULATION

ON

COSTS AND INITIATIVE

1. The Air Force is entering a critical period from the point of view of being able to finance its responsibilities. The cost of weapons is on the increase, while our target systems and our force commitments remain relatively constant. This means that within a fixed budget we are constantly faced with the choice of either eliminating current, or future, weapon systems, or major units -- our bread and butter -- or else finding savings in other areas.

2. If savings are not achieved by cutting out weapon systems or reducing the Air Order of Battle, then they must obviously come out of the overhead, support, and management areas. It is the purpose of this paper to examine the possibilities of economies in these areas. The problem of reducing overhead expenses cannot be divorced from that of optimizing our organization. The more an organization can be streamlined and made efficient, the less manpower we find expended in non-productive or overlapping direction.

3. The Air Force organization starts with the basic flying unit, the squadron, group, or wing. Everything above the wing must stem from the requirement to make the wing most effective. If the wing organization is the best for the type of equipment, and the maximum number of actions and decisions are made at wing base level the work load, communications, and personnel requirements at higher levels will be at a minimum.

4. Conversely, the more actions and authority are centralized at higher levels the greater is the requirement for intermediate staffs to process these, up and down, more work is generated, more people are involved and the full capabilities of the lower echelons are not used. In addition, waste is incurred in direct proportion to the inability of the action level to fully exploit local conditions.

5. Centralization results in savings only when the resulting elimination of duplication is not more than offset by the increase in depth of the organization. For example, if we can pool three armament sections into one under one chief savings in personnel result. If, however, the pooling of 100 armament sections under one direction requires the creation of say two armament group headquarters and one armament division headquarters, the odds are that the costs of these will far exceed the savings incurred through the centralization of the direction over the 100 sections in the first place.

6. It is a well known organizational fact in industry that beyond a certain size decentralization of direction produces greater efficiency at less cost since any waste from duplication or lack of standardization is more than offset by savings in overhead and as a result of initiative at the operating level. We seem to have lost sight of this fact in the USAF in recent years.

"Mushrooming" in the Air Force

7. During the past few years the USAF has attempted to make managerial savings primarily by the process of arbitrary budget cuts and force reductions. This has produced some economies. There are limits, however, to the extent that one can economize by this procedure.

8. We must assume that in general, existing manpower and money requirements are justifiable to implement existing missions, functions, and activities in the manner prescribed by current regulations, laws, and customs. If this generalization is true, then major savings can only be made if we are prepared to make major changes in these activities, and in the regulations, laws and customs that direct these. The across-the-board cut is no longer the solution.

9. The Air Force, like all large organizations, has been subject to the Parkinson's Law. Our organization started out under some very sound principles developed by Dr. Learned of Harvard, and General Vandenburg, after extensive research into the principles of an effective military structure.

10. With the passage of time, there is a tendency for peacetime organizations to mushroom. Each level seeks to place its function on a higher plane. A chart which started out as a classical pyramid gradually spreads as everyone seeks to appear on the level with the Chief.

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11. With the passage of time special staffs consolidate their control over their field of responsibility to the point where command prerogatives are assumed by staff sections in these fields; staff pyramids development in which subordinates look more to senior staff officers in their field for guidance and direction than to their immediate commanders; and a form of protectionism appears in which various staff agencies encode their increased authority and separate powers in regulations, directives and manuals.

12. In the classical military organization the commander was given a mission or task in broad terms and the resources to accomplish it. He was not told in detail how to do it. The effectiveness of his organization was judged upon the results he achieved rather than upon his ability to comply with detailed directives and regulations.

13. In recent years, I noted with some concern a change in the attitude toward command and control in the military establishment. Shortcomings and failures are not punished. Instead, they are attributed to inadequate regulation. The subordinates concerned are either excused, or only lightly admonished, and additional regulations are written in an effort to prevent others from making the same mistakes. The more we regulate the less we can expect to hold commanders responsible for results. The ability to exercise judgment and initiative becomes secondary to that of following instructions regardless of whether or not there is a better or cheaper way of doing things.

14. The result of the above process is to make the commander a referee between the book and its implementation. Individual judgment, the possibility of exploiting local situations, freedom and flexibility in methods to produce results, are all sacrificed to standardization and conformity to the lowest common denominator.

15. There are clearly two adverse by-products of the present trend toward overregulation and overcentralization of authority. The first and most dangerous is the loss of ability of the operator of new weapons and equipment to devise, test, and recommend changes in basic unit organization and doctrine, so as to exploit to the maximum the possibilities of new material. The second is the tremendous increase in overhead and cost which results from overcentralization and the resulting mushrooming of staff layers.

16. As an example of waste in centralization, under existing regulations followed to the letter, the staffs of four (4) headquarters, and $37.50 worth of telephone calls were involved in determining whether or not the lines in a parking lot at Seymour Johnson AFB would be painted perpendicular or diagonal to the curb! This sort of occurrence is no exception in today's Defense Department.

On the Loss of the Initiative

17. If the commander who is actually operating new weapon systems is prevented by regulations from researching and testing possible changes in his unit organization, or operations, who then will ever be qualified to suggest these changes? Some years ago an Air Force Commander desired to conduct a test of a composite tactical air task force, which appeared more suitable than the classical WW II Wing, to support a CASF type of operation. This test was never carried out, not because of lack of agreement as to its value, but because the change in organization even though temporary, so upset the centralized plans and activities of the many special staffs involved at all levels that agreement was unobtainable. Additionally, the test could only be done at the expense of violating innumerable regulations, manuals and directives.

18. The net effect of the above situation is that commanders with initiative are limited to making paper suggestions and staff studies of organization changes that could produce economies. These are more often than not vetoed on the grounds that their implementation, even in test form, will upset managerial efficiency. The end product is conservatism and a tendency to continue to operate WW III equipment in accordance with the classical WW II tactics and techniques and within the framework of WW II organizations. Today's tactical air wing with F-105's has a U.E. of 72 aircraft as compared with the 75 U.E. in WW II fighters!

19. Thus, there appears to be a growing tendency towards conservatism throughout the USAF. With the general recognition of the dominant role of Air Power, following World War II, the Air Force's reputation as the source of young and new ideas on organization tactics, and defense policies has steadily declined. There is a status quo attitude in the officer corps - a growing tendency to hold what we have rather than risk untested organizational or doctrinal changes. It is

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reminiscent of our Navy's attitude towards battleship and cruiser divisions in World War II. The Army with its recent reorganization of the basic divisions seems to be taking the lead away from the Air Force in forward thinking.

The Curse of Bigness

20. Unfortunately, the growing conservatism and increase in overhead noticeable in the Air Force these last few years is not merely a question of attitude. Air Force leaders in both technical and operational fields would be the first to disclaim any intent to impede progress or oppose change. The real culprit appears to be the "system" fostered by bigness and overcentralization.

21. Managerial perfectionism, superior administration, and overcentralization are inherently in conflict with economy and with organizational and doctrinal flexibility. The more efficient a large business is the more rigid it becomes. Changes of substance can only be made at the risk of upsetting carefully prepared procedures, plans and/or requirements. The specialists, in our services, who have spent years perfecting these systems do not take kindly to their being upset. Thus potentially brilliant operational or organizational advances and suggestions for savings through local initiative are all too often vetoed by higher staffs who will not, or cannot, readjust their areas of responsibility to accommodate the resulting changes.

22. More wars and battles have been won or lost by the quality of the leadership than as a result of the administrative standards of the opposing forces. War, itself, is inherently inefficient. "It is an impassioned human drama not a science or an art." (Jomini) The types of decisions which lead to victory cannot be made by mutual agreement within staffs and committees. Commanders must be free to seize opportunities and exploit them. Organizations, tactics, and plans must be constantly revised if we are to get the most out of modern weapons. With the prospect, if not certainty, of short atomic wars, these revisions must be made in peacetime.

23. Over perfectionism in Air Force administration tends to make it too difficult for commanders to modernize their forces. For instance, our manpower experts have classified every officer and airman to such an extent that even a minor change in the make up of basic units, in any one command,

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upsets personnel procurement, training, and budgeting throughout the Air Force. Likewise, budgeting and procurement is so efficiently centralized, programmed, and planned that lead time in years, is now generally required before we can change the type, or number, of units in the air order of battle. It would be interesting to know how the U. S. Army dealt with this problem in their recent reorganization to the pentomic division.

Overcentralized authority?

24. Few constructive decisions are left to Wing, or even Air Force, Commanders, not because these men cannot be trusted to make proper decisions, but because managerial and administrative perfectionism demands increasing standardization and higher headquarters have taken more and more control from subordinates. This results in rule by regulations, manuals, and directives prepared by higher staffs who are all too frequently uninterested, or unfamiliar, with the local situation. The average fighter wing base commander today has ninety-six volumes of regulations, manuals and directives to tell him how to run his station. The resulting rigidity kills command initiative, stifles new ideas, and leads to wasteful solutions.

25. A Wing Commander in one of our major commands summed up the prevalent situation by saying that he now had unlimited Negative authority. He could stop anything from taking place on his base, but he could NOT build a ten by ten brick shed, or make an unsatisfactory mechanic into a policeman, without the authority, or at least collaboration, of several staffs of higher headquarters. He is not only told what his mission is, but how and when he will train and equip for it. The tactical unit commanders have no latitude to introduce, or even test, organizational or operational changes of consequence. Nothing of substance that is constructive or positive is left to their decision.

26. If the above situation meant that higher, and hence, more qualified commanders were making the decisions, we need not be unduly concerned. This, however, is not the case in most instances. The condition seems to extend up through the service structure culminating in decisions being made by staff officers and civil employees, often junior and anonymous. This situation in the U. S. Services prompted Field Marshal Montgomery to once remark that the main difference in U. S. and

British staff procedures was that the Americans allowed the lieutenants to tell the generals what to do. In our system, too many important decisions are arrived at through coordinated staff actions which in turn produces, by its very nature, the lowest common denominator of staff opinion. Alternately, they are the personal views of the action officers in the higher headquarters. In either case, they lack the clear cut positive effect of on the spot command experience and judgment.

What is the Objective?

27. Maximum efficiency in each and every sub-division of the Air Force does not necessarily result in maximum effectiveness of the service as a whole. This is particularly true where there exists a relatively fixed manpower and budget ceiling at any given time. It is a fact, however, that is all to frequently overlooked.

28. The taxpayer wants the most effective organization and equipment obtainable to discharge the role of Air Power in national defense. In the broadest sense we can say that this role involves flying aircraft or missiles in furtherance of varied objectives. This being true, it is equally clear that efforts or improvements which either detract from this capability, or fail to contribute in some measurable manner towards it, are circumspect. It is theoretically possible to obtain superlative management and administration in all areas of the Air Force and yet not be able to fly a single sortie. Today there appears to be too great a tendency in this direction.

29. Attempts to achieve peak administrative efficiency in every sector of the Air Force can be wasteful when results are measured in terms of the ensuing ability to carry out the basic objective. While improvement for improvement's sake is fine, it requires effort and resources. These have to come from somewhere. All too often, the managerial improvements are paid for at the expense of new equipment and with manpower and effort withdrawn from operations and/or maintenance.

30. A certain wing was recently provided twenty-six spaces to initiate a base supply mechanization program. When implemented, these spaces were withdrawn, although no saving in personnel was realized by the program. The Command was then directed to man it from its normal resources - as a result, other functions suffered; and, particularly, operations and maintenance since this area is the least protected by regulations.

31. Far too low a percentage of Air Force manpower is in the tactical or operating echelon. Far too many people are devoting time and effort to matters which would never come to their attention were it not for the centralization of authority inherent in the search for superlative administrative efficiency.

32. This centralization of authority has two other detrimental by-products. It is not only wasteful in terms of the best use of fixed resources towards a stated objective; but it also hinders the modernization of our Air Forces, and, in addition, results in the loss of many qualified and highly trained men and officers.

33. Changes in tactics, doctrine, and organization can only be developed and tested by the units and commanders who have first hand knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of the new aircraft and missiles. If sound adjustments are to take place, the tactical commanders must not only have the authority to introduce and test these, but must be encouraged to do so. It now appears that in the interest of so-called sound management policies, higher headquarters have frequently, if inadvertently, discouraged and even prohibited commanders from making major adjustments at tactical level. Thus, progress is arrested by the combined impact of regulations that restrict the use of the initiative, and U. S. defenses suffer accordingly - all in the interest of good management!

34. As an example, it is clear that the cost, performance, and firepower of fighter aircraft have gone up in hundreds of per cent over World War II models. The related organization structure and strength of the basic unit, the group or squadron has hardly changed. There is something illogical in this. I know commanders who have repeatedly suggested changes in the strength and basic organization of certain fighter units, and I suspect that the "system" is responsible for the limited progress made.

Administrative Efficiency Does Not Like Change

35. The Air Force is losing highly trained young officers because our system will not allow them to shoulder responsibility commensurate with their training and ability. Participation or interference by higher staffs frequently leaves them no initiative and little authority. To illustrate, a graduate engineer at Air Force level is not trusted to determine if a new structure, even a garage, should be

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accepted by the Air Force. Under existing policies, installation staffs representing several higher headquarters foregather to do this at some cost in travel and man hours to the taxpayer.

<u>What to do about it</u>

36. It seems quite clear, from the wing level, that administrative and managerial perfectionism is being over emphasized. While necessary in a democracy, and proper in big business, it is not the sole increment of a perfect military establishment. In any military force, improvements in administration should not exceed the point at which their cost is greater than their resulting contribution to the basic mission of the Force - the aim should be <u>Not</u> overall efficiency, but the best combined application of all resources towards maximum efficiency in the basic objective.

37. Some centralized control and a reasonably high level of managerial efficiency must of necessity be maintained regardless of its impact on modernization of the forces or on operational effectiveness. This need stems partly from congressional pressures, partly from interservice competition, but mainly from the very nature of democratic government in peacetime. I, for one, believe, however, that the military should Not go overboard in this direction as now appears to be the case. While radical surgery is not indicated as yet, positive steps to reverse the trend should soon be considered.

38. If we are to correct a condition, we must first agree as to the cause. In this case, I suggest that one fundamental cause of excessive centralization, specialization, and administration within the USAF lies in the almost total delegation of authority in internal administration to staff divisions and committees. These by their very nature each represent some particular segment of administration and/or operations. Without overall responsibility they can hardly be expected to arrest progress in their particular field on grounds that the improvements are not justified in light of overall objectives. This is a function that requires Command attention at every level.

39. A first step towards insuring the best possible air arm would be to organize the command section at each level to insure that one individual therein can devote full time and attention to his internal administrative problems. Overall direction, from a commander's point of view, must be re-established. The Staffs must be in fact, and in name, staffs,

rather than each staff division assuming a command role in its particular field. The present trend wherein subordinate staff officers now look more to their counterparts in higher headquarters than to their immediate commanders for guidance, direction and reward, is detrimental to efficient command and contol.

40. A second step towards a more healthy, and decentralized administration, would in my opinion, consist of a forceful reiteration of two generally known though largely discarded principles. First, the principle that all commanders will be expected to make decisions which are within their capabilities; and second, that all messages, of any sort sent from one headquarters to another will be construed by the commanders concerned as specifically addressed to them. A third and related measure would be a review of all regulations and directives - by an ad hoc board of commanders, not staff officers - to eliminate all those which violated the first principle above.

41. I have frequently questioned commanders at various levels and have yet to find one who has ever had a query on any subject returned by a higher headquarters with the comment that he, or his staff, was considered competent to deal with the subject matter. On the contrary the tendency seems to be to solicit from subordinates requests for guidance and decisions, wherever these are not already reserved by regulation to the higher staff sections.

42. The second principle that we propose, direct association of messages with the commander's concerns, aims at eliminating the command-subordinate relationships between staff heads at one level and their counterparts above them. A review of signals in and out of any headquarters, in light of the above principle, would, we think, cause some commanders to question their worth. It would produce an amazing number of messages from Headquarters A to Commander B whose wording or subject matter would never clear either headquarters if they bore the by-line "personal from General A to General B." Yet, in military correspondence, this by-line is, and should be, implied at least in all signals criticizing or directing an action.

43. While corrective action is difficult, the situation is by no means hopeless. The first step is to recognize the existence of the problems and the evils of overcentralization of authority and/or administrative control. Next, collective efforts on the part of Commanders, and cooperation

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by senior staff officers - who were or will be commanders, seems indicated.

44. The first goal should be the revision or elimination of regulations that reserve a power of decision on any matter to a level at which the decision will, in practice, be made by individuals junior to and less qualified than the Commander affected. The excuse that staff officers at higher levels are better qualified to decide because they "have the big picture" is, generally speaking, utter rot. Where centralized control is indicated to maintain overall balance, then the Commanders making decisions can be directed to report the action taken. The higher headquarters staffs would then monitor the actions, instead of approving them, and bring to the attention of their own Commanders areas of concern where redirection to subordinates seemed indicated.

45. A second goal should be the elimination of the Commander-subordinate relationships between staff chiefs at any level and their counterparts at lower levels. Staff officers should look to their Commander for decisions and policy guidance. Anyone who would dispute this, challenges the entire philosophy and concept of military command relations. A first step to achieve this goal is to eliminate the control by special staff chiefs over the assignment and/or ratings of subordinates in their field. This is a function of personnel and should never be delegated as is now the case in some commands. A second step must be insistence on the part of all commanders that their staffs look to them for guidance. If they allow themselves to be constantly bypassed, they lose both authority and control while still retaining responsibility.

46. Correct relationships are as depicted on all recognized organization charts - from one Command to another. In the last few years there has been a growing tendency towards a relationship which puts Commanders off in left field, observing and coordinating directives and policies flowing directly from staff chief to subordinate staff chief. This tendency is detrimental to the ultimate effectiveness and growth of Air Power. It results from the paralysis of initiative and authority created by overregulation. It leads to all levels losing sight of the main objective - Air Operations - while redoubling their efforts in administration, and it produces waste in both manpower and money.

Specific Actions to be Considered

47. In summary, the most effective cure for current trends towards overcentralization - and means to make real savings in overhead costs and manpower - is to conduct a drastic "shake out" directed from the top. The main characteristics of such a "shake out" should be:

a. Decentralization of authority at all levels.

b. Reiteration of some classic principles of Command and Control to include:

(1) Decisions to be made at the lowest level having all the facts, with unnecessary referral being criticized instead of encouraged.

(2) Failures and shortcomings to be charged primarily to the responsible officers, not to inadequate regulation. Corrective measures to emphasize discipline, not additional regulation.

(3) All communications between headquarters to be viewed as if "personal" from Commander to Commander. This prevents a staff section from indirectly criticizing a subordinate commander.

c. Follow (b) above by a major review and reduction in regulations, directives and manuals. No Commander should be subjected to more regulation than he can reasonably read and personally understand.

d. Reorganize headquarters, wherever possible, to reduce the span of control. Since 1947 Headquarters USAF has gone from: 4 to 6 DCS's; 4 to 10 ACS; 4 to 13 DCS special assistants; and from 12 to 25 Directors. The odds are the same is true in all other headquarters.

e. Ask Congress to accept occasional delays in obtaining information on personnel problems, etc., in return for economies through decentralization. They will agree if told what areas are involved.

f. Give Commanders more latitude in operations, in the hope that those with initiative will develop, test, and make known new uses, or organizational improvement, for new equipment.

g. Eliminate or reduce to a minimum "protective" regulations for special categories of people; i.e., why should chaplains assistants be exempted from a force reduction when crew chiefs are not?

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AN APPRECIATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL WAR, LIMITED WAR AND COLD WAR

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AN APPRECIATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
GENERAL WAR, LIMITED WAR AND COLD WAR

WHY THIS PAPER WAS WRITTEN

This paper has a single purpose, which is to foster greater unity of effort in defeating world communism, through better understanding of the relationships between general, cold and limited war.

Wide differences of opinion on vital national security matters are being expressed repeatedly. There are many misconceptions about the relative probabilities of general and limited war and the urgencies that are imposed upon us by each threat; the principal reasons for the intensification of the cold war often are not understood; and there are many questions about the effectiveness of a deterrent strategy in the future. The continued clashing of opinion threatens to degrade the credibility of our deterrent strength in the eyes of friend and enemy alike.

It is hoped that this paper will have various uses in eliminating some of the misconceptions that cause trouble and preventing new ones from developing. It is emphasized that in its existing form it is intended primarily as a reference paper, providing basic information which may be processed in a number of ways for different specific uses. It is considered also that on appropriate occasions it may be used in its entirety as an informational package. It does not purport to offer solutions for the problems of general, cold and limited war. However, its objective is better understanding of the conditions of conflict which these terms denote and of the effects of the interaction between them; and if progress can be made toward this goal of better understanding, then greater unity of effort in designing and preparing for the best solutions in general, cold and limited war will be enhanced.

The paper is entitled "An Appreciation Of The Relationship Between General War, Limited War and Cold War." Appended to it is a summary

relating specifically to distinctions between general war and limited war. Both are drafts. Your suggestions for improving them and for using them effectively will be appreciated, because if the relationships are not understood fully by those whose opinions are influential, it is possible that we could see fundamental changes in basic national security policy which we would consider ill advised, even dangerous, and certainly of greater import to the welfare of the nation than many questions (now claiming much attention) which relate to specific weapon systems such as Polaris and Minuteman.

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AN APPRECIATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL WAR, LIMITED WAR AND COLD WAR

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Until the communists change for the better, we must continue on the assumption that they will exploit every possible form of conflict as fast and far as they can in the constant war they are waging to conquer us.

We must consider that if they should become confident that they could quickly gain their ambition of world domination by nuclear attack, they would take that gamble.

If they should feel that they could make sufficient gains in localized armed aggression without too much risk, they indicate they would try that course.

Every day there is new evidence of their efforts to demoralize the Free World and isolate us through cold war actions.

There are few if any who doubt that we must make the total effort necessary to defeat the communists in any form of conflict. However, unanimity goes little beyond that point. Thereafter, with reference to decisions about the kinds of military forces we should build and how we should use them, there are many differing opinions, both official and unofficial. It is disturbing that these divergencies seem to increase with the increasing complexity of the constant conflict.

Some who speak up are adherents of "city busting." They believe we should be willing to accept the critical risk of having a limited or minimal strategic capability, patterned primarily for the purpose of attacking the urban centers of the enemy. Others advocate a countermilitary concept, believing that our security will be a lost hope if we do not have strategic forces intended primarily to destroy the enemy's military capacity, which is the immediate and direct threat to us.

Some believe that because nuclear war would be so fearful for

all concerned, the USSR and U.S. could be mutually deterred from using their best weapons. In their view we should, as a consequence, prepare to fight "big" conventional wars with the USSR and therefore should assume the heavy burden of maintaining larger ground forces. Others believe that committing ourselves to so challenge the numerically superior ground forces of the USSR and other communist nations would be a major blunder and would put us at a critical disadvantage. Their view is that by thus letting the communists know that we intended to fight them with major advantages on their side, we would increase their confidence and do more to _invite_ war than to deter it.

Some believe that military forces have an extremely limited role in cold war. Others are convinced that they have a great potential which we can and must exploit in an affirmative strategy to stabilize the Free World and reduce the incidence of communist-backed trouble.

With opinions pulling in many different directions, the relationships between general, cold and limited war are often forced out of balance. One reason for this difficulty is that the controversial discussions have a way of focusing on only one form of conflict. . . limited war, for example. . .and dealing with it as if it were something separate and apart from general and cold war.

This process invites faulty conclusions. To get an accurate fix on limited war as a threat, we have to understand _why_ the threat is what it is. If we look upon it as prima facie evidence of communist initiative and advantage, we are sure to see it in large proportions. However, if we look upon it as a condition which _we_ have created through deterrence of general war, and in which we hold the major capability, we will see it in more accurate perspective.

Understanding the interaction between the different forms of conflict calls for the most careful examination, which inevitably

must begin with the primary threat of general war. For example -

- In what ways does our general war capacity affect limited war and cold war?

- Is limited war more likely or less likely because we maintain a strong strategic deterrent?

- Does the danger of general war diminish if limited war becomes more likely?

- Does our general war capacity cause the communists to work harder in the cold war field, or does it discourage them?

- Could there be general war without immediate nuclear attack on the United States?

* * * *

General war is a term which denotes the most violent form of conflict. It means the form of conflict having the most critical impacts on the participants and others. Therefore, it encompasses the ultimate that is possible within the military technology at a given time.

The United States and the USSR are the only two powers which today could wage war at the highest possible intensity. Should they become involved in any kind of hostilities, both would have the technical capacity immediately to extend hostilities to the ultimate in weaponry. No matter what "limited" intentions might exist on either side at the initial moment of hostilities, this mutual capacity to expand would make them general enemies.

For the foregoing reasons, general war, as of today, can logically mean only <u>armed conflict between the USSR and the United States</u>.

Obviously the current situation will change in time. Other nations or treaty organizations or groups of nations for collective security may develop or acquire strategic systems of potentially decisive proportions. Then they will have the technical necessities

to wage general war. However, for the time being, the United States and the USSR are the only ones equipped sufficiently to wage war at the highest intensity possible with the weapons thus far developed.

In its highest intensity, general war would begin with massive nuclear attacks launched almost simultaneously by the USSR and the United States against each other.

This is the way general war is thought of most often. . .surprise attack launched against us; massive retaliation from us.

The possibility of general war in this form is the gravest threat. It would promise the greatest returns to the USSR as the attacker. It would offer the best chances for them to strike our cities and industrial and military targets which they assessed as vital objectives. They could expect to cause widespread devastation, with casualties into the millions. In their own country they could take precautionary measures beforehand to brace for our retaliatory attack.

Since general war at extreme intensity is the gravest danger threatening the United States, it is the contingency which rightfully levies priority claims on our military resources and planning.

It is the maximum threat for which we must be fully prepared at every moment. It is where we must keep the risks of not being prepared at the lowest possible level.

It is the continuing peril which should principally influence military developments in the proximate future.

It is not, however, the sole manifestation of general war, the only way in which it could occur. It is important to consider that the circumstances of conflict could be sufficiently flexible to permit the war to originate and develop to a climax under different conditions. The possibilities for variations of the conflict also must be examined; and they are considerable.

While it is true that a condition of general war would exist immediately if organized forces of the United States and the USSR should be brought together in armed conflict as the result of deliberate strategy, there are no inflexible circumstances which would dictate in every such instance that the next action of either side would be to launch massive nuclear attack against the other's homeland. It cannot be considered that for either the United States or the USSR the immediate response to every directed encounter everywhere must be only in for form of massive nuclear exchange. There are many reasons why the national interests on both sides might dictate differently as of the moment of decision, so that the condition of general war could begin and possibly be resolved at some level below its climatic intensity. (Khrushchev himself has illustrated this point in indicating that the USSR would be loath to risk the consequences of initiating sudden nuclear attack on the United States in support of Cuba. There is little doubt that attempting to "save" Castro by this method, at the cost of retaliatory attack against the USSR would be a prospect of questionable attraction for the Soviets.)

The very nature of the constant conflict with the USSR and the others of the communist empire indicates a variety of possible general war conditions. The interests of both the United States and the USSR come into conflict everywhere. In this atmosphere of competition each must pursue a dynamic strategy and be prepared even to take great risks when the stakes at issue are sufficiently high. It is possible that representative military forces from each side could meet in armed conflict, thus originating a general war condition at a lesser intensity. This could occur as a single instance, or it might involve more than one conflict occurring simultaneously or in series.

These situations should not be prejudged nor considered as inevitably resulting in a massive nuclear exchange. In actuality, the measures taken would be decided by the President in the light of all

the circumstances. What should be prejudged, however, are United States strategy, force strength and preparedness for the ultimate response if it should be necessary. Since the ultimate could be required, the means for it must be fully provided. Failure to do so would impose unacceptable limitations as to the decisions which would be open to the President, from a military standpoint, in a general war situation.

Under such conditions both sides would have periods of warning and time for preparations beyond any that appear probable in the case of a war initiated at the highest intensity. Both would have time for a choice from among optional courses of action, including sudden attack against targets considered to be the most vital at the time. Optimum passive defense measures might be possible, greatly reducing civilian and military casualties.

As for the likelihood of general war, it is indicated that conflict originating at the highest level, with massive strike and retaliation, is the least likely, although undoubtedly the most dangerous. We must be careful not to allow it to become less dangerous for the USSR and therefore more likely than it is now.

It should be self-evident that the primary reason for such a situation being not likely is the nature of our military posture and the state of our preparedness. Weaken our posture---or weaken the indications of our certain response---and the likelihood of general war goes up proportionately.

* * * *

We say we must have a winning strategy.

Our concept for defeating the USSR in general war is the counter-military concept.

This concept holds that military victory can be achieved only when the enemy's military forces have been defeated or rendered

ineffective, while at the same time the United States is protected so that it survives as a nation and as the dominant national power.

The countermilitary concept, therefore, is our basis for determining the strength we must have to win if deterrence fails. Our over-all strategy, and our programs for providing the major forces with which to fight according to the strategy, both must stem from it.

The so-called "city busting" or minimum deterrence concept, mentioned earlier, is advanced by its sponsors as an "economical" substitute for the countermilitary concept, their argument being that since cities are fixed targets in known locations it would be cheaper in terms of forces and effort to destroy them rather than the enemy's military forces.

We would have minimum hope of deterring the use of force by the USSR or of winning with a force able to attack only the enemy's cities but incapable of effectively attacking his fundamental military capacity. This would, in effect, make the enemy a gift of survival for his nuclear strategic forces. He then could use these forces in repeated attacks against our reduced forces and our cities and people to destroy our will and capacity to continue the conflict. True, he might lose some of his most important cities in the process; but if his major strategic forces remained intact, and we had exhausted most of ours, he would hold the decisive advantage. And there's little doubt that if the communists should conquer the United States, all the cities of the Free World would be theirs for the taking.

To provide our countermilitary capability the offense and defense must be linked in the closest possible coordination to prevent or minimize damage to the United States. The objective is to destroy as many enemy offensive forces as possible before launch, to intercept others in transit, and to minimize the impact of those which do penetrate.

Admittedly, a countermilitary strategy is difficult. But the difficulties do not diminish the necessity. The difficulties are insurmountable only if we concede them to be so, and we must not make such a concession. The alternative of not countering the enemy's fundamental striking capacity would virtually amount to guaranteeing the destruction of our own major cities, or setting up a situation that would be ready-made for nuclear blackmail through the threat of destruction of our cities.

As would be expected, the effectiveness of countermilitary operations would vary in proportion to the manner in which general war would develop. The difficulties inherent in the task would be less acute if general war should originate at an intensity lower than the extreme intensity of sudden attack and retaliation. It is possible even that the conflict could develop so as to permit a considerable amount of target reconnaissance and other preparatory measures which would enhance the effectiveness of our own attacks and alleviate the impacts of the enemy's blows.

The constant outreach of weapon systems in both the offensive and defensive categories is adding to the countermilitary capacity. The developments that are in prospect in advanced aircraft, missiles, missile launching submarines, and spacecraft bring the offense and defense to the point of realistic as well as conceptual indivisibility as a global instrument. The different weapons can be used more fully as one. Thus directed, they can be employed against the enemy faster and with greater assurance of attacking the most critical targets at any given time.

Some of the systems that we can expect to be available in the relatively near future will be able to function in both capacities if it would be advantageous. Instrumented earth satellites, for example,

could support either function. They could supply information which could alert the defense system and at the same time supply information which would confirm the location of suitable targets for the offense, or reveal hitherto unknown targets which could be attacked to reduce the threat to us. They could supply communications and navigational aids for both functions. The SAMOS and MIDAS satellite developments (for aerospace reconnaissance and warning respectively) illustrate this potential for further improving the offensive-defensive relationship. The advantages that would accrue from an anti-ICBM system are obvious. There is no way to forecast how fast developments will come, but it is certain that science and technology will continue to provide better ways to keep the enemy under observation, to enhance survival against his attacks, and to hunt down and destroy his forces.

One of the least recognized but most valid and compelling reasons for a countermilitary capability is to give credence to our strategic commitments to our allies. Looking at circumstances from their point of view it is understandable that a certain measure of uncertainty could arise as to the credibility of our strategic response to an attack on an ally (but not involving an attack on the United States.) As they see us arguing and considering something less than a countermilitary capability it is not surprising that they become concerned. If we should settle for only a massive response "city busting" strategic force, it would be obvious that it would be used as a counter to attack on the United States, but not necessarily in case of attack on an ally.

The necessity for us to have the countermilitary capability also must be considered in the light of the principal strength on the communists' side which must be countered. It is offensive strength for general war of the highest intensity.

It is significant that the USSR is not building its strategic striking forces for the purpose of deterring attack by us. We can

be sure of this fact because there is no reason for them to build forces for such a purpose. No one threatens them with invasion or unprovoked attack. So. . .unless we are to recklessly ignore the facts . . .we must assume that they are building their great striking power as an offensive instrument, and that it is designed primarily for use against the U.S. and our principal allies.

It would be less than realistic to assume that this strength would not be used for its primary purpose if we should do anything to make war "easier" and less dangerous for the communists and thus permit the critical advantage to shift to their side. Our major deterrent power consists at present of some 2000 long range bomber aircraft, an initial unit of land based intercontinental ballistic missiles, and a missile launching submarine. However, the dangers of general war impose such stringent priorities for the concentration of resources and effort that all delivery systems other than the strategic systems would also be employed, as needed, in general war of any intensity. It is inconceivable. . .considering the stakes at issue. . . that any combat system which could have a direct effect toward defeating the enemy would be withheld from commitment in general war. Certainly any major weapon systems that would be unduly restrained by their design from making a substantial contribution to the winning of general war would be suspect and open to the most serious question, unless the basic requirements for general war had first been fulfilled in all respects. Forces so limited could be justified only as additive forces, never as substitute forces. Preparation for the worst possibility must always have priority.

* * * *

Despite the fact that general war is the gravest threat to us, some individuals still hold the opinion that limited war is our most

urgent problem and therefore demands more of our attention, effort and money than it now receives.

These opinions often appear to have been influenced by the outlook that armed aggression in some other form is more probable than general war.

There is little reason to doubt that lesser armed conflict is the more probable of the two. We have made it more probable by making general war more improbable. If our nuclear strategic capacity is such that the communists cannot afford to chance general war, they are forced to pursue their goals through lesser forms of conflict. Hence increased emphasis on limited and cold war. Certainly we would not want it to be the other way around, with general war being the more likely.

It would be a fortunate situation if it could be said truthfully that because limited war is more probable than general war, the danger of general war becomes less. This is a popular wish. But---because of the nature of the communist threat---it does not work out that way.

Greater emphasis on our capability to conduct limited war does not deter general war.

The general war danger does not diminish as the limited war probability goes up.

Limited war is not a substitute for general war. Indeed, every limited war is in itself potentially a general war, because the course of none could be predicted with certainty and absolute controls to keep them from expanding are impossible.

There is nothing to indicate that the fighting of limited wars would cause the communists to be diverted from their principal ambition to defeat us completely. On the contrary, it must be assumed that as long as they are dedicated to waging constant war to conquer us, we could

fight a dozen limited wars and they would still be as determined as ever to destroy us quickly in general war if they should be able to gain a sufficient advantage over our strategic nuclear forces.

If this is so, it would be a dangerous fallacy to believe that the problem of general war could be "solved" by committing greater portions of our strength in limited type wars, with battlefield manpower and non-nuclear weapons as the principal determinants.

Obviously the communists, with their greater manpower resources mobilized, recognize their potential for advantage over us in conventional type limited wars. However, this is not to say that they ever would deliberately reduce their priority general war capacity and divert extra resources into increased preparation for lesser conflict. It is patently implausible that they would forego or abandon a military space system, or a strategic missile, in order to have another ground division or two for limited aggression. On the contrary, they are reducing conventional forces.

It's illogical to assume that we would do such a thing either, because we must always prepare _first_ for the worst danger. Moreover, the currently increased emphasis on the limited war threat does not result basically from a deficiency in our limited war capabilities but from the effectiveness of our strategic nuclear deterrent. Over the next four years we could spend the approximately $757,000,000 it would take to provide and maintain three more infantry divisions for overseas tasks and this extra expense and effort still would not have made it possible for us to do anything militarily against the limited war threat that it is not possible for us to do now. It would not, for example, halt communist infiltration of Cuba, or slow them up in relation to the Congo, or cause them to stop pushing for greater influence in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

With all of the opinion that is being expressed, it has become evident that everyone is not talking about the same kind of "limited war." Thus a great amount of confusion has been created as to what limited war really is and what it demands of us in the way of military forces, budget considerations and other preparations.

Much of this confusion is unnecessary. The meaning of limited war can be stated as precisely as the meaning of general war.

It was stated earlier that general war is armed conflict between forces of the USSR and the United States. So limited war must be something different. It cannot be the same thing.

With this distinction having been made, limited war then can be considered in its proper secondary classification of risk to our well-being. It is armed conflict which falls short of general war, _but in which the overt engagement of our forces is directed_. Tremendous variations in scope and intensity are possible.

This description removes from the category of limited war unplanned participation by deployed U.S. forces in localized occurrences such as incursions, communist inspired riots and other internal disorders. There remains, however, the question of unplanned or chance encounters between forces of the USSR and the United States. Will general war be the inevitable climax _every time_ they come together?

As a matter of practical reality it is to be expected that there might be times when the forces of the USSR and the U.S. would confront each other, and even make contact, and general war would not result.

This has happened in the past, particularly in air encounters, and it might happen again.

However, confrontations of USSR and U.S. forces would not be _planned_ encounters. They would not involve sustained engagements. They would not be brought about by a deliberate, directed strategy. Important military objectives would not be at stake in the immediate

actions of the forces concerned. And because of circumstances such as these, either side. . .or both sides. . .could have the option of withdrawing and breaking the contact in time to prevent the incident from increasing to a critical level of intensity.

Under such conditions it may be assumed that forces of the USSR and the U.S. could come into contact without general war resulting. But with the USSR possessing the means for conflict at the highest intensity, such occasions certainly cannot be considered as "limited war." They must be met with a general war strategy, even though general war might not eventuate.

It is pertinent also to observe that we cannot expect to state a meaning of limited war that suits the communists' views and our own, too. Different philosophies of conflict are involved.

They see conflict in all intensities. . .including limited military operations. . .as avenues for possible progress toward their goal of world domination. In essence, an opportunity.

We see conflict with the communists as a continuing threat against the progress of the whole world toward better conditions. In essence, a danger (but also, of course, as an "opportunity" to prevail over the communists.)

We know of no instance where the USSR has stated specifically that deliberate conflict between their forces and ours would or would not be a limited war or a general war condition in their view. There is no way to be certain as to whether they would see the same dangers in it that we would see, or whether they would see more or less.

Even so, we must have a clear meaning of limited war, so that we can know what to plan for and what not to plan for. So the distinction between limited war and general war is an important one. Knowing it, or not knowing it, could affect the kinds of judgments that are made

by many individuals as to what our strategy should be and what kinds of military forces we ought to have. And the cumulative weight of their opinions could affect the kinds of forces we actually have.

It could have major effects such as these because if we should accept the premise that we would consider engaging the USSR in limited war. . .if we should deliberately plan to do so. . .limited war could assume the proportions of an inflated threat. There is little reason to emphasize the range of difference between planning and providing for a "limited" war against the armed forces potential of the USSR and against the armed forces potential of, for example, a North Vietnam.

- "Limited" war then could become a "big" war prospect, influenced by the magnitude of the USSR's 2,000,000 or more ground troops.

- It could become a prospect of a long-duration conflict . . .possibly years of fighting.

- It could become a prospect of continuing heavy drains on our manpower. . .with increased draft quotas for military service.

It could become the prospect of even greater deployments of our forces overseas, occasioning additional heavy drains on our gold reserves.

- We could be urged to abandon current policies and design large increments of our forces for conflict on the World War II pattern.

It is vitally important to make the meaning of limited war unmistakably clear, so that the chances are lowest that the USSR would be enticed to risk a direct, undisguised venture with its own troops into this form of conflict.

- For us to accept a premise of deliberate limited war with the USSR (and to plan and provide for that kind of war) would risk

such an enticement to them. (They could conclude that with greater manpower and "conventional" potentials mobilized on their side, the decisive advantage would be with them.)

- For us to commit ourselves to fight a limited war in a certain way. . .only with conventional weapons, for example. . .could be such an enticement. (It would, in effect, inform the USSR that they had permission to exploit power from their 2,000,000-man ground force, their 800,000-man air force, and their 700,000-man naval force without necessarily risking general war.)

- For us to reduce our strategic nuclear striking power below the level required by the countermilitary concept (to a point where they could consider that they could "stalemate" us by blackmailing our cities) could be an enticement to them to venture into limited war with their own forces instead of proxy forces.

We must keep the pressures tight against the communists by keeping the risks for them high, not by making them smaller. . .by building stronger strategy, not by embracing weaker strategy. . .and not by tailoring forces to fight at a given level, so that the communist enemy could feel confident of being able to control the size of the conflict.

* * * *

Our concept for winning limited war is to be prepared to fight it with the weapons that are best suited to the military and political circumstances.

This means that nuclear weapons might be used if suitable targets existed. . .or that they might not be used, if the circumstances should not be appropriate.

It means that the communists could not be assured of the war

holding a course of their choice. They could not "control" the conflict and so limit their risks. They could not have the predominant initiative as to either the types of weapons that would be used or as to the magnitude of the conflict.

The validity of this concept is illustrated in the case of Communist China.

Fighting a large-scale, prolonged ground war against Communist China's hoards of foot soldiers obviously would not be the best method for us. Moreover, permitting such a conflict to become a prolonged struggle would be likely to involve increasing dangers of expansion to general war by the direct participation of the USSR.

Since any enemy of the United States in limited war would represent World Communism, and the USSR is the supporting strength of communism, it is inevitable that every limited war would involve the danger of affecting the interests of the USSR to such a critical extent that it would become general war by way of direct participation by the USSR. For this reason it is fallacious to assume. . .as some are constrained to do. . .that we could find a safe retreat from the perils of general war by turning the clock back to 1918 or 1942 and committing ourselves to fight limited wars with the outmoded combat techniques of World Wars I and II. On the contrary, it is evident that the likelihood of general war would be increased.

Moreover. . .with reference to war with a smaller country. . .we must consider whether it would be highly probable or remotely probable that the overt engagement of U.S. forces would be directed. We cannot know the circumstances of something that has not yet happened, but we do know today that in such a case the overt engagement of U.S. forces would be our third alternative.

We would hope, first, that the indigenous strength of the country against which the aggression was committed would be enough to defeat

their immediate enemy.

Our second alternative would be for the specific conflict to be handled by the United Nations, as was our position in the case of the Congo emergency.

Directing the overt engagement of our own forces in limited war would be the third course of action among the alternatives.

* * * *

It is the continued effective deterrence of general and limited war which now causes the communists to pursue their goals with lesser risks, in cold war. Accordingly, our deterrent is, in fact, a creative force.

This fact emphasizes the close relationship between general, cold and limited war. In fact, the interaction between them is so broad and complete that if one should be examined in isolation from the others---if only a single facet of the continuous conflict with the communists should be considered---the resultant conclusions would inevitably contain gross errors.

- How could we reach proper conclusions if we should think of our physical enemy in limited war in the massive image of the USSR (with which we would not accept limited war) instead of in the lesser image of those countries with which we would accept limited war?

- How could we be accurate unless we should think of our enemy in limited war as having relatively limited capabilities of his own?

- How could we reach accurate conclusions if we should consider that the conflict could continue as limited war if the USSR should deliberately send its troops into the conflict against our own?

The extent to which the communists could hope to employ limited war successfully will vary primarily with their assessment of our

general war capability and not primarily with their assessment of the forces that we might employ directly in limited war. (This would be different, of course, if we should indicate in any manner that we would fight limited war in a certain way, only with certain weapons, or without expanding it beyond a certain size. Then the communists could have the advantage of an assurance factor which does not presently exist for them.)

It will vary also with their assessment of our determination to use the general war capability as required to obtain our national objectives.

The record of their aggression by force in the past indicates that they do not fear the risks of limited war when they have reason to feel certain that they can keep it limited. (Our determination to employ the best weapons suitable to the political and military circumstances, and always to back up our actions with our general war capability, is a combination which now denies them this measure of certainty and can continue to do so.

It is probable that the communists would like nothing better than for us to relieve them of uncertainty as to their risks in limited war by committing ourselves to fight with a certain type of weapon and on a certain order of magnitude. But we must not permit them a choice in "controlling" the weapons or the intensity of limited war.

The moment we permit that, we have given them the initiative and with it the opportunity to turn cold war into hot war.

We must continue to deny them this opportunity. . .and if we do not, they will have the advantage of the ability to challenge us on their own terms.

We must maintain the creative force that we possess in our deterrent capacity.

It is our surest hope, our greatest assurance, of keeping the

conflict in the cold war field and out of hot war.

This is the area of conflict in which our greatest victories can be won. For this is the field where we hope that the free nations, in concert with each other, can make progress with an affirmative strategy toward composing some of the differences that generate and sustain the dangers of hot war.

Cold war takes place in an atmosphere that is more stable than that which would prevail during hot war. And it is in this atmosphere of stability that the best chances exist to work out adjustments, to reduce tensions, to make worldwide fears smaller and to achieve our national goals.

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SUMMARY

WHY THEY ARE DIFFERENT---(General War at Lower Intensity
(
(Limited War.

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It is not considered inevitable that general war must begin with a country-to-country nuclear exchange---the sudden attack and immediate retaliation pattern. Therefore, it is considered, that general war could originate at some lesser intensity and conceivably could be resolved without resort to the ultimate condition of massive nuclear exchange. This gives rise to the following question: What is the difference between lower intensity general war (without massive nuclear exchange) and limited war?

* * * * * *

First Distinction

The general war condition is based on the capability of the participants immediately to conduct war against each other at the highest intensity possible with the available systems. In the case of the United States and the USSR this means nuclear munitions and intercontinental air and missile systems. (For example, if Communist China had long range offensive forces and nuclear munitions it also would be a general war power.)

The limited war condition obtains when the adversaries of the U.S. do not independently possess the means to attack the United States heartland. The fact that the USSR might be backing them up in various ways would not make them general war powers by proxy. But if the USSR should come in with its own forces in sustained operations, the conflict would cease to be a limited war.

In brief, there could be conditions of limited war and conditions of "controlled" general war, different in each case. In addition, there could be the condition of general war characterized by an initial nuclear exchange, country-to-country.

Second Distinction

Our responses and actions would not necessarily be the same in (1) a condition of lower intensity general war and (2) limited war. The following examples illustrate some of the differences:

General War	Limited War
Declare national defense emergency (involving possibility of attack against U.S. and calling for the highest state of preparedness.)	Might or might not declare national emergency calling for extraordinary measures as was done in the case of Korea (involving threat to peace of world through armed aggression, but not imminent danger of attack against the U.S.)
Implement all phases of military alert.	Augment overseas forces as necessary.
Activate Reserve and National Guard units with an initial general war capacity.	Alert selective reserves.
Put country on full-scale war footing; suspend all air and surface traffic not essential to national defense effort; initiate civil defense measures; possibly evacuate cities; suspend schools, many other normal activities.	Initiate limited redeployment, to position naval carriers and other selected forces for participation in the conflict.
Initiate overt reconnaissance over the USSR.	Possibly initiate an increased alert status.
Deploy naval carriers and other selected forces to best positions for carrying out their general war responsibilities rather than for participation in the immediate conflict.	No extensive civilian controls, etc., pending more serious indications of going to general war conditions.
Relocate essential functions at the seat of government.	Deploy CASF and STRAC if necessary. *
Establish controls to ensure the most effective use of resources.	Provide logistic and communications support for indigeneous forces; utilize pre-stocked supplies.
Fully man alternate communications systems.	
Maintain means of rapid communication with USSR.	
Emphasize determination to go to ultimate intensity if necessary.	
Place recovery units on alert.	
Deploy CASF and STRAC to areas best suited to general war requirements.	

*(To geographical areas involved in the limited war.)

BRIEF ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONG-RANGE MILITARY PLANS, TECHNOLOGY, COSTS, AND CONCEPTS

Staff Paper
AFXPD-LR
7 Mar 61

Brief on

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONG-RANGE

MILITARY PLANS, TECHNOLOGY, COSTS, AND CONCEPTS

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As a nation, we tend to adopt fixed defense concepts, fixed international commitments, and fixed levels of armed forces. This tendency is in direct conflict with a technological revolution marked by rapidly rising costs of defense. It is this conflict that influences, or should influence, all our defense planning.

What we can have in defense at any time stems from both technology -- the state of the art -- and cost, which generally determines quantity if not quality. How we use our weapons stems from either past experience in war or objective study and analysis in peacetime.

Failure to fulfill long-range force programs and plans can generally be traced, in retrospect, to a failure to equate properly hardware, costs, and concepts. In turn, this failure derives from faulty estimates of the extent of change necessary in one or more of these elements to obtain their optimum combination for an effective national defense. This failure is exemplified when we plan to use World War III weapons in accordance with World War II tactics and strategies; when we program general war forces, designed for long wars of attrition, in an era of short atomic conflicts; or when we assume that the targets selected for strategic bombing will also be the optimum system for space delivery vehicles to attack.

When we reflect upon military history, it seems to have been easier to change military hardware than military ideas and organizations. For example, the last U.S. cavalry charge

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was purportedly in the Spanish-American War; yet the cavalry was not disbanded by the United States until we were in World War II some 41 years later. Concepts, force requirements, and organizations have not kept abreast of technology.

Hardware is a relatively predictable factor by comparison to concepts. The new weapons we can have at any point in time principally depend on the rate of technological progress and is subject to fairly accurate projections insofar as general weapon types and performance are concerned.

Changes in concepts, on the other hand, are not nearly as easy to predict or adopt. While often triggered by changes in hardware, they normally originate in assumptions and opinions rather than in technical data. It is often argued that there is no sound basis, other than war itself, for changing concepts. Yet, today the opportunities to test conceptual, organizational, and tactical changes, as well as new weapons, under the relatively safe and controlled conditions of a small conflict are becoming few and far between.

Beginning with the great impetus given to military research and development in World War II, military hardware has increased in both cost and performance at a seemingly hyperbolic rate. The relative increase in cost, however, of each new generation of weapons, whose purpose generally has been to take over the role or activity of an earlier weapon system, has perhaps out-

distanced the increase in performance. We cannot say, therefore, that the military capability of each new weapon system has increased in direct ratio to its increase in cost.

The requirement for improved weapon performance has in part been a product of unanticipated technological breakthroughs in the over-all technological revolution in weaponry, but also, and perhaps more significantly, it has been a product of the constant need to keep abreast of a changing Soviet threat. For the past 15 years, both the U.S. and USSR have been engaged in a game of "handy handy up the broom" wherein each family of weapon systems seeks to overpower either its offensive or defensive enemy counterparts.

The development of weapons has also been accentuated by the manifold increase in military responsibilities, which range everywhere from additional international commitments to new weapon concepts such as space, BMEWS, etc. These new commitments have been generally added to existing military requirements, such as the DEW LINE, NATO defense, and so forth.

The net result of the inequality between the evolutionary tendency of weapons development and that of the concepts under which we use them is to generate a cycle in which military hardware changes while concepts and commitments tend to remain constant.

The national military posture of major world powers has historically gone through a series of cycles because techno-

logical advances in military material have invariably taken place at a steady pace. Military concepts, on the other hand, have generally remained constant over long periods of time or have changed only as a result of lessons learned in actual war.

Under ideal theoretical conditions, concepts should automatically evolve gradually with the advent of new and more costly weapons. In practice, however, it is economic considerations that have forced changes wherever they have occurred between wars.

- First, materiel changes steadily and costs go up, while quantity requirements -- based on fixed concepts and doctrines and fixed commitments -- tend to remain constant.
- Next, budget ceilings lead to force and weapon reductions, to stretch-out in procurement, and to the reduction or elimination of future systems such as the F-108. "We sell our life insurance policies in order to keep our antiquated standards."
- Finally, the increased costs and new weapons are accommodated through an "agonizing reappraisal" of concepts or commitments.

Adjustments in concepts to take full advantage of technological progress is the "key" to having modern weapons with an effective defense at an acceptable cost. Conversely, adding

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new weapons to classical or reactionary concepts leads to more and more expenditures for a less and less effective defense.

Thus, an understanding of the role that changes in concepts - the method of waging war - play in the cost and effectiveness of a defense effort in any time frame goes a long way toward explaining many of the current controversies over the adequacy of our defense effort. Specifically:

- Those who wish to add the new weapons to classical methods of waging war will always claim the current effort to be inadequate, since rising costs have resulted in a steady quantitative reduction of forces contrary to the classical idea of mass.
- Those who understand the need to change concepts along with the advent of new weapons accept force reductions as reasonable and proper in light of the changes in the nature of war as they see it, and can even foresee more reductions.

Long-range national security planners are like ants riding a log down the river. If they all paddle on one side they may steer the log toward one shore or the other. No amount of effort, however, will push the log back upstream very far nor can they beach it and take it to an objective inland even though both of these destinations are theoretically attractive. What

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happens in weaponry is controlled both by technological progress and unanticipated breakthroughs. The former is fairly predictable, the latter wholly unpredictable. Likewise, how we use our weapons (i.e., our future concepts and security policies) will be controlled to a large extent by military, economic, political, and public opinion factors. These are the banks of the river that we must take into account when we chart the course for our defense activities.

Several examples of broad security planning concepts which may be considered as achievable or unachievable merit our attention. A long-range plan which recognizes the rising costs of weapons, the increasing importance of space in the international power equation, and the growing desire of Allies for an independent nuclear defense capability may be considered achievable. Such a plan could be plotted within the course of the river.

On the other hand, a plan which ignores the atomic weapon, which seeks to return to conventional forces (notwithstanding the cost of modern weapons), which presumes that European nations will be willing to fight WW III on their soil in order to prevent America and the rest of the world from being destroyed by nuclear attack or other devices, lies well outside the banks of the river. You might make a perfect case for such a plan. It would, however, be a school solution. For weapons capabilities, economic factors, and political trends oppose such

options. Even if we could change these inhibiting factors (or move the banks of the river), we would probably lose in the long run, since we would have been overtaken by a new generation of weapons and power relations. The net effect of implementing such a plan probably would be to beach the "Ship of State" on the rocks along the shore, while our enemies moved rapidly downstream ahead of us toward space or some other more awesome objective.

In conclusion, if we accept the fact that technology is indeed moving forward and giving us ever-improving weapons, then there seems to be no escaping the companion conclusion that we must devise a system in which hard decisions can be made repeatedly to readjust military concepts and commitments to conform to the costs and capabilities of the emerging weapons. The only other alternative, in the long run, is to stop technological progress.

(24) Some Comments + Views on the Planning Process

+ Views on the Planning Process

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Col R. C. Richardson
AFXPD-LR
11 February 1960

Some Comments and Views on the Planning Process

1. Essential to effective planning is prior research, reflection and originality. The majority of the planning staff, however, are constantly faced with a variety of every-day requirements which require resolution in a very short period of time. If the organization and modus operandi of the planning effort is designed to concentrate principally upon these every-day requirements, then little time, or staff effort, is available for research or reflection.

2. Our planning organization has become a captive of suspense dates on both JCS actions and staff studies. Every action seems to be a "crisis." When this occurs the planning environment becomes "inward-directed" and "inward-oriented". Coordination becomes an "end" in itself. New ideas and new concepts are stifled. Preservation of the status quo becomes almost sacrosanct and conservatism becomes the dominant philosophical norm.

3. Based on 10 years experience in JCS, Hq USAF and NATO strategic planning and policy work, it seems to me that there are certain basic criteria by which a Plans and Policy organization should periodically evaluate its effectiveness. These might be termed "The Protocols of Sound Strategic Planning and Policy Development":

a. Emphasis commensurate with importance

b. The definition of the problem

c. The identification of the purpose

d. The direction of the effort

e. The adequacy of research

f. The exploitation of the product.

4. An analysis of recent trends in the Air Staff suggests that a return to procedures which adhered to these criteria could possibly, save manhours, improve

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morale and effectiveness, and permit time to be devoted to additional problems. Let us examine present trends in light of these criteria.

On Emphasizing the Important Considerations

5. One of the most prevalent difficulties in large staff organizations is the sense of "urgency" which seems to grip all tasks. Relative values are distorted out of proportion to the specific tasks involved. A minor problem in which top level interest is indicated frequently triggers off a staff effort completely out of proportion to the importance of the problem or its solution. Such actions impinge upon efforts being devoted to really substantive questions whose solution does not appear at the time to be quite so urgent.

6. While deadlines must obviously be met, judgment is essential in the assignment of priorities to the staff efforts devoted to the various problems. We must constantly consider the value of the problem and its solution to Air Force objectives as a whole. This difficulty is intensified by the numerous levels of review of an action officer's work with their concomitant increase in suspense dates for each level of review.

7. Considering some specific examples we find evidence of the "snowballing" of suspense dates on requirements which range everywhere from answering a one page personal letter for the Chief of Staff to defining the Air Force's role in Cold War strategy. On the other hand, we find investigation of such major problems as the Air Force's ability to sustain a "conventional" war, versus that of the other Services, receiving little or no attention because it does not appear to be a current issue. Yet, its solution would have a tremendous impact on Air Force roles and missions, on the Air Force's share of the defense budget, and on overall national military policy.

8. The priority of staff efforts, in keeping with the importance of the problem, requires the attention of supervisors at all levels of review before problems are referred to the staff for action. In practice, it would seem that many problems, particularly JCS actions, could either be dealt with by the chiefs at various levels "off the top of their heads" and without being staffed or else could be staffed quickly by one or two qualified specialists who would process them for general acceptance without detailed analysis. If this were done with those problems whose solution was not too important to the Air Force a good deal of effort could be saved at the working

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level and could be redirected toward a thorough study of more substantive issues.

9. The existing norm seems to call for a thorough and independent research effort for each JCS action. Because of the number of actions, both "thoroughness" and "research" are in fact frequently subverted by the pressure of producing "something." Naturally, successive reviewers find the initial effort unsatisfactory and thus embark upon solving the problems at their own levels. Suspense dates are slipped and the Staff soon finds itself in a continuous flap with one action officer occasionally encountering another action officer working on the same problem and both working under a cloud of mutual ignorance. A more valuable rule would seem to be the "quick treatment" for problems of little consequence to the Air Force in order to give greater attention to questions of real importance.

10. In this respect I do not subscribe to the argument that the Air Force position can be seriously jeopardized by the cumulative impact of a series of minor statements in secondary papers. This is the outgrowth of a tendency to do JCS planning by juridical precedent. It is unsound in principle and we can refuse to recognize, or even consider, this sort of evidence as an argument when the major issue of concern arises.

On Defining the Problem

11. It is frequently as difficult, if not more difficult, to define a problem as to solve it. There is some truth in the assertion that if a problem can be completely defined, the solution will naturally follow. In our present Plans organization it appears to me that supervisors at all levels do not devote sufficient time to defining the problems before directing the research and development of a solution.

12. The definition of the problem must be a joint endeavor between those who request the study effort and the action agency. In general, the directive or instructions outlining the problem should be sufficiently comprehensive so that the action agency can focus its efforts on the specific requirements of the problem with a minimum of diversionary effort in non-productive areas.

13. In JCS actions it seems to me that it might be possible to define the problems more effectively than we do at present. Key officers in Air Plans in the 1946 - 1949 era did this, the planner and action officer met and

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discussed every item on the agenda before any work was done. This no longer seems to be the practice. I gather the action officer reviewing a specific JCS paper, is seldom, if ever, told that he should concentrate on:

a. Factual accuracy.

b. Adequate and clear emphasis on airpower's role.

c. Attempts by other services to use the paper to pre-judge other actions, or

d. The possibility of twisting the paper into a useful instrument to support some other, or subsequent Air Force objective.

e. Etc, or all the above.

14. While it could be argued that all of the above objectives are germane, I question if this sort of unlimited mandate normally produces the best overall results. It seems that all too often we find that one of the above purposes becomes over-emphasized at the expense of the real problem that the JCS paper is trying to solve. As a result, serious inter-service debates occur on some rather insignificant elements of problems to the probable detriment of the whole. Continuous repetition of this sort of negotiation contributes to an inter-service milieu in which the really major issues of military policy become insolvable by the military negotiators.

__. The orientation of the respective Service planners becomes one of distrust and suspicion.

__. "Means" become "ends" with the machinations of negotiation becoming the paramount influence in the processing of JCS papers.

__. Planners become "word mechanics" to the exclusion of military matters of substance.

__. Service positions become inflexible and final resolution of major issues either are couched in almost meaningless generalities or referred to civilian appointees for decision.

On Defining the Purposes of the Effort

15. Optimum results can only be obtained from staff actions when the action officer clearly understands what

he is trying to accomplish. A problem can be clearly defined and yet the solution can serve different purposes. While there may only be one solution there are numerous ways in which the subject can be developed, emphasized and presented, depending on what use is to be made of the solution. There is a tendency in our present planning to fail to recognize this.

16. For example, if the purpose of a study is to make a contribution of airpower expertise to some other activity, such as implement a particular foreign policy, there is little purpose in a detailed analysis of the validity of the foreign policy itself. On the other hand, if the same study is made for the purpose of determining whether the Air Force should participate or not in implementing a foreign policy action, analysis of the policy itself may be as important as examination of the possible detailed nature of Air Force participation.

17. Of course, another important consideration in defining the purpose of a study, or action, is the necessity to maximize economy of staff effort. Occasionally, actions are directed without a clear or useful purpose in mind. When this occurs, it is not unusual to reconsider the need for the study after a great amount of staff effort has been expended.

18. While it is not always possible to ascertain the ultimate purpose of a particular study, better analyses will be produced if a concerted effort is made to tell the action officer specifically what use is to be made of the end product of his work.

On the Adequacy of Direction

19. In principle, the higher the status of an individual within an organization, the broader and more general is his knowledge, experience, and outlook.

20. The product of an organization normally represents a synthesis of the knowledge and experience of the various staff levels through which a given subject is processed. This synthesis can take place in three general forms:

a. Higher echelons can inject their views into a product which has been assigned to a lower echelon for action without prior guidance, and after a great effort has been expended, or

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b. Higher echelons can provide their broader knowledge to the lower echelons, along with the initial assignment of a task, and then review the final product for sufficiency, or

c. Lower echelons can initiate ideas, actions, and concepts for review and possible approval by the higher echelons.

21. The first approach is undoubtedly the easiest from the busy bureaucrat's point of view and, unfortunately, perhaps the most prevalent. It is also the least effective and most wasteful of time on the long run. Analyses of successful organizations suggest the second and third approaches are the most effective for the following reasons:

a. Better End Product. Given the supervisor's views, the action officers know generally what is wanted and start out "in the right ball park." Their effort involves researching and developing details, supporting evidence, examples, etc; placing the material in proper format; and, where appropriate, uncovering fallacies in the guidance received and suggesting changes. At the minimum the supervisor gets his views documented in a final form. Normally, he will have his initial desires reinforced, further developed, amplified or, on occasion, challenged.

b. Morale of the Staff. Given the supervisor's views on projects before they start takes much of the uncertainty out of the subordinate's efforts. Additionally, it quickly imparts much of the supervisor's broad knowledge to the action officers with the feed-back effect of reducing the guidance they need and increasing the "team" impact of the effort. An environment is created in which projects and concepts are initiated by the staff, oftentimes with very beneficial results. The action officer no longer feels he is struggling "in the dark." He is not trying to outguess the supervisor to produce "acceptable" solutions. Additionally, under this system, the lower echelon action officer doesn't feel that his intermediate supervisors are "passing the buck" to them for work the senior echelons don't accept.

c. Economy of Effort. Work without guidance may be received three ways at every successive level through which it is processed: (1) Rejected and "tried again," (2) Re-done at the next level, or (3) Adjusted and moved on. The first two result in wasted effort and

poor morale when they occur. Work done in furtherance of full guidance will almost always be acceptable enough to move on with minor adjustments. This is clearly the desired procedure.

22. Our planning procedures today, particularly on JCS actions and staff studies, seem oriented too much towards letting the working level struggle with the problems without guidance, offsetting "gross" errors by insisting on a "Gallup Poll" type of coordination at relatively low staff levels, and modifying the action officer's efforts by redirection or the injection without challenge of personal views by way too many intermediate chiefs often without identifying these from the original"expert's" findings thereby, at times, leaving the action officer apparently at fault for a product changed without his agreement or knowledge.

23. Perhaps the greatest waste of effort, however, is the failure to exploit topical expertise on recurrent problems or on major subjects. More of an effort could be made to have one officer carry a problem or subject through to conclusion. In processing a single AFOS paper we have often experienced 3 changes in action officers. In formulating 4 replies to Congressional bills which deal with defense reorganization, my office has worked with 3 different action officers. Each time a new action officer appeared we had to take time to bring him up-to-date on the entire background of the subject.

On Researching the Subject Matter

24. The staff should be encouraged to research problems presented to them as thoroughly as possible, in the time allowed, before developing their solutions. The administration and filing system must be organized to support this.

25. All too frequently we find examples of an action officer struggling to develop a paper without ever checking to see if the sucject had not already been thoroughly developed in an earlier staff study. Of course, this problem is accentuated by the apparent unpredictable assignment of specific tasks to various branches and divisions.

26. Obviously, the ideal situation is for the action office to have at hand every previous study made on the subject on which he is working. Using these, as a point of departure, he merely adjusts them in light of

the new circumstances. Instead of using the products of past staff efforts we often tend to rely for accuracy on the current and ad hoc opinions of our contemporaries.

27. There are innumerable examples of decisions being made on the basis of staff studies developed from scratch in a few days when the same subject had been thoroughly researched over a period of many months in one of the War Colleges, or in the staff.

28. The present system seems to place a higher premium on "quantity" of output, and on the speed at which it is produced than on quality. Action officers are evidently under the impression that the premium is for lots of words produced in a short period of time than for a very short and sound solution developed from a longer period of analysis. This attitude should be changed.

On Exploiting the Product

29. It seems important to the overall Air Force effort that we get maximum mileage out of the unusual latent ability of the people in the staff. This can only be done if we are so organized as to fully exploit the output of the staff.

30. Generally speaking, staff efforts are now used only for the primary purpose for which they were developed. Once they have served this purpose no attempt is made to analyze the work for possible use in secondary purposes and to process it and exploit if accordingly.

31. When a great deal of effort has gone into developing a position on a given subject it would seem that the results of this effort should be recorded in a form and by a procedure which would preclude going over the same ground when the problem again arises. This was the rationale for placing the AFOS series on an annual review basis in lieu of the FSPO system of annually providing a paper. The product of major staff efforts should also be distributed to all Air Force agencies who might usefully exploit the findings.

32. Since timing is an important factor in the value of studies and recommendations there is some merit to reviewing from time to time past recommendations, which were not implemented when developed, but which might well be usefully "fired up again" and processed for implementation as a result of some change in circumstances.

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33. There is some evidence to suggest that certain Air Staff agencies could produce useful outputs for a long period of time by the process of "mining" their own files of past actions without ever adding anything new but only up-dating and re-processing.

SUMMARY

34. All of the above principles obviously are being followed in varying degrees at present. However, there is much room for improvement. I am convinced that if these principles were reiterated, and if the supervisors from branch chiefs up made a conscientious effort to apply these principles to our collective planning efforts, the results would be tremendous.

35. Certain organizational changes also appear appropriate. Some that should be considered include:

a. A research staff in the Plans filing organization to provide action officers quickly with all past studies relating to their problems. Records Library does very well on this now, but their services are not used fully to uncover work done in Plans, and we are not organized to get outside references such as National War College papers, etc.

b. A specific office, or individual, responsible for secondary exploitation of Air Staff efforts. This could be an additional function of AFXAC. Major studies or papers would be reviewed for possible secondary use such as inputs to SAFOI, Legislative Liaison activities, War College efforts, Speech Writers, etc.

c. Implementation of the decision influencing proposals made by AFXDC to the command echelon some months past.

d. Separation of the responsibility for processing current actions (JCS) and for the research and development of the Air Force position on major issues. See the AFXPD-LR study on "The Development and Dissemination of Plans, Concepts and Policies" dated 23 Ocrober 1959 for possible organizational solutions.

(25) Some Thoughts on Disarmament

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n Disarmament

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Mr. Charles A. Coolidge
Coolidge Committee
700 Jackson Place N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coolidge

There has been much public concern over the inability of the Western Powers and the USSR to arrive at a disarmament agreement. This is, of course, understandable. It seems self-evident, however, that the maintenance by all major powers of a high level of military preparedness is as much a symptom as a cause of political tension. I feel that past failures should not give rise to discouragement or pessimism. For the first time in more than a decade there appears to be some justification for cautious optimism regarding the possibility of disarmament.

The problem of disarmament is essentially political in the broad sense of that term. There are, of course, very strong economic and moral elements involved. It seems to me that a viable disarmament proposal must also be based on a greater measure of military analysis than has been offered in the past. I therefore have asked my planning staff to re-examine the disarmament problem in order that the Air Force may contribute, if called upon, to the solution of this vital issue.

Since it is within neither our province nor our competence to analyze the many non-military factors relevant to disarmament, our planners are not attempting to evolve a detailed, comprehensive proposal for limitation or control of armaments. The attached paper is merely an outline of some thoughts on disarmament which may be of interest to your Committee. This approach appears to have merit and to avoid several pitfalls of previous proposals. It is believed to be acceptable as a basis for negotiations with the USSR. I will be pleased to make members of my staff available for discussion of these ideas if you wish.

Sincerely,

(Signed by
General White)

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SOME THOUGHTS ON DISARMAMENT

General

1. The greatest immediate threat to the U.S. or our allies is general war. Limited war constitutes a serious menace both by virtue of its potential as an eroding force and of the ever-present possibility of expansion into general war.

2. In recent years, the trend of disarmament proposals has been oriented primarily toward reduction of the threat of general war through control of the production, storage and employment of fissionable materials and by measures to reduce or eliminate the possibility of surprise attack. Reduction of non-nuclear armaments has received secondary attention. In September 1959 the USSR offered a proposal for total disarmament. It is not yet possible to make an accurate analysis of its true significance.

3. So long as a high level of political tension exists, it seems unlikely that abolition of armaments can take place. Nevertheless, political and economic pressures may engender a genuine desire on the part of the major powers to progress toward achievable ends rather than merely to seek propaganda advantages.

4. Disarmament negotiations must be conditioned by a thorough and objective appraisal of military factors. It is imperative that agreements for control or limitation of armaments do not compromise the relative power politics of the United States or its major allies vis-a-vis the Communist Bloc. We must seek to assure the continued existence of these capabilities until such time as absolute political safeguards against Communist threats to the survival of the Western nations may be constructed.

5. The Communist objective of world domination will remain unaltered whether the Communist nations support disarmament or not. Acceptance by the Communist Bloc of a significant reduction in armaments or significant control measures would indicate only that they have shifted the focus of aggression to other areas and other means.

6. It must be assumed, until proved otherwise, that the USSR will observe a disarmament agreement, with or without controls, only so long as the agreement appears to be to her self-interest.

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Criteria for Viable Disarmament Agreements

7.. A workable proposal for control or limitation of armaments must serve, or appear to serve, the self-interests of the major powers. From the point of view of the U.S., disarmament must:

a. Not offer the Communist Bloc an overall military advantage.

b. Provide for controls capable of implementation from political and technological standpoints.

c. Avoid creating a feeling of false security.

d. Avoid disarmament by formula based on either population or existing force levels.

e. Provide for an evolutionary reduction of armaments to a level of military force adequate to preserve the internal security of all signatories but inadequate to support aggression.

f. Offer a reasonable degree of security from direct attack upon the U.S., its allies and neutrals during the disarmament process.

g. Maintain a U.S. and allied capability for rapid rearmament in the event of serious violations by the USSR or Communist China.

8. From the Soviet point of view, a disarmament agreement should:

a. Appear to offer a long-term relative overall advantage over the Western Powers.

b. Reduce the existing strain on the Soviet economy.

c. Establish minimum and carefully controlled access to the USSR by foreign agents.

d. Include point f. and g. above as they pertain to the USSR.

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Tentative Conclusions

9. The following tentative conclusions and suggestions pertinent to a workable approach to disarmament are offered for consideration.

a. Complete and rapid disarmament appears to be neither attainable nor desirable so long as the Communists adhere to their goal of world domination.

b. The rising cost of military preparedness is becoming burdensome to all nations which maintain significantly large military establishments.

c. There continues to be a lack of mutual trust between the Western nations and the Communist Bloc. In the absence of good faith, fruitful negotiations for removal of the threat of general war cannot be conducted. Both the USSR and the U.S. consider their strategic offensive forces in the dual capacity of deterrent and war winning forces; hence neither can afford to surrender relative advantage to the other by accepting reductions or control of these forces without positive assurance of reciprocity.

d. Further, nuclear disarmament as a first step toward more comprehensive programs would deprive the Western powers of quality weapons which are an effective counter-balance to the Communist Bloc superiority in manpower, and would leave the Western powers in an extremely disadvantageous position.

e. It is believed, however, that both sides, for political and economic reasons, do desire a reduction of armaments to be achieved in such a manner that neither surrenders relative advantage to the other. If the economic factor has indeed become dominant as a motive for disarmament, negotiations may be usefully directed toward a reduction in the forces and weapons associated with wars of attrition, limited wars and, generally speaking, in those areas where quantity of forces and weapons dominate rather than quality.

f. This approach to disarmament has the following advantages:

(1) Reductions could be agreed upon in weapon systems and areas where neither side would gain a decisive advantage by evasion or subversion.

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(2) Reductions could be agreed upon in weapon systems which depend for their effectiveness on quantity or numerical mass. In these areas, total and thorough inspection is not necessary, but only inspection adequate to insure that the greater portion of the mass concerned is in fact immobilized.

(3) Inspection could take place after the fact, and only in locations designated by the interested parties in which the weapons would be stored or destroyed.

(4) Demonstrated good faith in the disestablishment of secondary systems would produce sizeable economic savings initially, and might lead to disarmament in the more important general war systems at a later date.

(5) Elimination or drastic reduction of the potential for waging lesser wars would relieve international tensions to a significant degree by reducing the probability of using military force as an instrument of national policy, and thus removing a potential cause of general war. This reduction of tension would improve the chances of obtaining an acceptable agreement for general disarmament.

10. It could be argued that to approach disarmament from the limited war point of view, and from that of first eliminating the quantitative, obsolescent weapon systems tends to return us to a strategy of massive retaliation. This is not the case, however, for massive retaliation envisioned the use of the general war force in retaliation for lesser acts of war. Disarmament at the lower end of the spectrum would seek to reduce both sides' capability for lesser conventional wars and thus remove or reduce the rationale associated with massive retaliation.

11. Any disarmament proposal for the period 1960-1970 must take into account the military structure and potential of Communist China. So long as the CHICOMs do not possess nuclear weapons and advanced delivery systems, it is unlikely that they would consider a proposal for a drastic reduction in conventional arms. Their refusal to do so might be exploited to create friction between Communist China and the USSR. In any event, it is believed that our continued possession of nuclear weapons and advanced delivery systems would constrain the CHICOMs from using conventional forces as effectively as our current nuclear and limited conventional capability.

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TECHNOLOGY'S IMPACT ON SECURITY

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Staff Paper
AFXPD-LR
16 March 1961

Brief on

TECHNOLOGY'S IMPACT ON SECURITY

GENERAL DISCUSSION

1. Two new phenomena have tended to disassociate the public's image of security - the job of keeping America secure - from the Defense Department. These developments have crept up on us all but unnoticed. They fog the vision, outmode classical ways to deal with security problems, and confound our efforts to develop a viable national military strategy. For that matter, they even make it difficult to develop a national strategy, for military strategy today assumes a bigger-than-ever importance in overall national strategy.

2. The first of these phenomena is that traditional military forces cannot be used in fourth dimensional warfare - a rifle or a submarine or an airplane is ineffective against an idea or the gift of a dam or the impression of technological prowess created by a success in space. Our sense of security is threatened by these new ways to wage war and, of course, the Defense Department contributes relatively little in this area.

3. The second phenomenon is a psychological condition in which many question whether "security" will in fact be provided

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[illegible] the armed forces [illegible] are called on to perform. Historically, the armed forces provide [illegible] by protecting [illegible] lives and homes from enemy forces. If the man on the street thinks that this type of protection will henceforth involve the destruction of the persons being protected as well as the aggressor, then to him the cure has become as painful as the disease. To a person thus persuaded, military action, no matter how successful, no longer [illegible] the security traditionally sought from military forces. It matters little that this image of modern war may not be valid. That it exists at all - and none will question that it exists - serves to [illegible] security from defense in the public mind.

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[illegible] TO MANEUVER

The Greek [illegible] wrote, "The art of war is, in the [illegible] resort, the art of keeping one's freedom of action." [illegible] thought has stood up through the ages and is pertinent [illegible]. For the users of military power in the United States - the State Department and the Executive - have said that our strategy is bad, that it gives them too little room to maneuver. [illegible] say that our military force is not useful to them because [illegible] affords them little or no flexibility.

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6. A number of factors contribute to the maneuver room statesmen say they need. First of all, they want to be able to control the force. Today's nuclear posture makes this difficult. For if the enemy has the capability to use atomic weapons, then we are constrained to equip our forces to defend in kind, even though we instruct our commanders not to use these weapons. Thus modern forces do not give the statesman controllability, for he cannot be certain that a limited action will remain "limited" to conventional munitions. The battlefield commander cannot be counted on to avoid using atomics if survival of his force depends on using them, or if atomics are being used against him.

7. Time for decision is a second factor. ICBMs give 15 minutes. Warning time is a related factor and the same disadvantage applies. Thus, modern missile forces do not give him the characteristics he feels he needs.

EVOLUTION OF DOMINANT WAR SYSTEMS

8. Strangely, the emergence of each new dominant war system in this century has tended to exaggerate the danger attached to war and thus to complicate the statesman's job. Instead of making his work easier, giving him the variety of options he desires, these new weapons have [illegible] his maneuver room until today he complains that he has none at all.

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9. Sea power, of course, was an ideal tool for the diplomat. War and the threat of war were far removed from his own shores in those halcyon days of the grand strategy. There was much time for decision. And within these comfortable arrangements the diplomat could and did maneuver to his heart's content.

10. But each succeeding war system, built with an expanding technology, cut into the statesman's art. Large land war systems, for example, resulted in wide damage, huge losses, and could not always be controlled, sometimes expanding beyond the statesman's original intent. More recently, the development of the atomic bomb coincident with the jet bomber removed land and sea barriers, provided unfettered access to the enemy's forces, reduced time for decision, and increased the scope of destruction. Finally, today, the ICBM has for all practical purposes reduced maneuver space to zero. In a word, then, security has declined as technology has advanced or improved.

THE STATESMAN'S APPROACH

11. Faced with this kind of dilemma, the statesman has sought to increase his maneuver room by other means. This search has taken two main directions. One is the disarmament road. Advocates argue that if we can disarm, then of course there would be an immediate boom in security. But faced with an enemy who refuses to grant inspection privileges and who employs disarmament talks as a Cold War device, it quickly

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becomes obvious that disarmament's contribution to security is totally illusory and would, rather than improve our security, expose us to instant and complete danger from a notorious cheater. This is understood today by most persons. Nonetheless, there remain a large number who would disarm, unilaterally if necessary.

12. Another direction taken by persons seeking a way out of the maneuver room dilemma is to go back to building forces for fighting conventional limited wars: wars perhaps the size of Korea, or perhaps even wars with the Soviet Union itself. This, proponents say, would give us new flexibilities, new maneuver room. This idea tends to appeal when looked at superficially. However, it overlooks the following important factors:

a. That the direct threat to the United States is from Soviet strategic forces - rockets and aircraft and submarines. We must always be ready to handle this problem, fund for lesser jobs with remaining monies. Advocates of large conventional limited war forces, however, contend that these should be built at the expense of strategic forces if need be. The problem is largely economic, however, for as the support for one goes up, the support for the other goes down.

b. That trying to deter war with strategic forces that have less than an ability to win a war - i.e., minimum, finite, or stable deterrence - is a travesty. If deterrence fails, we lose the resulting war.

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c. That readying for large-scale, classical wars of attrition (against an enemy whose overwhelming manpower advantage is well understood) tells the enemy that we have now concluded that total war is too horrible to contemplate and invites him to lesser military adventures to test our willingness to respond. Worse, the mere fact that we plan for this old kind of war doesn't force him to do the same. He may just watch while we fritter away our manpower, money and materials.

d. That the effect on allies and alliances can be dramatic. It tells our allies that the United States' strategic deterrent is no longer valid, will not be used in their defense. It serves notice on our allies that we intend to fight World War III on their soil (where else would be plan to employ these forces?). Paul Henri-Spaak sounded a caution on this point several years ago.

e. That technology cannot stand still, that what might appear today to be a stalemate in technology can disappear like a soap bubble in tomorrow's technological breakthrough.

f. That nuclear weapons are today's "conventional" weapons, that their use is inevitable in all but border actions, incursions, incidents. Having deployed for atomic defense, the classical "mass" of warfare must be the atomic weapon.

g. That – and most importantly – we already have a sizeable limited war capability, one that has seldom if ever

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been called upon to perform in any limited action. What more could we have done in Laos with five extra divisions? How better could we have responded to the Congo crisis with two extra carriers? Could we have handled the Cuban situation better with another four squadrons of tactical fighters? This rationale suggests that the solution to the "limited war" problem requires advancement in the political field as well as (or instead of) in the purely military field. For the military today has the capability to react swiftly to the statesman's call for limited action, to deploy swiftly - in hours - to the scene of an aggression, to establish the fact that there is an aggression, to defeat the aggression, or - failing - quickly to define for the political leaders the level of decision that is needed. That it has not been called upon does not necessarily demonstrate its inadequacy.

13. This kind of argumentation suggests that there is another, better, route to more maneuver room, one that doesn't [illegible] from fright, one that is rational and logical.

SOLVING THE DILEMMA

14. The technology of destruction never remains static. For every new weapon there is a counter-weapon. Each dominant weapon system has yielded to another in an ever-faster succession of events that has shrunk time. This very fact suggests that whereas disarmament or a relat[illegible] to peace might indeed reduce [illegible]

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today's ICBM-induced balance of terror, a clear-headed and courageous solution would be to move rapidly through this period by expediting the development of new weapons and strategic concepts that eliminate the spasm, hair-trigger, non-selective characteristics of the missile. Such a weapon offers the prospect of providing security and even of being used in the achievement of national objectives. Space systems and space technology open this kind of possibility.

15. We can begin to work our way out of the delicate balance of missile terror when satellites and spacecraft take over as the dominant war system. Rather than being an irresponsible and dangerous extension of a meaningless arms race, space offers a return to security and a sensible end to the threat of atomic annihilation. For any weapon or control device that uses space must, by definition, be physically divorced from the property and lives of the persons whose security it is designed to provide. Additionally, space offers vast distances, tremendous speeds, and almost unlimited time aloft - characteristics a military planner dreams of, characteristics which can be forged into decisive war weapons literally capable of disarming an enemy.

16. Since no war can logically take place unless the opposing sides come to grips with each other's principal weapons, attrition in space will have to be a prelude to conquest on earth. The word attrition itself carries with it the

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clear implication of long-duration conflict. Thus conflict in space will give warning time, time to prepare defenses, time to alert the people for survival, or alternatively to discuss cessation of hostilities before they can spread to the lesser-included phase of destruction on earth. This is the kind of maneuver room the statesman needs.

17. It is clear, then, that there are two courses of action open both to the USSR and the Free World. We can seek security by the international route of mutual trust in disarmament devices. Or we can seek security by the natural and evolutionary route of exploiting technological opportunities to develop space systems whose characteristics solve the statesman's maneuver room dilemma and the [illegible] presented to the people by having their security threatened as much by defense measures as by the enemy offense.

18. No rational person will argue that disarmament is not the more attractive path to peace. But the same rational person will probably concede that arms control has as much chance of success as would an effort to take smoke and drink from the human race.

19. Military space capabilities will come of their own momentum. What we should do, however, is to expedite the process by recognizing the advantages to be gained by substituting space systems for ICBMs as the ace of trumps in the

military game. Either way, we can be reasonably sure of one thing - the Soviets have recognized this truth and they are thrusting at full throttle for a decisive capability in space. If they are successful, they can deny space to the West. The strategic consequences of such a victory challenge the imagination.

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12. Another direction taken by persons seeking a way out of the maneuver room dilemma is to go back to building forces for fighting conventional limited wars: wars perhaps the size of Korea, or perhaps even wars with the Soviet Union itself. This, proponents say, would give us new flexibilities, new maneuver room. This idea tends to appeal when looked at superficially. However, it overlooks the following important factors:

a. That the direct threat to the United States is from Soviet strategic forces - rockets and aircraft and submarines. We must always be ready to handle this problem, fund for lesser jobs with remaining monies. Advocates of large conventional limited war forces, however, contend that these should be built at the expense of strategic forces if need be. The problem is largely economic, however, for as the support for one goes up, the support for the other goes down.

b. That trying to deter war with strategic forces that have less than an ability to win a war - i.e., minimum, finite, or stable deterrence - is a travesty. If deterrence fails, we lose the resulting war.

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c. That readying for large-scale, classical wars of attrition (against an enemy whose overwhelming manpower advantage is well understood) tells the enemy that we have now concluded that total war is too horrible to contemplate and invites him to lesser military adventures to test our willingness to respond. Worse, the mere fact that we arm for this old kind of war doesn't force him to do the same. He may just watch while we fritter away our manpower, money and materials.

d. That the effect on allies and alliances can be dramatic. It tells our allies that the United States' strategic deterrent is no longer valid, will not be used in their defense. It serves notice on our allies that we intend to fight World War III on their soil (where else would we plan to employ these forces?). Paul Henri-Spaak sounded a caution on this point several years ago.

e. That technology cannot stand still, that what might appear today to be a stalemate in technology can disappear like a soap bubble in tomorrow's technological breakthrough.

f. That nuclear weapons are today's "conventional" weapons, that their use is inevitable in all but border actions, incursions, incidents. Having deployed for atomic defense, the classical "mass" of warfare must be the atomic weapon.

g. That — and most importantly — we already have a sizeable limited war capability, one that has seldom if ever

been called upon to perform in any limited action. What more could we have done in Laos with five extra divisions? How better could we have responded to the Congo crisis with two extra carriers? Could we have handled the Cuban situation better with another four squadrons of tactical fighters? This rationale suggests that the solution to the "limited war" problem requires advancement in the political field as well as (or instead of) in the purely military field. For the military today has the capability to react swiftly to the statesman's call for limited action, to deploy swiftly - in hours - to the scene of an aggression, to establish the fact that there is an aggression, to defeat the aggression, or - failing - quickly to define for the political leaders the level of decision that is needed. That it has not been called upon does not necessarily demonstrate its inadequacy.

13. This kind of argumentation suggests that there is another, better, route to more maneuver room, one that doesn't lead from fright, one that is rational and logical.

SOLVING THE DILEMMA

14. The technology of destruction never remains static. For every new weapon there is a counter-weapon. Each dominant weapon system has yielded to another in an ever-faster succession of events that has shrunk time. This very fact suggests that whereas disarmament or a return to peace might indeed reduce

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today's ICBM-induced balance of terror, a clear-headed and courageous solution would be to move rapidly through this period by expediting the development of new weapons and strategic concepts that eliminate the spasm, hair-trigger, non-selective characteristics of the missile. Such a weapon offers the prospect of providing security and even of being used in the achievement of national objectives. Space systems and space technology open that kind of possibility.

15. We can begin to work our way out of the delicate balance of missile terror when satellites and spacecraft take over as the dominant war system. Rather than being an irresponsible and dangerous extension of a meaningless arms race, space offers a return to security and a sensible end to the threat of atomic annihilation. For any weapon or control device that uses space must, by definition, be physically divorced from the property and lives of the persons whose security it is designed to provide. Additionally, space offers vast distances, tremendous speeds, and almost unlimited time aloft - characteristics a military planner dreams of, characteristics which can be forged into decisive war weapons literally capable of disarming an enemy.

16. Since no war can logically take place unless the opposing sides come to grips with each other's principal weapons, attrition in space will have to be a prelude to conquest on earth. The word attrition itself carries with it the

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clear implication of long-duration conflict. Thus conflict in space will give warning time, time to prepare defenses, time to alert the people for survival, or alternatively to discuss cessation of hostilities before they can spread to the lesser-included phase of destruction on earth. This is the kind of maneuver room the statesman needs.

17. It is clear, then, that there are two courses of action open both to the USSR and the Free World. We can seek security by the international route of mutual trust in disarmament devices. Or we can seek security by the natural and evolutionary route of exploiting technological opportunities to develop space systems whose characteristics solve the statesman's maneuver room dilemma and the dilemma presented to the people by having their security threatened as much by defense measures as by the enemy offense.

18. No rational person will argue that disarmament is not the more attractive path to peace. But the same rational person will probably concede that arms control has as much chance of success as would an effort to take smoke and drink from the human race.

19. Military space capabilities will come of their own momentum. What we should do, however, is to expedite the process by recognizing the advantages to be gained by substituting space systems for ICBMs as the ace of trumps in the

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military game. Either way we can be reasonably sure of one thing - the Soviets have recognized this truth and they are thrusting at full throttle for a decisive capability in space. If they are successful they can deny space to the West. The strategic consequences of such a victory challenge the imagination.

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(28) The Air Force 1960-1970

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SPEECH TO THE AMERICAN LEGION SECURITY COMMITTEE

ON

THE FUTURE AIR FORCE

THE AIR FORCE 1960-1970

The Evolution of U.S. Tactical Air, 1960-1970

1. Throughout the 1960-1970 period we see a need for U.S. overseas and U.S. based tactical air forces. In the middle part of the time period and thereafter, it should be, however, militarily practicable to substitute mobility and rotation of U.S. based units for permanent oversea's stationing. If this seems desirable.

2. Ultimately, the number of units permanently deployed in foreign countries could be reduced to the minimum consistent with political and military objectives. Determination of the appropriate minimum, from both the political and military standpoint, will be influenced by the degree to which it has been possible to develop an effective all-weather nuclear capability in allied and indigenous tactical air forces. The objective, as we see it, should be to have our allies, however, progressively assume a greater responsibility for the provision of tactical type air forces.

3. Manned aircraft systems will have less probability of survival as the enemy continues to modernize with short and medium range ballistic missiles.

4. On the other hand, tactical missiles can have a relatively high survival potential and can produce the necessary military effect on preplanned target systems.

5. A combination of mobile and hardened tactical ballistic missiles should be the optimum weapon system for U.S. and allied overseas tactical air forces as early as possible.

6. Missiles organic to Army forces would supplement and complement the tactical air missiles by covering the shorter ranges of the spectrum.

7. Concurrently with the modernization of U.S. tactical Air Force units overseas with tactical ballistic missiles, we would see a build-up of our allies with the same type of weapon system. As allied air forces become equipped with these missiles, they should assume increasing responsibility for primary D-Day targets. Eventually, most of the initial general war operations in the defense of overseas areas would, we hope, be assumed by allied forces.

8. When economic and political conditions and the new concepts essential to adjusting to technology result in a reduction of manned units we will have to rely increasingly on allied air forces, and U.S. based mobile forces for response to limited war situations.

9. We consider that manned aircraft systems are more suitable than missiles for use in limited war because of flexibility, varying conditions for employment, and selectivity

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of weapons. Those tactical air forces of the U.S. that will be optimized for the limited war mission we believe must be primarily equipped with manned systems.

10. It is militarily and economically impractical to base U.S. forces in all areas of the world where a limited war may occur. Appropriately constituted tactical forces must be based in the U.S., prepared to move rapidly to any threatened area. During the time period, any requirement for tactical air forces in forward areas to insure speed of reaction in meeting limited aggression can be met by rotational forces to the maximum practical extent.

11. Our view, however, is that we should depend wherever possible upon local and allied air forces to provide the initial response to limited aggressions.

12. The Air Force concept for dealing with limited war situations is to have first, an indigenous response in the local defense, second, a U.N. response, third, an allied regional response, and only where these are inadequate should a unilateral U.S. response be undertaken.

13. We think that tactical air forces committed to support allied defenses against local aggression should be able insofar as practical to deliver either conventional or atomic weapons, depending on the circumstances. In any event, the employment of weapons should be appropriate to defeating the aggression

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quickly and decisively, without expanding the conflict, or without surrendering excessive free world territory before responding with our atomic weapons. Thus being forces to use these against an aggressor when in our territory rather than when he is in or near his own territory.

The Evolution of U.S. Aerospace Defense 1960-1970

1. A war fighting strategy demands that the enemy aerospace forces be destroyed on the ground or in aerospace as far from the United States as possible.

2. The widespread military effects that can be achieved by enemy forces attacking the United States in 1960-1970 time period demand an optimum combination of offensive and defensive means to reduce to the absolute minimum the forces able to deliver weapons on the U.S.

3. Our air defense forces must therefore be progressively improved, not only for continued defense against the manned bomber threat, but also for an effective defense against ballistic missiles while striving to attain a space counter-weapon capability.

4. We expect Soviet bombers to improve in speed, altitude, and in their electronic countermeasure and air-to-surface missiles capabilities. As Soviet ICBMs become available in sufficient numbers for an initial assault, bombers are expected to decrease in numbers, but will remain a threat throughout the period as a follow-on force.

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5. The element of the aerospace defense system most needed to counter the Soviet bomber, with airborne missiles, is a fast interceptor with improved combat radius to provide for defense at increased range, hence manned air defense systems will be required for the foreseeable future in our view.

6. The active aerospace defense of each region must be done by an effective regional defense system. These must be as mutually supporting as their technical characteristics permit. The first steps which have been taken toward a capability for warning if attack by ballistic missiles (BMEWS) should be expanded by the addition of satellites and other new sensors into systems which give warning and tracking of ballistic missiles, satellites, and maneuvering space vehicles.

7. We must attain an early aerospace operational capability to track missiles and satellites, since warning and tracking are basic elements of an active aerospace defense system.

8. Ballistic missiles in the hands of the USSR have weakened our military position, since US fighting forces and the nation itself are now increasingly subject to possible destruction by missile attack against which no adequate defense currently exists.

9. With the United States and the USSR both building large missile forces, the one which first has an effective defense against these weapons will achieve a significant military

advantage. The capability to destroy enemy launched ICBMs as far from the United States as possible becomes, therefore, an aerospace defense requirement of utmost urgency.

10. We consider that research must be accelerated now in order to expedite a decision on the means of attaining the most effective capability for a space based missile defense.

11. Since satellites could be used by the USSR for reconnaissance and other military purposes in the next decade an aerospace Satellite Interceptor System, should be made available to meet this threat as soon as technically possible. Toward the end of the 1960-1970 period, military use of space by manned and unmanned maneuvering vehicles appears to us to be feasible. Our aerospace forces must therefore be prepared to defend effectively against such space vehicles as may constitute a threat.

The Evolution of U.S. Strategic Forces

1. During the next 10 years strategic forces must be militarily decisive by providing a war fighting capability that will insure maximum possible destruction of the enemy military forces at source, which constitute a direct threat to the United States, under any conditions applying in general war.

2. In recent years, the new access of the USSR to the US and the resulting recognition of the overriding importance of

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the strategic mission and strategic survivability to the nation's security has been characterized by the creation of several various weapon systems, or the adaption of other forces for the strategic mission.

3. As a result, a variety of forces can contribute to accomplishment of the strategic mission today although with varying degrees of efficiency and effectiveness. The importance of the mission and the high cost of atomic delivery forces demands, in our view, that these forces be included, where available, as part of an integrated strategic effort. This is now partly provided for in the National Strategic Target List Planning under SAC.

4. In the long term, however, strategic aerospace forces must be designed and produced specifically with the strategic mission objectives as the paramount consideration and operated as a single effort in the national interest.

5. Soviet technological advances will be translated into an expanding military threat against the United States. Most significant are the Soviet buildup of ICBMs and the military implications of progressive space achievements. These advanced weapon systems are creating a further compression in time of attack and attack effectiveness. Facing this increasing threat, the U.S. strategic effort will have to take maximum advantage of technology to insure a force posture and organization that will maintain the capability to fight as well as deter a war.

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6. Exploitation of the complementary capabilities of both manned and unmanned aerospace delivery and reconnaissance systems will provide the best attainable war fighting capability for the United States. Whereas missiles and unmanned satellites will provide important capabilities during the period, the manned aerospace systems such as the B-70 will provide operational flexibility in tactics, targeting, weapon selectivity and reconnaissance.

7. U.S. bombers now constitute the primary means for delivering nuclear weapons to enemy targets. The brevity or lack of missile attack warning and lack of active defense against missiles are making this force increasingly vulnerable to surprise attack. Until reliable warning systems can be provided and advanced weapon systems are in-being, airborne alert can provide an important contribution to their survivability and strike effectiveness.

8. In the period, the number of medium bombers will be progressively reduced. However, during this same period, the firepower and effectiveness of the heavy bomber fleet should be increased by addition of air-to-surface missiles and by introduction of supersonic bombardment aircraft such as the B-70. These changes should permit some over-all reduction in the manned force.

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9. The ICBM force, as it is phased into the strategic inventory during the period, will be postured for maximum survivability and in a manner to compound the Soviet targeting problems. Specifically, these missiles will be hardened to withstand attack, dispersed to present individual aiming points, and a portion of the second generation missiles, MINUTEMAN, will be mobile.

10. In addition to the improved aerospace delivery systems that we see provided through the decade, it is essential that other elements of the total force likewise be improved. These include tactical and strategic intelligence systems and command and control elements required to provide effective direction of the forces prior to and during hostilities.

11. Introduction of operational instrumented satellites, for military purposes, will provide capabilities which are urgently needed. Most essential are the systems for warning, intelligence, surveillance and global communications. For the longer term, manned spacecraft offer employment possibilities across the complete spectrum of strategic operations; this capability must be vigorously pursued in our research and development efforts.

12. During the 1960-1970 period, if additional national strategic capabilities should be developed by allied nations, every effort should be made to insure that these separate

strategic capabilities are appropriately coordinated to present the most effective Free World strategic posture possible to attain.

13. The Free World strategic aerospace capability should be examined with a view to optimizing deployment on a global basis, integrating employment plans to the maximum extent possible, providing command and control arrangements for unified response without jeopardizing national objectives, and equipping the forces with the most effective weapon systems which Free World technology can provide.

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(29) The Case for Nuclear Testing

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uclear Testing

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Staff Paper
AFXPD-LR
15 March 1961

Brief On

THE CASE FOR NUCLEAR TESTING

THE OBJECTIONS TO TESTING

1. Of the two major objections to nuclear testing, the principal one seems to be a popular notion about the earth that simply does not match the facts. Understanding of the need to resume nuclear tests, therefore, must begin with an understanding of the defects in the arguments supporting these objections.

2. Most persons believe that the earth is a large body whose only movement is an orderly rotation within the Universe. They feel that the earth lies quite still and motionless except for this rotation. To this overwhelming majority, the thought of disturbing this peace - of disrupting the quiet balance of the elements - seems somehow to be wrong. "Against nature" might be a summary of their feelings.

3. To this group, nuclear tests are unthinkable. Reactions range from the mild atomic-testing-is-changing-the-weather view to the radical atomic-testing-will-make-us-a-deformed-race position. Taken together, this kind of thinking represents a massive objection to nuclear tests. It requires

extraordinary courage to espouse testing in the face of world opinion of this magnitude. Galileo was imprisoned for a lesser challenging of the supposed order of things.

4. But the world is not an inert body. The fact of the matter - vividly demonstrated by International Geophysical Year experiments - is that our earth is in violent motion. It erupts, trembles, cracks, changes. And constantly.

5. Test advocates are calling for an order of disruption that cannot seriously be compared to disruptions that go on around us all the time...naturally. The energy involved in a nuclear test pales alongside the energy involved, for example, in a small volcano erupting.

6. Buried underground, under the sea, or in space, a small scale nuclear test would hardly jostle seismic apparatus that daily is moved by natural causes. Nor, by definition, would it contaminate the atmosphere.

7. There is a second major objection to testing. It centers about the notion that we do not need to test since we already have enough multi-megaton bombs to destroy the Soviet Union several times over.

8. This argument ignores the fact that technology has few limits. Worse, it fails to consider that there are decisive military advantages which will accrue to the nation that succeeds in solving certain problems in nuclear technology that are known to be solvable, but which require testing to solve.

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WHY TEST?

9. For example, miniaturizing the nuclear bomb could have a revolutionary effect on the size and structure of Free World armed forces. It could change the arithmetic of war. Costs could be reduced dramatically. Smaller warheads for missiles, of course, mean smaller rocket motors to propel them. They mean more mobility and more effectiveness. And they would be easier to hide. All at less cost. The same holds for aircraft -- they could be smaller or, conversely, the present ones could carry more weapons on each mission, making them more effective.

10. The principles of miniaturization could be applied across the spectrum of weapons, affecting sizes and costs of high yield weapons and their delivery systems, whether the delivery systems be aircraft or rockets.

11. The same sort of technological advance that would lead to miniaturization could open the way to development of clean weapons, for clean weapons would be all-fusion weapons, and all-fusion weapons would probably be significantly smaller than today's combination fusion-fission weapons. This discovery could have a startling effect on warfare and could give us important new flexibilities of option to cope with the limited threats and challenges we can expect from the Soviet Bloc.

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12. A logical outgrowth of this research would be the neutron bomb, the radiation weapon that would be capable of destroying all life in the area of burst while causing only negligible damage to buildings and other works of man. While this is a chilling prospect, it would be comforting if we had this weapon, grisly if the Soviets had it.

13. In addition to the need to miniaturize and to build clean weapons, vast areas of weaponry wait - stalled - for testing to be resumed. This includes exploration of the Christofilis effect - the effect an extremely high altitude release of electromagnetic energy might have on communication and weapon systems.

14. The entire field of air defense weaponry also needs modernization - anti-missiles, anti-supersonic aircraft devices, and anti-submarine warfare (which is related to air defense by virtue of the development of missile-carrying submarines). Testing would expedite achieving these sorely-needed new capabilities.

15. And there is another reason to test. Most persons assume that as we move into space with military weapon systems, the munition will be nuclear bombs. As a matter of fact, we know little about the effects of nuclear weapons in space. So a completely new nuclear technology for space combat hinges on our getting back to testing. The presently-known effects of nuclear bursts are all but useless in space.

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16. Blast, for example, may not be a useful effect in space, unless it can be used to propel particles at high rates of speed. Heat will be useless outside the fireball itself. And, since radiation is already present, any space system that could be affected by radiation will be protected against it to begin with. These are the three known effects of nuclear bursts in the atmosphere. So: Can we use nuclear bombs in space? Perhaps only to get a momentary bright flash to light up the pitch-black reaches of a portion of space so that we can see what is there. Without testing, however, we can only speculate. Meanwhile, the Soviets may be proceeding unmolested, searching for new applications that could be used to deny us access to space or - worse - to dominate us from there.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DETECTION

17. In addition to all these positive arguments for continued testing, there is another - negative - reason. It is persuasive to a reasonable person. It can be phrased as a question. What is the merit of not testing in the face of conclusive evidence that the ability to detect tests runs from poor to impossible? Or that verifying the fact that a test took place - beginning with the knowledge that it did take place - is next to impossible?

18. Even the most ardent of those scientists who support test bans admit that many tests would go undetected under the

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best of circumstances. They admit, for example, that if a test were to be set up for the purpose of trying out detection devices, and if everyone concerned knew the exact details of the test (time, size of device, etc.) - they admit that even under this kind of circumstance it would not be possible to detect all tests! That is not all.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF VERIFICATION

19. These same persons who argue against tests also admit that - given detection - it would still be a formidable job to establish proof!

20. This kind of problem has led to the proposal of complex, costly test detection apparati involving hundreds of manned and robot seismic stations and several hundred onsite inspections annually. Faced with an enemy that has yet to agree to the establishment of the first seismic station, this kind of proposal seems impractical, especially when the odds are heavily in favor of a determined and enterprising cheater getting away with cheating.

21. The facts are that the technology of cheating is more advanced than the technology of detecting cheaters. As we would make one breakthrough in this area, it would be possible for the Soviets to make another, thus enabling them to stay one step ahead of us in concealed nuclear testing. This rear-guard action would eventually lead to our being passed - probably decisively - in nuclear technology.

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22. Add to this fact the needle-in-the-haystack aspects of tests and the case against testing is, itself, atomized. There are simply too many places to hide a test. Such as behind the moon - expensive, yes, but possible. Or in a hole in the bottom of the ocean. Or in a hole in the ground. Or amongst violent solar eruptions. Or et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

CONCLUSIONS

23. Facts such as these lead us to believe that the Soviets are testing nuclear devices. They also lead us to believe that the United States has little choice but to resume tests.

24. It _does_ take courage to advocate nuclear testing. Looked at superficially, favoring resumption could be equated with favoring arms races and war. A politician might understandably shrink from such a position because of the effect it might have on his electorate. Yet there seems no way to avoid it.

25. For there is no doubt that major discoveries in nuclear weaponry may offer strategic consequences as great as the atomic bomb in 1945 or the hydrogen bomb in 1954.

26. A fusion or neutron bomb in Soviet hands - without the offset of Free World possession - could be disastrous.

27. In the face of the facts presented here, it seems obvious that unilateral test cessation is wishful thinking. Nuclear technology will not go away if we shut our eyes. On the contrary,

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a one-sided ban hands the Soviet planners <u>one more</u> advantage to add to the significant ones already available to a militant aggressor uncurbed by morals.

28. They have already had this advantage since the summer of 1958. Do we dare to wait longer?

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(30) The Fallacy of the Concept of Graduated Deterrence

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Concept of Graduated Deterrence

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AN ANALYSIS
of
THE FALLACY OF THE CONCEPT OF GRADUATED DETERRENCE

Simply stated the concept of Graduated Deterrence calls for the United States (or, in the view of only some of its advocates, the U. S. and her allies) to develop and maintain a politico-military capacity capable of containing every conceivable type of Communist threat. Acceptance by the U. S. of the concept of Graduated Deterrence would mean the peacetime development and maintenance of a capability to fight and win (1) general nuclear war, (2) general conventional war, (3) limited nuclear and conventional war, and (4) any other type of military action ranging from military coup do etats through guerrilla actions.

Few would agree initially with the desirability of a Graduated Deterrence concept. In terms of gross military requirements, capability analysis, or survivability, it is an inherently attractive strategy on-the-surface.

However, since its proponents have never subjected the concept of Graduated Deterrence to close scrutiny or careful analysis, its efficacy apparently has been tested only against its emotional appeal and its psychological attractiveness. Measured against any realistic criterion (such as the actual availability of national resources for national defense purposes) it becomes but one of an ever-increasing series of deterrent concepts (or labels) whose real utility is to be found only in public speeches or as a delaying tactic to honest attempts of evaluating realistic strategic alternatives.

The case for Graduated Deterrence becomes suspect, or fails, for at least five reasons:

- First, one of its basic premises states that the spectrum of protracted conflict may be subdivided into clearly divisible

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threats and responses. It calls for a division of military forces into separate categories, such as limited and general war forces, with no meaningful standard for accommodating multiple capacity weapon systems (e.g., carriers, aircraft, missiles, etc.)

- Secondly, it prepetuates all types of traditional warfare as being of equal likelihood or prospect in the future.
- Third, it fails to evaluate the capacity of one type of force structure to perform, or contain, any other type or level of conflict.
- Fourth, it apparently ignores the national requirement to assign priorities to national military tasks. In other words, it either ignores the "cost squeeze" or it calls for seemingly unlimited allocations of national resources for national defense purposes.
- Fifth, and finally, it seems to avoid realistic adjustments to technological progress in weaponry and the principle of "target accessibility" with which such progress has been inherently associated.

Until the advocates of the Graduated Deterrence concept answer each of these substantive questions, national acceptance of their point of view cannot be tolerated. Each of these basic questions will now be developed in more detail.

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On the Divisibility of Threats and Forces.

Few would argue with the contention that the spectrum of Soviet military threats ranges from general nuclear warfare through internal subversion activities, or from clearly strategic threats to harassment and nuisance measures. Yet, even though the extremes or poles of the spectrum of Soviet military threats can be rather clearly identified, it is far more difficult to subdivide the total spectrum into clearly distinguishable sub-sections, or elements, assign priorities thereto, and develop capacities for containing them.

For example, if the Air Force were to consider its variety of operational aircraft and missiles solely as "strategic" or "general" war weapons, as some proponents of Graduated Deterrence have suggested, it would mean restricting the USAF to one specific role, thereby eliminating the inherent mobility and flexibility characteristics of aerospace power. What it would also mean, however, is that the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps could accelerate the development of their own "air forces" to fight any type of warfare not considered "strategic."

Secondly, another division of our military forces into units capable of containing separate communist threats calls for classifying all U. S. military forces into "offensive", "defensive", and "support" forces. This categorization, besides having all the disadvantages of further dividing various elements of aerospace power, ignores the problems of classifying "multiple-capacity" weapons. If the MINUTEMAN is developed as a multiple-capacity weapon (ICBM and Anti-ICBM), to which force should it be assigned? Offensive or defensive? How would space vehicles which combine offensive, defensive, reconnaissance, navigation, and telecommunications capacities in one vehicle be classified?

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Moreover, a separation of U. S. Military forces into "general" or "limited war" forces, or into "offensive" or "defensive" forces, also rests on the assumption apparently that modern warfare can also be divided into distinctive land, sea, and air warfare. This clearly is a reactionary suggestion which has no acceptable rationale in face of modern weaponry. In fact, it is a reversal of modern doctrine which insists that distinctive types of warfare fought by distinctive types of forces is gone forever. We need one single military force, singularly-directed under a single, over-all strategic concept, not three or four concepts each funded to the extent that we lack adequate capability in the really essential areas of security policy.

On the Prospects of Traditional Type of Warfare Repeating Themselves:

Beyond the contingencies that there may be greater prospects for definately limited military actions in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa in the next decade, the probability of vast wars of attrition in which the U. S. or its major allies may become envolved seems clearly to have passed its zenith in World War II. Yet, in face of what has been called a "nuclear stalemate", the advocates of Graduated Deterrence visualize an international order in which there is growing prospect for seemingly unlimited types of conventional war to occur. In other words, nuclear weapons, high speed aircraft, and the like will never be used in combat. Put another way, the U. S. should develop and maintain in peacetime a conventional war structure perhaps not much smaller than that military force built in World War II. This is the type of military force structure the U. S. should maintain!

How "tactical" missiles of 800 to 1500 mile range fit into this concept is not clearly understood?. How Polaris submarines, B-52's, and ICBM's fit into this concept is also not clearly understood, let alone military space vehicles.

Although at the insistence of the Congress, beginning next year the Military Assistance appropriations will be considered "in competition" with our "own defense expenditures", the Graduated Deterrence concept apparently does not take into account the tremendous conventional forces we have built abroad over the last ten years with our Military Assistance programs. Having built these "shield" forces to contain local aggressions, the U. S. must apparently duplicate that capability. Yes, duplicate that capability even at the expense of our own strategic and space needs - so the Graduated Deterrence advocates would insist.

The Graduated Deterrence concepts offers no answer to the question of "how much is enough" for the various tasks the U. S. Military establishment might be called upon to perform. It ignores their question completely as well as the inherent versatility and flexibility of modern weapons.

On the Capacities of Various Types of Force Structures:

To the proponents of Graduated Deterrence, no one military force is capable of performing any other function than that for which it was designed. In other words an effective and credible second strike, counterforce, strategic capability does not reduce the prospects of other types of warfare, In fact, it increases them.

This perhaps is one of the most important questions which has not been answered by the Graduated Deterrence spokesmen. Perhaps no one can answer satisfactorily (short of an actual conflict) how far a nation would go in

a military action before launching its strategic capability, or from what it actually would be deterred when its major adversary possessed a credible war-winning force. What can be said, however, is the the possession by the United States of a credible counterforce capability does deter other levels of conflict from developing, or, at least, it greatly reduces their possibility.

Moreover, the possession of an adequate counterforce capability reduces the necessity for maintaining other types of military forces at levels adequate to contain various types of military actions in the absence of a credible, counterforce capability.

This line of argument does not rest on the premise that a war-winning, strategic, counterforce capability is adequate to contain all levels of conflict. What it does offer as a major premise, however, is that a credible counterforce capability reduces the prospects of "large limited" wars, or of conventional, general wars. Thus, for the limited types of military conflict which may develop, the U. S. need only maintain a limited war force of a size adequate to "back-up" its allies as a "reserve".

The Cost Squeeze and National Military Priorities:

Over the last four years national defense expenditures have been held to a level of approximately $40 billion per annum. As a result, national military activities have received a decreasing precentage share of the Gross National Product, which has been increasing at a rate of 3 to 5% per year.

Over this same time period, the costs of various military functions have increased greatly. Today, active duty military personnel costs are almost the same as they were at the end of the Korean conflict when there were one million more men in uniform. Research and Development allocations now approach 10 to 12 percent of the total Defense budget.

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And the trends are all upward! For example, retired pay now averages some $400 million per year for the total Defense establishment. Within a few years, retired pay alone may reach the $2 - 4 billion annual level of expenditure.

The unit costs of weapons is also upward: F-80's priced out at $80,000 an item; F-86's at $500,000; F-100's at $750,000; and now F-105's cost nearly $2 million an aircraft. The same geometric increase in unit costs is characteristic of Army Air Defense weapons (the Hercules Battalion costs twice the Ajax Battalion it is replacing) and Naval carriers. In other words, all the Military Services are purchasing more costly equipment.

Concurrently, we have been allocating more and more of our relatively limited defense resources to survivability measures, such as airborne alert, base hardening and dispersal, the pre-stockage of military equipment, etc. The ultimate impact of these cost increases has been seen in a great reduction in the funds available for the purchase and support of offensive weapon systems and forces.

Yet, in face of these trends, the advocates of Graduated Deterrence insist on more and more resources for every military claimant. This argument is offered when at the same time priorities are being considered for certain national military tasks. We are not allocating enough resources to satisfy every claimant, so priorities must be assigned. To this requirement, Graduated Deterrence spokesmen are silent. They merely insist that everyone should obtain everthing he needs. Where is the principle of collective balance found in this approach? Or, what standards are used for assigning priorities under such a concept? These fundamental questions need answering.

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On the Technological Revolution in Weaponry:

One of the new characteristics of modern weaponry is the potentiality of many modern weapons to perform a variety of separate military functions, irrespective of the military service to which such functions may now be assigned. A tactical missile unit may fire at a variety of targets with a variety of warheads at ranges from 20 to 1500 nautical miles. With such weapons, debates over Service responsibilities or functions, and between what targets should be considered "tactical" and "strategic", are far more then academic questions.

They envolve the very future of the separate Services. In the absence of decisions in these very substantive areas, duplication of military capability among the Services becomes the norm, rather than the unusual. It is costly to the national military effort as a rule in that it actually endorses a mis-allocation of scarce national military resources.

Moreover, it ignores the principle of "target accessibility" and the real impact of the shrinking time element in the conduct of military operations. It fails to recognize the importance of survivability in the missile and space eras and underemphasizes the impact of new developments on classical types of warfare.

Thus, the Graduated Deterrence concept calls for developing a "new" capability every time a technological break through in weaponry occurs without a compensatory reduction in any existing or classical capability. Such a concept is in fact highly unrealistic. It seems to ignore the "hard" decisions by merely building a case for more, and more, and more national resources being allocated to military purposes. In other words, it calls

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for a marriage of 19th Century military capability with a 20th Century threat. All new developments in weaponry become additional requirements. No concept or force is ever retired. Yesterday's way of doing our military business is seemingly continuing forever -- even in space!

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(32) The Need to Strengthen Our Alliances

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AN ANALYSIS AFXPD-LR
of
THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN OUR ALLIANCES

1. Free World political circles are increasingly concerned over nationalistic trends and the resulting weakening of our NATO and SEATO alliances. The recent decision of the NATO Council to commence long range planning reflects this concern.

2. The search for a collective defense effort against the Soviet threat to the Free World periphery motivated the establishment of NATO, SEATO, CENTRO, and the many bilateral security arrangements which the U. S. has entered, and continues to provide the main rationale for these alliances.

3. In recent years both the nature of the Soviet threat, and the capabilities of many members of the Free World alliances to provide for their own local defenses (shields) have changed.

4. Through 1955, the primary Soviet threat was to the peripheral areas -- and means to counter it received dominant Free World consideration. This led to massive U. S. military aid programs and the peacetime basing of U. S. forces in allied countries to offset the lack of local "shield" strength.

5. Since 1955, the U. S. has had to give increasing attention to the Soviet ICBM threat and to Soviet space and nuclear achievements. Concern in the U. S. is now more with the missile gap, with the survival of our retaliatory forces, and with space developments than with the direct threat to the peripheral areas.

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6. At the same time, the impact of past U. S. aid programs has improved allied economies, and allied technological capabilities in new weapons, and has made it possible for our allies to increase their capacity to provide for their own local defense (shield) forces.

7. The principle effects of the improvement in allied forces and the new direct Soviet threat to the U. S. include:

a. A decrease in the likelihood that the U. S. will use its strategic sword to defend against peripheral aggression in all areas.

b. A decrease in the need for peacetime overseas deployment of U. S. forces to assist local (shield) forces under current concepts.

c. An increase in the possibility of a war between the U. S. and USSR in which peripheral areas might avoid becoming active battlefields.

d. Increased incentive on the part of major allies to provide their own strategic nuclear deterrent capabilities -- both for prestige and to offset (a) above.

8. The over-all impact of these effects on our alliances is to reduce the value of collective security and the integration of defense efforts as motives for solidarity. The principle that Free World nations have to "hang together or hang separately" is giving way to the thought by some that possibly the best way not to "hang" at all

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is to retain freedom of choice when it comes to participating in future wars.

9. Since the shrinking world trend continues with its population expansion, and the resulting need for closer ties among nations, the fundamental goal of allied solidarity remains valid. This being true, the above arguments suggest the continuing need to improve our alliances must be met by fostering collective interests in areas other than security.

10. In summary, the research for collective security is losing its value as a catalyst to allied solidarity. Unless economic, political, and cultural goals, our alliances, built upon the basis of the latter, will get progressively weaker instead of stronger.

11. The merger of security forces was tried as a path to federation in Europe in 1950/52. The E.D.C. failed when it became clear to the participants that their national security interests were not all identical. The same will be true of the NATO alliance. A point is reached in any evolution towards allied solidarity wherein the integration of security forces must await and follow political and economic integration and not the converse.

Conclusion. In the interest of Free World solidarity and alliances we need to revise our security policies to take into account the new global weapons, the new allied capabilities, and the new security requirements and the political attitudes of member nations. Emphasis

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must henceforth be on political and economic integration rather than on military integration.

STRATEGIC THOUGHTS ON THE BERLIN ISSUE

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B/Gen R. C. Richardson
27 July 1961

Some Strategic Thoughts on the Berlin Issue

The Right and Wrong Way to go to War over Berlin

The NATO aim in its effort to raise the threshold of atomic response is to cause the USSR to "pause and consider the implications of its act of aggression."

The idea, as developed in speeches and testimony by SACEUR, seems to be to create if possible a conventional capability cushion, or shock absorber, which would allow NATO to defer an immediate general atomic response to every manner and type of incursion or local act of aggression in the NATO area.

The "pause" concept presumes by its very nature, not only that the enemy is the aggressor, but also that his act of aggression includes in some form the penetration of NATO frontiers or NATO air space.

Inherent in the pause concept is the idea that NATO is on the defensive, and is willing to trade territory for time in which to discuss the implications and consequences of the Soviet act of aggression before resorting to an atomic defense.

Recently, there has been an attempt, in both the public press and officials circles, to relate the "pause" concept to the Berlin situation. The idea seems to be that NATO can, by some form of military maneuver, cause the Soviets to desist from operations to deny the West access to Berlin by forcing them to contemplate the consequences.

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The truth of the matter would seem to be that, in the case of Berlin access, the NATO "pause" concept is reversed. By virtue of the geography of the Berlin situation, and of the difference in the characteristic and scope of military operations required; on the one hand to deny, and on the other hand, to reopen, access to Berlin the Soviets become the ones who can force NATO to "pause" and contemplate the consequences of any operations we might initiate to reopen access.

Access to Berlin can be denied by local Soviet/GDR military operations which do not violate NATO frontiers; do not cause NATO civilian casualties or loss of property; do not threaten NATO security or the defense capability. Article 5 of the NATO Treaty in this case would apply only if we invite an attack on our NATO forces by pushing them across East German territory towards Berlin.

Access to Berlin can only be reopened by allied military operations which involve the seizure of some East German territory; the attack of air bases and missile cities at some distance from Berlin; the probable destruction of civilians and civil property; and the severence of GDR North South lines of communications like the Elbe river. These acts would clearly invoke the defense provisions of the Warsaw Pact if they have any validity at all.

Thus, it seems very clear that military operations to reopen air or land access to Berlin, in the face of an effective Soviet or GDR

blockade, can be kept limited and hence non atomic only at the expense of certain defeat.

If we use force for more than to determine the enemy's intent to resist, we will unquestionably find ourselves faced with the alternatives of deliberately enlarging the conflict and invoking the Warsaw Pact, or accepting local defeat. At this juncture the allies will be the ones that must raise the threshold and in so doing contemplate the consequences of our actions.

Thus, the NATO "pause" concept is clearly not applicable in the case of Berlin access operations - it is in fact reversed.

Under these circumstances, the use of allied military forces in an attempt to reopen access to Berlin would make no sense. It would merely result in a general atomic war started in a location and under circumstances most disadvantageous to the allies, to include their being clearly responsible for its initiation.

If Berlin access is denied by force, the allied objective should be to create circumstances under which the Soviets, not the allies, have to either back down or initiate general war. This cannot be done by local military action in the Berlin area. It might be done, however, by reacting to a forcefull denial of access to Berlin with the progressive application of global constraints on the USSR until these become so objectionable that the USSR is forced to negotiate Berlin access in return for their removal, or seek their removal by

aggressive use of forces. If this latter course of action occurs, the "pause" concept can again be rationally applied.

We should be quite clear as to the criteria of an act of aggression responsible for general war.

If we wish to place the onus of starting a general war on the Soviets, they must be forced to initiate military operations of a scope and nature which obliges us to clearly invoke article V of our Defensive NATO Treaty.

Conversely, if the allies are placed in a position where their military operations are of a type to logically invoke the defense provisions of the Warsaw Pact, even though even though they may be in pursuit of a local objective, the onus of expanding the conflict will be charged to us by most impartial observers.

More important than "who starts the general war," is the fact that he who initiates military operations, that justify the other invoking his Defense Treaty, surrenders the strategic initiative to the other. The conclusion here is that if either the allies, or the Soviets, are faced with the need to initiate such operations, they should instead implement their strategic general war plans in the first place.

Since the allies are not likely to deliberately argue to go directly from, say, a Berlin probe to a SAC attack - whereas the Soviets might in a similar situation - our strategy must be based on exerting military pressure in places, ways, and means that will force the Soviet to escalate in a manner which would justify allied initiative in the ensuing general

war exchange.

In summary, allied strategy in response to a local Soviet effort to deny access to Berlin, should be to apply counter measures in other areas of the world in an effort to "mousetrap" the Soviet into a local situation advantageous to us in that they will then have to risk local military operations that will justify our invoking article V of the NATO Treaty. This would occur if they can be faced with an intolerable constraint (e.g. closure of the Dardanelles, etc) and a choice of relieving it by force only at the expense of:

a) Ignominious local defeat,

b) Starting a general war they were not ready for,

(OR)

c) Gambling that a limited effort large enough to succeed (e.g. seizure of the straits area) would not cause us to invoke Article V, accuse them of aggression and seize the initiative in the general war that would ensue.

The attached charts indicate the right and wrong way to escalate into general war over an issue like Berlin.

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The Right Way to go to War over Berlin.

	GDR/Soviet Action		Allied Reaction
I	GDR/Sov block autobahn to Berlin, by any means.	I	Allies probe to determine that Sov. intends to deny access by force.
II	Sov/GDR react to Allied probe with military forces or demolitions backed by force.	II	Allies apply progressively all non military retaliatory measures available, and initiate essential airlift to Berlin.
III	Sov/GDR interdicts Air LOC to Berlin with force-fighters ASMs, Electronics, etc..	III	Allies begin to apply forcefull retaliatory measures globally. (e.g.) blockade straits, isolate Cuba, deny civil air transit, etc..
IV	Soviets react to objectionable global constraints with local aggressive action to overcome (e.g.) escort airliners outside USSR; seize Dardanelles; attack Cuba blockade forces; etc..	IV	Allies defeat local Soviet offensive to relieve intolerable allied measures with whatever force necessary, including air, sea, and missiles based outside local area.
V	Soviets are faced with choice of accepting local defeat - (or) extending the war by attacking allied forces at source - If they do the latter then:	V	Allies can invoke Article 5 of NATO Treaty, tag the Soviets clearly as the instigators of general war, and seize the initiative in a general war response.

The Wrong Way to go to War over Berlin

I	GDR/Soviets block access to Berlin by any means.	I	Allies probe Soviet intent to use force to deny access.
II	Soviet/GDR use of force or demolitions backed by force is established.	II	Allies launch local effort down autobahn to try and reopen access and establish airlift.
III	Soviet/GDR defeat local force (Bns or above) and deny airlift with fighters and ASM's.	III	Allies expand effort to reopen in preference to accepting de-feat, and seek to protect air LOC by attack of missile sites and fighter bases.
IV	Soviet obliged to invoke Warsaw Pact by expanded allied air and land effort; accuse allies of general aggression; and seize the general war initiative.	IV	Allied forces and bases in NATO, that support the Berlin effort are hit; probably with concurrent global strikes by Soviets, thus giving then general war initiative.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF NATO
DEFENSE CONCEPTS

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Cy Fo Gen. PARRISH

AN ANALYSIS
of the
EVOLUTION OF NATO DEFENSE CONCEPTS

The Situation

In 1954 NATO's number one job was to devise a defense strategy for Western Europe that would offer reasonable prospects of arresting an attack :

- by numerically superior forces

- as "far to the east" as possible.

At the Lisbon Conference (1952), NATO recognized that, for economic, political, and geographical reasons, there was no hope of matching the Communist D-day order of battle that faced Western Europe; it was equally apparent that the disparity in strength between NATO and the USSR would increase as wartime build-up's took place on both sides. Related to these conclusions was the fact that the objectives of the NATO Alliance could not be met by a strategy, or by defense plans, that envisioned at best the overrunning and subsequent liberation of major areas of member nations adjacent to the iron curtain.

The need to conduct a successful forward defense, with inferior forces, led to SHAPE's 1954 atomic defense strategy, MC 48, and to the 1956 Political Directive which reflected it. MC 48 was almost entirely based on a SHAPE defense plan with a concept of operation which, not only exploited fully atomic firepower in the defense of Europe, but also envisioned extensive, if not radical, changes in the organization, deployment and employment of NATO forces, so as to maximize the effectiveness of new weapons, and survivability.

From 1954 to 1961 the change in NATO defense concept, with full reliance on atomic weapons, was accepted. On the other hand, the related, and equally important, accompanying changes in force organization, deployment and employment were not. The result of this partial implementation of the original SHAPE Atomic Defense Plan requirements has been :

- a steady "backsliding" in NATO's capability to meet the two criteria in the first paragraph above;

- a decrease in the confidence that front line countries have that NATO can provide for their security; and,

- as a result, a growing weakening of the Alliance.

A clear understanding of the reasons for the above developments and trends is a prerequisite to correcting them. This is the purpose of this analysis.

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The Original SHAPE Atomic Defense Concept

If one were to have equipped Napoleon's forces with machine guns, without changing their close order formations and the tactics of that era, the results would have been catastrophic. Yet, this is exactly what is being done today when the military merely adds atomic firepower to land and air formations that still retain the conventional war configurations, and tactical doctrines, of Korea and World War II.

In 1954, when SHAPE presented its "New Approach Plan" to member nations and to the Standing Group, both the Plan and all briefings given of it, concluded that it was theoretically possible to hold on or close to the frontier and against an attack by superior forces, if NATO used atomic firepower; PROVIDED :

a. Atomic weapons were in the hands of troops at all levels on D-day, AND

b. The first echelon land and air forces were reorganized, redeployed and re-trained as necessary to optimize the effects of atomic firepower against an attack.

The first requirement, a above, stemed from the fact that the very nature, and speed of action, of atomic warfare would preclude effective, post H-hour distribution of weapons, or redeployment of delivery systems.

The second, and most important, requirement, b above, resulted from SHAPE studies of the impact of atomic weapons on the ability to defend on land, particularly : the new role conferred on firepower; the decisive importance of relative force vulnerability; and the advantages conferred on the defense over the offense on land. A failure to adjust to these new conditions, while using atomic weapons, was clearly recognized in 1954 as equivalent to sending cavalry in close order formation up against World War II automatic weapons. Today this lesson seems to have been lost, without having been disproved.

What Happened to the Original Concept

The MC 48 concept, though accepted by NATO, was never fully implemented by the military in practice. The idea that "mass", or quantity of force, was not a dominant factor in an atomic war, and that as a result it is now possible to conduct an effective forward defense with smaller forces than the enemy, was readily accepted since this met the economic and political aspirations of governments. On the other hand, the related need to place atomic weapons in the hands of troops was resisted

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for political as well as parochial reasons, as was the related reorganization of the land and tactical air forces and a revision of their tactics. Though studied for one or two years, the latter requirement was defeated by reactionary elements within the military, who resented both the reductions in force and defensive role that full acceptance of atomic firepower conferred on land forces.

Resistance to full integration of atomic firepower, and to the related adjustments in force quantity and role, was accompanied by efforts to limit targetting and weapon sizes so as to reduce incidental damage to non-combattants. This in turn reduced the usefulness of the atomic firepower in the land battle and increasingly limited its use to counter air and deep interdiction operations. At this point we have all the elements that have forced a regression in our ability to conduct a defense "on the frontier" or "to offset greater quantity of force" since both these goals relied mostly on atomic counter land force tactics.

If the SHAPE mission is to prevent the overrunning of forward areas, and not to advance or try to win the war alone, the mission can be accomplished, provided we accept atomic counter-force and atomic interdiction programs. The extent of the atomic firepower required will vary directly, however, with the defender's ability to locate "form up" and hit enemy land and air force targets. This ability in turn depends on the emphasis placed on NATO front-line forces that are trained, organized, equipped, and deployed so as to "form-up" and quickly identify enemy invading forces for selective atomic destruction. The SHAPE MC 48 submission envisioned a major effort to man an atomic barrier with "dug in" land formations supported by effective battlefield reconnaissance and a full spectrum of integral and air-delivered atomic systems. Today's land forces are essentially deployed, organized, trained and equipped for classical conventional, defense in depth, mobile type of operations of the World War II variety to which has been added a few atomic missiles and artillery units in a purely supporting role at Corps or Army level.

If NATO had force levels far below those that now exist and was willing to accept a wide band of total destruction in Europe, along with the fallout associated with it, the forward defense concept of MC 48 could be accomplished. If, on the other hand, NATO desires to approach the optimum in civilized warfare by defending Europe against larger enemy forces, while destroying only military targets, this would call for a fairly high level of forces to accomplish the "form up" and "detection" tasks in support of the selective atomic firepower needed to meet this criteria. Probably something on the order of the thirty divisions now called for in Central Europe. Even at this level the success of a forward defense depends on these units being used to support the firepower and not the converse. This is what NATO seems to have lost sight of or refuses to accept. Yet if this reasoning is wrong, then the whole basis of MC 48 was wrong.

When, as is now the case, NATO restricts the size of atomic weapons and

type of targets -- to reduce incidental damage -- and, at the same time fails to reorganize, train and deploy forces to optimize its atomic firepower in a local counter-force role, all that the atomic capability provides is a cheap means of delivering the counter-air and interdiction effort that previously demanded hundreds of sorties. The last world war proved that air interdiction of lines of communication alone would not prevent the sustained commitment of sizable land forces. Atomic defense plans which do not involve tactical counter land force operations, with all their implications, merely provide for a conversion of the classical air effort to an atomic exchange, while permitting the land forces to fight in World War III fashion in which advantages of "mass" remains as does the likely overrunning of sizeable forward areas.

The chain of reactionary events that have led to the present situation in NATO can be summarized as follows :

a. Failure to accept and implement the need for a full spectrum of weapons in the hands of forces;

b. Failure to recognize and implement the land and tactical airforce tactics and force postures and levels essential to optimizing atomic firepower;

c. Progressive reduction in size of weapons and targets allowed, to an extent that eliminates full exploitation of tactical counter force operations;

d. A steady fall back in the forward MLR position in SHAPE EDP's that can reasonably be defended even with atomic weapons as a result of a, b, and c above;

e. Increases in the duration of the so-called "pause" and in conventional force requirements and defense costs, all at the expense of the surrender of more and more territory.

The net effect of the above trends is to largely negate the value of atomic weapons towards both offsetting "mass" or holding along on the frontier. Meanwhile the conventional effort, being contrary to technological evolution and cost trends, has no staying power, let alone "mass". The result, NATO will soon have NEITHER a conventional NOR an atomic capability if these conditions are not recognized, studied, and corrected at an early date.

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THE FOUR PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST A "DUAL" or "CONVENTIONAL" NATO DEFENSE

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I may submitt this as an article for the A.U.Review redoing in the positive sence for clearance : EG

"The arguments to be overcome to achieve the desired conventional capability"...

This should get it by the amateurs that review it and yet make it clear you can't overcome these...

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THE FOUR PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST

A

"DUAL" or "CONVENTIONAL" NATO DEFENSE STRATEGY

1. This paper argues that there are four major reasons why the current attempt to incorporate into NATO forces in Europe a so-called "dual" capability is unsound, and why efforts to implement a defense policy along these lines will only lead to failure in the long term.

2. This conclusion is not based on whether or not such a "dual" or "conventional" capability is desirable. The arguments in favor of an effort in this direction are impressive. Such a defense policy is of little or no value, however, if the achievement of a truly valid conventional capability is not feasible in this day and age. Worse, it is a dangerous policy if the attempt to implement it defeats the purpose of the Alliance it is supposed to serve. In varying degrees both of these conditions seem to apply in the present instance.

3. First, the development of either a dual capable or conventional defense posture in Europe requires that again we accept to some degree the classic principles of mass wherein relative capabilities are measured in terms of relative quantities of men and machines as in World War II and Korea. Most costly modern weapon systems have been geared to atomic warfare, wherein mass or quantity is secondary to performance or quality. Since the "mass" factor in atomic warfare is measured in terms of firepower -- KTs and MTs delivered -- rather than in terms of manpower and numbers of delivery vehicles, it has been possible in recent years to sacrifice quantity for quality, both in front line and mobilization capability. Any attempt now to provide the quantity of modern weapons required for sustained non-nuclear warfare is economically prohibitive, and even if possible, makes no sense from a cost effectiveness point of view. Such a strategy also violates the first law of sound defense policy, to wit :

> Defense concepts and strategies must fully accept the products of, and evolve with, weapon technology.

4. Second, the value of NATO to member nations lies in the fact that the coalition or Alliance offers them security. Security in this case means not only defense of freedom, but also protection of life and property from aggressors. The last two elements are unfortunately all too often overlooked. In this discussion they are all important, since a strategy that at best will lead to the overrunning and subsequent liberation of front line members of the Alliance will not provide their people an acceptable degree of security. A conventional defense in NATO Europe must, by its very nature, trade territory for time and maneuvering room. It cannot hope to stop the

invaders on the frontier as is the case with a fully effective, immediate atomic fire-power defense. The conventional, or dual defense strategy therefor, while superficially attractive, has within it the seeds of dissolution of the Alliance.

5. In light of these two rather fundamental facts, the principle arguments against such a strategy are summarized in the following paragraphs. Again, the reader must keep in mind that none of these arguments attempt to deal with the "desirability" of the policy, but only with its "feasibility", and with its long term "impact" on Allied solidarity.

Gambling Force Survival on Enemy Intensions

6. A basic principle of command has always been to anticipate the worst the enemy can do, and prepare to deal with it. No commander can rationally risk the survival of his forces, or the success of his mission, solely on an estimate of the enemy's intentions. While enemy intentions should be taken into consideration, sound defense plans must always be based on enemy's capabilities.

7. The USSR has the capability to utilize atomic weapons against Allied forces in Europe. Under the above principle, a sound NATO defense policy must provide Allied forces with the capability to survive, and to accomplish their defense missions, in the event the Soviet elects to attack with nuclear weapons from the onset.

8. Dispersion, hardening, and rapid reaction measures must be emphasized if NATO forces in Europe are to survive a sudden atomic attack. These measures can only be fully exploited at the expense of major reductions in quantity and concentration of forces, and hence in the ability to sustain conventional military operations which depend on these characteristics.

9. It is obviously possible to compromise the conflicting demands of atomic survivability and conventional readiness, but pnly at the expense of both capabilities, since in modern war the optimum force "posture" to survive, and respond to an atomic attack, has many characteristics which are the antithesis of those required to effectively respond to a conventional attack. This development was clearly recognized when NATO accepted, in MC 48, the concept of an atomic defense of Europe from the onset, and began to redispose and reorganize the forces accordingly. It now seems to have been lost sight of in NATO discussions of current and future defense policy.

10. It is sometimes argued that we can maintain a "dual" capability provided we provide our atomic delivery forces in Europe with all appropriate survival measures to protect them from sudden atomic destruction. This view recognizes that the forces required over and above these for the conventional phase of operations, would contribute little or nothing to the outcome of an atomic conflict and can therefor remain concentrated and exposed, even if this leads to their loss in the event that the enemy elects to launch an atomic attack. While true in theory, the weakness in this argument

is twofold : First, it presumes that an enlightened public will risk theloss of citizen soldiers on a judgment of enemy intentions, in the hope of thereby preventing atomic war; and, second, it ignores the impact that massive losses will have on the effectiveness of the residual atomic delivery capability. This latter problem was also recognized in early SHAPE atomic defense planning under the title of the "theory of tolerable loss" and again seems to have been lost sight of.

11. Governments, and the people they represent, expect both their military and political leaders to take all possible steps to insure the safety and survival of their military personnel, even in war. To place troops in a position, vis a vis the enemy, which admittedly accepts the fact that they can be slaughtered at the will of the enemy, as must be done to retain a valid dual capability, should be politically unacceptable. Yet that is exactly what must occur if we seek to build up and concentrate sufficient forces in Europe to sustain a valid conventional effort. This fact suggests that even though there may be philosophical reasons, or other rationalizations, for risking the survival of our citizen soldiers on an estimate of enemy intentions, the public and Allied support we can expect for NATO defense policies that do this will decline when the implications of these policies are fully understood.

12. The simplest way to explain the "tolerable loss" problem is to compare the capabilities that would exist if, on the one hand, half of NATO's airbases were completely destroyed, as against those which would exist if, on the other hand, one half of each NATO base were destroyed. In both cases the force and weapon inventory remains the same. In the former case, however, the capability to carry out defense plans would be about 50% whereas in the latter case it would probably be close to zero.

13. Experience has shown that there is a limit to the "time-rate of loss" that any one organization can sustain before command and control factors, psychological factors, damage recovery problems, etc., become so acute as to wholly eliminate the residual combat capability of the whole. If we continue to expose 70 to 80 percent of our air order of battle, for instance, on a few score bases, and deployed thereon within the diameter of a fireball, most of these would be destroyed by an enemy atomic attack. The fact that we might have saved by special measures the 20 to 30 percent essential to our planned atomic response does not therefore mean these remaining forces can successfully carry out the planned defense of Europe in the atomic war that ensues.

14. This brings us back to the first law of sound defense policy planning and that is that : "Concepts and strategies must evolve with technology." As applied in this instance, it means that the advent of nuclear technology, space systems, and other modern weapons demand that out NATO concepts, both for offense and defense, accept and be fully adjusted to these developments. If we wait to do this, as is the trend in some current planning, and violate time-honored military principles, such as gambling on intentions rather than capabilities, we will set NATO up for a decisive defeat - at worst, and weaken the Alliance, at best.

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On the Ability to actually implement Concepts.

15. Military defense plans and concepts on which the security of NATO depends, must be realistic and as realizable in practice as possible. Major requirements which past experience has clearly shown to be essential to their successful implementation should never be intentionally overlooked or omitted.

16. There is some evidence that current political desires to avoid, if possible, the use of nuclear weapons, atleast in the initial phase of any hostilities in Europe has resulted in blatant disregard of the above principles. The long period of peace we have enjoyed since the last war, and the revolution in military technology of recent years, have unfortunately combined to create a new "law" which seems applicable to much of NATO's conventional war planning, to wit:

> "Practical military measures which limit the achievement of those concepts that are 'aspired to' by military, or political, leaders are rationalized away to an extent that varies directly with the remoteness of the last military experience."

17. Following the experiences of World War II, Allied plans for non-nuclear war laid great, if not overriding, stress on the need to sustain all forces committed to combat. Forces can only properly be committed to military operations in which the anticipated loss rate would clearly exceed the ability to provide replacements as a last resort. When this occurs the nation is in the position of individuals whose expenses exceed their income and who commit capital, recognizing that this can only lead to bankruptcy. The need to create a capability to sustain forces in combat was the principal reason for the delay of the invasion of Europe until 1944, and also governed the rate of operations of the strategic air effort from England.

18. In atomic warfare, the problem of sustaining operations over long periods does not arise. This results from the fact that the amount of atomic firepower, and of delivery vehicles, on hand on D-Day can far exceed the maximum essential to accomplish any planned destruction. If there are doubts about this quantity, it can be doubled and still stockpiled. Under these circumstances, if a decision is not arrived at as a result of the immediate delivery of firepower of this magnitude, any additional in firepower that could be mobilized and brought to bear, can hardly hope to influence the outcome. This is why Allied plans have always recognized that an atomic war would be largely decided by the results of the initial atomic exchange.

19. In recognition of the fact that sustained operations and "mass" of force are not as important to success in atomic wars as they are in non-atomic wars, many nations have sacrificed quantity for quality, particularly in the more sophisticated and costly air and naval weapon systems. NATO has gradually integrated over the years, new high cost delivery systems, such as supersonic fighters, tactical missiles, Nike and Honest John battalions, etc. None of these systems were bought in sufficient quantity to provide for sustained losses, nor was money spent to stockpile and otherwise plan and prepare an industrial mobilization base from which replacement could be

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rapidly obtained. In the air, at sea, and to a lesser, though to a marked degree, on the ground, the compromise between quality and quantity has emphasized the former at the expense of the latter. This is only logical in recognition of the fact that the advent of atomic weapons not only permits this, but also allows us to obtain the more sophisticated systems through the savings they permit us to make by adjusting concepts and strategy to fully exploit them.

20. Against the above background we now note that the advocates of creating a conventional or dual capability in NATO forces in Europe do not also advocate that we spend the money necessary for reserve or stockpiles of modern aircraft, missiles and other equipment, or to develop the mobilization base, historically proved essential to sustain these forces in conventional combat. There seems to be, for instance, a tendency to assume that we can fight today's air order of battle in Europe with 90 to 100 percent of our total inventory of each type of modern aircraft in the front line, and this with no appreciable losses. Alternately, if plans do envision losses, they then assume that the limited conventional firepower of these ready air forces will be decisive in the very short period of time that they can hope to survive even under minimum attrition rate. The same seems to be true, not only of aircraft, but of many other weapon systems. We have replaced much of NATO's artillery with missiles such as Honest John, Hawk, and Nike etc, whose intricacy and cost clearly preclude production and delivery in terms of the rounds which would be required for a valid sustained conventional war effort, pending new production.

21. While modern aircraft and missiles have the capability to deliver conventional munitions, their use in this role, from a cost effectiveness point of view, leaves something to be desired. To risk a two-million dollar fighter on a mission with hard bombs, that experience tells us has little or no prospect of destroying even a small concrete bridge if accurately placed, is certainly the expensive way to accomplish the task. While one can argue, on a case by case basis, the desirability of risking, in a conventional role, equipment which was primarily designed and costed out for nuclear delivery, one cannot dispute the fact that to do this across the board and for any length of time, will guarantee economical if not military disaster, since at best results are incompatible with the cost of the effort.

22. In brief, if conventional operations are to be envisioned in NATO, NATO must be honest with itself and with the countries it represents, by insisting that these operations can be realistically carried out only if reserve and frontline forces and equipment of all types - not just supplies - are made available in quantities historically proven as essential to the effective and safe conduct of sustained conventional military operations. On the other hand, if, on further study, the evolution of technology is found to have led to cost considerations which make it impossible to meet minimum quantitative requirements to sustain conventional operations, then the acceptance by NATO of concepts that envision such possibilities merely for political or philosophical reasons, can only result in governments playing "brinkmanship" with a non-existent potential and, in disaster in the event of war.

Allied Solidarity versus possible Surrender of Territory

23. The primary mission of the NATO forces in Europe, in the event of war, is to prevent the overrunning and occupation of the territory of member nations in Europe. Allied forces in Europe have never been given the mission of defeating the USSR. The basic NATO concept remains that of the "Sword and Shield", which envisions that the forces in Europe (the Shield) will hold "as far to the east as possible" pending the outcome of the U.S. and U.K. strategic, atomic, air and missile offensive (the Sword).

24. In the early 1950's, it became clear to Allied planners that the "Shield" mission could not be accomplished to an acceptable degree without using atomic weapons from the onset of hostilities :

a. First, it was economically and politically impossible for NATO nations to match Soviet conventional "mass" along the entire NATO front. A successful forward defense, therefore, had to be based on weapons and concepts which did not depend on this.

b. Second, the need to arrest the enemy advance "as near to the frontier as possible" precluded the classical conventional defense strategy of mobile forces deployed in depth. The only prospect of preventing areas, such as West Germany, Northern Italy, and Denmark from becoming battlefields was to adopt a defense policy based upon both atomic interdiction and atomic counter land and air force strikes from the onset.

25. Any attempt at this late date to re-institute a non-nuclear defense capability in Western Europe will inevitably run counter to both the above requirements. Soviet superiority in conventional land and air forces in being, let alone in the ability to mobilize and deploy replacements would, under the most optimum conditions, force the Allies to fight a fluid, rear guard action on Allied soil. NATO forces in Central Europe would be quickly forced back to the Rhine, if not the Channel; losses would be worse in other areas, and major items of frontline equipment, for which there are no stockpiled replacements, would be quickly attrited to levels at which they could no longer implement atomic plans suffessfully.

26. Thus, a graduated conventional response strategy in the NATO area means at the very best trading NATO real estate for maneuvering room and time. The one thing that can be said for it is that it might allow rear areas, and remote nations, to avoid the ravages of atomic war if, in the time gained, they can "induce" the enemy to cease operations on the basis of accepting his initial gains, or withdrawing. At its worst, it means that the Allied atomic effort, when it has to be unleashed, will suffer from greatly reduced capabilities, and what there is of it will, to a large extent, be directed against targets in what was formally NATO territory.

27. Even if a conventional defense were adjudged as being capable of eventually arresting the Soviet advance into Western Europe, it must, by the very nature of the tactics involved, result in the initial loss of sizeable forward areas. Since sovereign governments are inherently required to provide "security" for their people, to include not only the protection of their freedom but also of their lives and property, any NATO concept or strategy, which at best offers some countries the prospect of being overrun, occupied and, subsequently, liberated has little appeal to the property owners and citizens in the areas concerned. Faced with this fact, their leaders can be expected, in due course, to question whether NATO was providing them with the "security" they bargained for when they joined the Alliance.

28. In summary, a NATO defense strategy based on the immediate interdiction and direct destruction of aggressive land and air formations with nuclear weapons, will no doubt result in sizeable incidental destruction in Europe. What seems more important, however, is that it would demonstrate conclusively the Allied will to go all the way to defend our rights, while at the same time probably stalemate the enemy advance "on or near the frontier". This strategy, therefore, offers some basis for the hope, on the part of exposed peoples, that the Soviet might be persuaded to negotiate when faced with the impossibility of successful local conquest, and at the same time a clear demonstration of Allied willingness to use atomic weapons.

29. Conversely, a NATO strategy based on a conventional graduated defense at the outset, would at best, result in the overrunning and subsequent liberation of exposed nations, and probably in eventual atomic attacks on their territory by their former Allies. As such, this strategy, while it might be rational for any one nation, is irrational for a coalition. A country, such as the United States, can plan to give up Texas, as a tactical maneuver, in order to better defend the U.S. A coalition, however, such as NATO, gives up the greater portion of one or more of its member nations' territory to better defend the remainder, and still expect those nations partially or wholly sacrificed to remain loyal to the coalition.

The "Will" to Resist by Conventional Means

30. Since the advent of strategic, and particularly atomic bombing, much has been said and written about ability to destroy a nation's "will to resist". Generally speaking, past estimates of the ability to do this, by bombing industry and urban areas, have been wrong. It seems likely that the degree of destruction of industry, cities, and non-combatants required to actually break a nation's "will to resist" is so high that the nation's "capability to resist" will normally be destroyed long before its "will".

31 There is another facet to the "will to resist", in war, about which less is said, and yet which should be given more consideration. This is where the "will" of the nation's military forces to continue the fight, or that of their political masters to direct that the fight be continued, is in question. Under these conditions, the loss of the "will to resist" does not stem from the physical destruction suffered,

but rather from a careful analysis of the best course of action to take in light of relative capabilities and of the interest of the parties concerned.

32. In 1939, resistance on the Continent ceased, notwithstanding the fact that the Allied nations involved had about 100 divisions in being, organized governments, and had suffered no paralyzing strategic attacks. Most historians would agree, therefore, that the collapse of defenses in Europe at that time resulted more from a realization of the uselessness of continued resistance, when faced with superior enemy forces on the one hand, and no evidence of any valid Allied support of consequence on the other, than from the direct effects of enemy actions.

33. The average enlightened soldier of this day and age, and more particularly their leaders, can calculate quickly the odds of success in any major military operation. They look at the relative strength of the enemy as evidenced by his firepower, air superiority, successful advances, etc.; they then assess their own strength, and if it appears clearly inferior, they look to see if there is anything on the horizon coming to their assistance. If and when the majority conclude that continued resistance has no prospect of ultimate success, will result in their defeat or capture, and will not prevent the overrunning of their families, property and country, but will only provide, at best, time for other countries and races to organize their defense, history suggests that they will fall back rather than fight or elect to negotiate with the enemy.

34. In those instances where military forces continued to fight under conditions which they recognized as hopeless, they represented only a part of a national effort, and as such their "last stand", while unable to achieve local defense objectives, clearly contributed to the ultimate success of their/nation or to the protection of their property and families. This is a very different situation from one wherein a "last stand" cannot contribute in any way to either the individual or national interest of those involved, but only to the protection of other peoples and nations. In brief, self-interest and national interest are historically valid motives for fighting in a losing situation, but only mercenaries continue to fight for the benefit of others when these motives no longer apply. Add to this the fact that there is no recorded case wherein forces fought against superior odds, and willingly faced certain defeat if not death, in order to protect the interests of Allies, while these latter withheld from the battle military capabilities that were they used might save them from this fate.

35. If history shows that the national and military "will to resist" can be broken in the case of enlightened forces who calculate that they are against hopeless odds, even though all possible is being done for them, by their Allies, it will certainly collapse immediately if the same situation occurs under circumstances where these forces, and their political and military masters, have full knowledge of the fact that their Allies are withholding forces or weapons which might otherwise save them if used. This will be true even though the reasons for withholding these weapons could be wholly rational to an individual not directly involved in the battle.

36. If the above conclusion is valid, it suggests that the Allied will to fight a conventional defense in NATO Europe and accept the consequences will only last as long as Allied operations are obviously successful; that losses sustained are minimal; and that little or no NATO territory is surrendered. Conversely, to assume that entire national contributions to Europe's defense will sacrifice themselves in battle, or that NATO governments will accept the overrunning of their territory and people solely to prevent the spread or war to other Allied nations, or the use of atomic weapons, is a very weak reed to stand upon.

37. In summary, no nation can properly be asked to fight to defend another, or a group of others, if and when the latter withhold forces and weapons that if used might effectively defend the territory of that nation. To plan on the assumption that non-European nations can persuade NATO to fight World War III, or any part of it, in Europe is to risk the dissolution of the Alliance. This, however, is the by-product, if not the intent, of a conventional, pause, strategy in NATO.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RISING MILITARY COST
ON NATO STRATEGY AND LONG RANGE PLANNING

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3rd Draft

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RISING MILITARY COSTS ON NATO STRATEGY AND LONG RANGE PLANNING

1. In the US alone more than six billion is annually invested in Research and Development relating to defense. This investment produces a steady stream of new and improved weapon systems. When a new, or improved, weapon is invented the following pressures tend to encourage its acceptance into a nation's defense inventory:

- The normal military desire for the best and latest equipment.
- The sales pressure of industry, and need to keep industry healthy.
- The "If it exists, the USSR can have it, so must we" argument.

2. As a general rule each new generation of weapons are more sophisticated, and hence more costly, than their predecessors. This is logical since one has to pay something for the tremendous costs of research and development leading to the improvement in performance or in capability that the new weapons provide. A steady increase is also evident in the cost of military manpower, support facilities, and equipment. When the average cost of a nation's defense forces and weapons systems rises as a direct result of this, it is obvious that one of two things must occur:

- Either the quantity of forces and weapons purchased must be decreased proportionally, or

- The funds provided yearly to pay for these must be increased proportionally.

3. The rate of rise in cost of weapons and forces in the US alone, since World War II has far exceeded 4% per year - the maximum rate of rise forecast for the US GNP. A simil r ratio no doubt exist in all countries and in NATO over-all. As a result, a simple calculation will show that the rise in cost of defense establishments in the 1950's and 1960's could not and cannot be off-set, year after year, by equivalent increased in defense spending. If this solution was followed over the long term, the maintenance of a constant force level would result in costs exceeding the GNP of the nation or nations concerned, let alone their annual revenue. To validate this statement, one need only plot the rise in cost of fighter systems in NATO Europe versus the quantitative requirements established since World War II as minimums in NATO plans. In the case of US fighter costs versus NATO requirements, the numbers have remained constant while the item cost has gone up 1500% in 12 years. On the credit side, however, destructive capability has increased tremendously.

4. If the long term solution to the rise in cost of defense is not solely to increase defense spending commensurately, then it must be found, in part at least, by progressively decreasing

the quantity of forces and weapons required. Historically, nations have accommodated new and improved weapons by a combination of increasing defense funds to allow for their purchase, in keeping with the growth of their economy and their national wealth, and by concurrently decreasing the over-all quantity of weapons purchased, to offset that portion of the rise in cost that they were unable to meet by allocating more and more funds. The evolution of the US strategic bomber force is an excellent example of the case where each generation of delivery vehicles has been accompanied by both a rise in unit cost and decrease in over-all numbers of the vehicles deemed necessary to counter and defeat the enemy.

On Decreasing Quantity

5. In summary, the evolution of modern military technology results in a steady rise in average item costs of weapons systems and defense forces. Over the long term, this only partially can be offset by increases in national defense budgets. The difference therefore must be met by decreases in the quantity of forces, or weapons, required by the military. The quantity required for an effective defense at any time, however, is determined by two factors:

- Our defense commitments - "what we have to do"; and
- Our military concepts and tactics - "how we do what we have to do".

Reductions in the quantity of forces and weapons, necessitated by their rise in cost, therefore can be obtained in two ways:

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(1) by doing less, or (2) by doing the same things with less forces and equipment.

6. The military jobs to be done, our defense commitments, are quite independent of "how" we do them, or "what" we do them with. For example, an essential "job" or task could be to destroy a bridge. This could be done in many ways; with bombs, with missiles, with one atomic weapon, with a salvo of conventional bombs, or by capture and demolition. The fact that there are several alternate ways of accomplishing most defense tasks is important since it means that the quantity of forces and weapons required can, within sizeable limits, vary without changing the number of tasks or "jobs" that can be accomplished.

7. Past experience suggests that notwithstanding the above, reductions in weapons and forces are generally absorbed by arbitrarily reducing the number of "jobs" we undertake, or by increasing the risk factor in our ability to do the same number, and this in preference to changing the time honored methods of doing the "jobs". This tendency results from the fact that it is the easiest solution from a military point of view, as well as the solution that offers the best prospects of minimizing the reductions at the time. It is, however, the wrong solution, for if it is applied over the long term, nations find that the more sophisticated their weapons become the less over-all defense flexibility and capability they will have.

8. The correct way for NATO and nations to accommodate inevitable reductions in force and weapon quantities in their

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Long Range plans that envision the introduction of more advanced, hence more costly weapon systems, clearly is to make changes in their method of doing their defense jobs. - e.g. adjust and revise tactics, concepts, and strategies -- as necessary to fully exploit the new weapon systems and capabilities. This means substituting "quality" for "quantity", while keeping the defense "jobs" relatively constant, instead of reducing the number or scope of "jobs" to reduce the quantity of weapons required. There are two ways in which "quality" can be made to offset "quantity" while defense tasks are kept constant.

9. First, there is the direct - or simple - adjustment of quantity to quality, and to its bedmate, rising costs. This occurs when numbers of weapons systems are reduced in direct ratio to improvements in the capability of new systems of like types that are adopted. If a new gun, or fighter aircraft, has twice the firepower of its predecessor, theoretically we can replace two old ones with one new one and do the same job in the same old way, but with less equipment and frequently less forces. Unfortunately, there are limits to the extent that the direct adjustment can be used of offset rising defense costs. Sometimes, the nature of the new weapon does not permit a direct comparison as is the case between aircraft and missiles. The former can be turned around and used against multiple targets, whereas the latter is a one shot, one mission weapon. Other factors such as dispersion, range, vulnerability, deployment, etc, will also limit severely the extent to which quantity can

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can be reduced regardless of improvements in weapon performance.

10. The second, and ultimately inevitable, method of reducing force and weapon "quantity" to offset defense cost increases, involves finding new ways to do the old "jobs" with less forces and equipment. This solution is by far the most complex and difficult to come by because it requires that the military devise new concepts, tactics, and strategies around the new weapon and force capabilities produced by technology. While changes in military hardware are sought and welcomed, changes in how the hardware is used, particularly when they result in reductions in force equipments, have historically been resisted. Both parochial military and political pressures oppose the full exploitation of new weapons, such as space systems and atomic munitions, in war. Since this opposition does not extend to their invention and development, however, it serves only to frustrate the logical evolution of defense costs and defense concepts, and it results historically in the inevitable adjustments to concepts taking place as a result of agonizing reappraisals rather than as a result of normal evolution. The New Look of 1953/54 in NATO is an example of this.

Some Conclusions

11. Nations, and particularly their military establishments, must evolve defense concepts which accept and exploit the weapon capabilities given to them by their technological discoveries. Due to a human tendency to welcome and seek new weapons

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and technological progress, while resisting change in ideas and concepts, the evolution of the latter does not follow rapidly and smoothly from the former. This causes today's recurring defense budget crises, and confusion over defense strategy. It means that the side most competent in steadily adjusting its concepts to its new weapons, as necessary to optimize cost and capability, should ultimately win.

12. The above relationships are primarily of concern to long range defense planning. Years often pass between the invention of a new weapons system, or other capability, and the evolution of concepts and defense policies that accept and exploit it. Old, tired, and reactionary concepts are perpetuated or reinstituted in peacetime by every conceivable device before they are rejected. Sooner or later, however, economic, political, or national security considerations override historical resistance to change, and the old gives way to the new. Thus the first basic law for long range planning is:

"National Defense Concepts and policies must be evolved towards the full exploitations of the products of technology over the long term."

13. A second law of long range planning that follows from the first law is:

National power at any time will vary directly with the extent to which that nation's defense concepts and policies rely on and exploit fully the latest military technology.

14. A nation which fails to exploit fully the latest in military weapons risks that its adversary will do so and thereby gain a decisive advantage. Likewise, a nation that tries to exploit the latest weapon systems, but only in addition to maintaining older techniques and capabilities - when its opponent does not - invites economic crises and spreads its financial and manpower resources over too many areas to the detriment of all. When the opponent makes the same error, this last error maintains the power equilibrium. This has been the normal situation in recent years as between NATO and the Soviet bloc.

Impact of Conclusions on Current NATO Trends

15. Some recent editorials and speeches indicate a need to change in a direction opposite to that dictated by the above laws of sound long range security planning. The prevalent idea seems to be to build up conventional mass, reduce reliance on the outstanding products of technology -- atomics, space systems, etc -- while maintaining Allied technological developments, capabilities and superiority in these fields.

16. The cost-concept equation is being balanced this year by providing additional quantities of classical weapons and forces at the expense of a major one time increases in US defense spending. Meanwhile, the item cost factor rises with each new development. If the laws in para 12 and 13 above are correct, this trend will have to be reappraised at an early date.

If not, the resulting multiplication cannot but cause such a snow-balling of resource demands as to force on NATO the following choices, or a combination thereof, within the next 2 or 3 years:

a. To accept a reduction in commitments - the amount of forward NATO terriroty we can effectively defend.

b. To accept to fall behind in new capabilities - have less modern weapons than the Soviets as is now the case with Soviet MRBMs vs NATO aircraft.

c. To increase taxes and/or deficit financing to the point of economic self-destruction - at a greater rate than the growth of the GNP, or,

d. To review the current trends in NATO strategy and readjust both concepts and forces to fully exploit all new weapons and munitions and abandon the old ones.

17. The proper course of action is clearly the last, d above. Only by reaping the benefits of full acceptance of atomic weapons can we meet NATO defense commitments over the long term and within acceptable resource levels. Later, on both a global and national scale, strategic force and vehicle levels may have to give way to lesser, more powerful, space forces able to accomplish the strategic task in new ways and with new concepts.

18. The most likely, and dangerous course of action and probably the one that will be attempted by NATO unless the real problem is understood - is a combination of a and b above.

This will lead to increasing conflict, and confusion over NATO defense during the next few years and until a new agonizing reappraisal, like the New Look of the 1950's forces the defense equation back into balance.

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VIEWS ON THE PAUSE CONCEPT

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Some Views on The Pause Concept

The NATO strategy envisioned in the 1956 political directive, and in MC-48, MC-70, and MC-96 depends on responding to all acts of Soviet aggression- other than incursions and minor acts of aggression- by an all out defense in ACE using atomic weapons from the onset.

This strategy has in recent years been criticized on the grounds that it provides little or no opportunity to arrest hostilities, by negotiation, before general war ensues, even though they were to develop initially under circumstances wherein the Soviet neither intended nor desired general war.

In an effort to meet the above criticism SACEUR has advocated a defense policy, and strategy, which would provide; not only limited conventional response to incursions and minor aggressions, but in addition a NATO effort to arrest briefly the enemy advance on or near the frontier, by conventional means if possible, thereby forcing a "pause" during which both sides could contemplate and discuss the consequences of continuing the war.

The "pause" concept has been controversial in both military and political circles due primarily to the following considerations:

a. the extent of allied territory that would probably have to be traded in an attempt to create a "pause" of useful duration.

b. the likelihood that any delay in NATO's atomic response would degrade Allied capabilities by allowing the Soviets to seize the atomic initiative, or even destroy by conventional air attack SACEUR's atomic retaliatory forces.

c. The size, cost and general incompatibility of forces required to obtain a "pause" of useful duration without using atomic weapons, as compared to forces that can defend NATO territory effectively using atomic weapons from the onset.

d. the surrender to the Soviet of "control over escalation" which is inherent in any concept that admits they will be given an opportunity to "consider the consequences of their act of aggression, and disengage in light of the risks involved." This minimizes the risks in Soviet political bluffs and in attempts at minor aggressions, thereby inviting both of these.

The "Pause" concept was not developed for use in connection with retaining Berlin access by forceful means. It should not therefore be confused with Allied strategy in the event access to Berlin were denied by force since the latter involves allied advances into enemy territory rather than enemy advances into NATO territory. In the Berlin case, where the Allied military response is of necessity offensive rather than defensive the problem of controlling escalation by graduated use of force is different in that considerations a and b above do not apply.

A general analysis of the various views and statements on the "Pause" concept- and particularly on the worth, scope, and duration of a "Pause" - suggest that proponents and opponents can be grouped, by their views roughly as follows:

SACEUR's Views:

SACEUR considers that the force levels called for in his requirements plan may allow him to create a "pause" if and where the circumstances permit. This would only be attempted if it can be accomplished with little or no loss of Allied territory, and the resulting "pause" could well be of short durations- hours or a few days at most. Nevertheless, the possibilities of averting general war warrant accepting some risks of loss of nuclear initiative, and surrender of control over escalation attendant on this concept. Existing NATO directives need not be revised to permit attempts to achieve a "pause" of this type.

Opponents Views

Opponents of the concept consider no useful "pause" can be achieved without a major increase in conventional forces; that such an increase is economically and politically impractical, and will become more and more incompatible with the maintenance of an effective capability to survive and respond to atomic attack. The resulting cost, gamble on enemy intentions- e.g. that he won't initially strike our conventional concentrations with atomic weapons-- and the likelihood that the concept would result in our loss of the atomic initiative and/or of sizeable allied areas to no avail, plus the invitation to political if not limited military aggression inherent in it, more than offset the advantages of seeking to create a "pause" if and when the ACE is faced with aggression greater than incursions but short of general war.

Proponents of Change in NATO Strategy

Those who would change NATO strategy to one that relied on a major conventional graduated defense (super pause) consider the US advantage in strategic nuclear capabilities to be so great that the Soviets will back down, and disengage, if given the opportunity while being faced with gradually increasing NATO resistance. To permit this, and prevent explosive escalation, or other situations where the Soviet can no longer "back down", they believe it is worthwhile to sacrifice sizeable allied areas, and possibly ACE force capabilities-- particularly since the latter account for a very small percent of the over-all nuclear effort in a general war hence this loss, in seeking to avert such a war, would be of little consequence to the outcome for the whole. They advocate as long a period of conventional defense as possible, and accept all the consequences including loss of forward areas, surrender of the initiative, and surrender of control over escalation, in the hope the Soviet can be persuaded to disengage before the war extends beyond purpose. Advocates of this view seek to change basic NATO directives to force SACEUR to plan only on this response.

Currently Approved NATO Policy

Current NATO strategy in response to aggression has never taken formal cognizance of the "pause" concept. It calls for a defense of the NATO area as far to the East as possible using nuclear weapons as necessary from the onset. No sacrifice of territory or defense force capability- stated or implied, has heretofore been acceptable in return for time in which to negotiate a cease fire once hostilities have begun. The Berlin Contingency Planning directive, does, however, recognize the concept of graduated offensive application of force, but this is discussed separately, and relates to the offensive use of force to seek a re-opening of access to Berlin and not to a defensive action to oppose a Soviet advance into Europe.

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EMPLOYMENT OF AEROSPACE SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTERMILITARY ROLE

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ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF AEROSPACE SYSTEMS

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COUNTERMILITARY ROLE

PURPOSE

1. Two theories of war pervade thinking on national security affairs today. They are incompatible and thus form the basis for major differences of opinion on which direction defense planning should take. An understanding of these differences is essential to an understanding of military affairs today, and the effect of such planning on future force structure and strategy. It is the purpose of this paper to discuss two strategies in which aerospace forces, in particular, may be employed.

1st Theory -- A Return to Small Wars

2. One theory holds that neither the United States nor the USSR will begin an all-out nuclear war if the respective nuclear deterrent forces are invulnerable to surprise or pre-emptive attack. The attacker's costs in terms of losses from the second-strike retaliatory forces are too high in terms of population and treasure. Both sides would, in effect, commit suicide.

3. Beginning from this premise, a case is then made for creating larger limited war forces with improved conventional armaments. The reasoning goes: while general war is too costly and will therefore not happen, limited wars automatically become more likely. For now the USSR will realize that it can nibble away at the edges of the Free World behind the shield of its own deterrent machinery. (At present, the U.S. is not "mutually" deterred, but limited war is more likely only because conquest by general war has been made impossible.)

4. To meet this threat, this theory holds, we build large limited war forces -- big enough to handle a Korea or even another World War II -- and defray a substantial portion of the added cost from money saved by cutting down on strategic war-fighting systems.

5. This can be done because the United States no longer need prepare to win a general war; it need prepare only to deter it. And an effective deterrent force, the argument continues, can be achieved by possessing the ability to inflict on Russia an "unacceptable level of damage." This calls for a much smaller "strategic" capability (either a "minimum" deterrent based on terror weapons or the more credible "finite" deterrent tied to known, fixed, military and civil targets) than the United States now has, and funds for limited war forces could come from the surfeit of funds that would thus become available. Further, the stability of the strategic balance can be assured by a mutual recognition of the "impossible" nature of modern nuclear warfare.

2nd Theory -- Counterforce as a Concept

6. The second school of thought, supported by a substantial segment of Air Force officers, among others, questions the "stable" or "finite" deterrence concept. It believes such a deterrent threat would not be credible to the Russians in the event of Soviet large-scale aggression against an ally. The price for using it would be to suffer equal or greater damage from the Soviet retaliatory forces. Stable deterrence would put the United States in this position by providing military strength sufficient only to hurt an enemy by destroying known targets, while leaving mobile, very hard, or unplotted weapons untouched and largely free to destroy the United States.

7. Supporters of the counterforce concept believe that the Sino-Soviet Bloc understands only one thing: mass force. Consequently, there can be nothing subtle about deterrence; instead, the Free World must confront the Soviets with incontestably superior military power.

8. This second group believes that effective deterrence is achieved only when the United States has the ability to wage and win a general war if such a war should occur. They believe that power that cannot prevail will not deter. Believing that deterrence is a by-product of a war-winning capability, this group thinks the United States must be prepared to fight and win a general war as well as lesser aggressions.

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Counterforce Concept Defined

9. To many people, it seems impossible that one side could win a thermonuclear war, given the power and destructiveness of modern nuclear weapons. Certainly there could be situations in which neither side won; national passion soars to great heights in wartime. There could, however, also be situations where one side emerged with a clear-cut victory, and its remaining military capabilities far surpassing those of its opponents. The key lies in successful offensive/defensive action to deny the enemy access for assessment of his effort, and in providing friendly forces with a capability to reconnoiter, recycle, and reattack.

10. Victory in general war is achieved when the enemy's military forces have been destroyed, captured or neutralized, and there remain adequate friendly military, political and economic capabilities to permit the victors to control the international situation. To build such a war-winning capability, the United States must adhere to a military strategy aimed at destroying the enemy's military forces rather than his country or population. This is what is meant by "counterforce" concept and a "counter-military" strategy -- using military forces to selectively and decisively destroy or neutralize enemy military forces that could otherwise defeat or coerce us with threats of total destruction.

11. The requirements for a war-winning capability go beyond pure military considerations, however. In addition to having forces for a counter-military strategy, the United States must have aggressive civil defense and post-attack reconstitution and recovery programs.

12. The civil defense program must provide maximum protection for the population. The post-attack reconstitution and recovery program must provide for the reconstitution of political control and military forces to provide surveillance over the defeated enemy's territory and airspace, to put down insurrection or revolt, and guard the armistice. Measures are also necessary to expedite economic recovery. These measures, rather than being provocative, are common-sense precautions against a final Russian perfidy.

Countermilitary Operations Are the Practical Application of Counterforce Theory

13. In broad historical terms, there is nothing new in the counterforce concept. As a matter of fact, it was a traditional military concept until the 20th Century. The two World Wars, however, added a new prerequisite to victory -- the destruction of the enemy's war-making capabilities.

14. The military technology of that time was such that the decisive phase of war came after two to three years of hostilities, when the production lines began to turn out weapons for use by massive ground armies recalled from the national reserve. Because of the central importance of war production, certain pivotal industries, e.g., fuel and transportation centers, had to be attacked. Destruction of these facilities destroyed the capability of armies and impressed on the populace the futility of continued resistance.

15. Nuclear weapons and aerospace forces have erased the validity of mobilization war concepts in general war. These two instruments of war, joined together, have forced the decision point of war to come at the beginning of hostilities. Consequently, the required war-winning capability must be extracted from the industrial base prior to the initiation of hostilities. The decisive force thus created must concentrate on immediately destroying the offensive and defensive strengths of the enemy.

The Nature of Access to Targets

16. In either general or limited war, the most essential military element to be destroyed or neutralized is the enemy's aerospace forces. Once these have been defeated, access is gained to all other military assets, including assets with a nuclear capability. With this access, the threat to destroy the enemy's remaining forces and other pressures become entirely credible and lead to the attainment of those political objectives for which the war was fought.

What a Countermilitary Capability Requires

17. To implement a countermilitary strategy demands a well-integrated national military structure. It requires, first of all, strategic offensive forces to destroy enemy strategic strike forces at their source. Next, strategic defensive forces in depth are needed to destroy enemy

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strategic weapons in-flight, as far from the United States as possible, but as close-in as necessary. Thirdly, we need military forces to conduct a holding action in conjunction with our allies, to prevent the overrun of friendly territory. And, finally, there must be accurate information on the status and location of the enemy's remaining and holdback forces. With these ingredients, the United States will be able to use its military power with discretion in general war just as it plans to do in limited wars.

18. These ingredients must be carefully tailored to their missions, and always with the requirements of an integrated general war strategy as the primary consideration. Offensive and defensive weapons must always be in position and ready to strike with precision and accuracy in all kinds of weather. There is no place in any military strategy for weapons which promise only the inevitable destruction of enemy cities except in the bargaining role, or to offset the blackmail threat of terror weapons. Instead, all forces must be geared to destroying those enemy forces that directly threaten the military superiority of the United States during the decisive period of the conflict.

Feasibility of Countermilitary Operations

19. The difficulties of executing a countermilitary strategy today vary with the conditions prevailing at the time U.S. forces are launched.

20. If our forces are launched after a surprise attack by the USSR, their capabilities to carry out countermilitary tasks will be handicapped but not eliminated. At the minimum, those forces on airborne alert will be able to strike enemy targets, and U.S. air defense aircraft and missiles will degrade seriously the attacking forces as an essential contribution to the total countermilitary effort. In addition, the general complexity of mounting a surprise attack of such magnitude without giving at least tactical warning, virtually guarantees a remaining force of considerable strength, especially considering the superiority of U.S. forces initially.

21. Regardless of the conditions under which hostilities may begin, a countermilitary strategy, more than any other, will minimize the enemy's ability to inflict damage on the United States and should greatly improve the credibility aspect of employing strategic forces to succor an ally.

The Missile's Role

22. The increasing role of missiles, satellites, and other related aerospace systems has no effect on the validity of the concept. As missiles complement the other weapons of major powers, however, the problems of identifying and striking enemy strategic forces will change. To successfully attack such forces will not be an easy task; and in large part, its difficulty has led to the stable deterrence concept.

23. Critics argue that since implementation of the counterforce concept requires destroying all enemy strategic capabilities early in the war, that it is not an acceptable strategy when the United States responds to a Soviet attack. In such a situation, they contend, the United States would not know which targets to strike and it would not be militarily sound to hit all missile sites after some missiles have been fired. Also, such caveats neglect the real military requirement of withholding reserve and "bargaining" forces.

24. Sound logic demands that the United States strike all enemy missile sites as well as all air bases and their support and control structures. Unless its military forces plan to go after these targets, the United States cannot launch a strategic blow against the Sino-Soviet Bloc to come to the aid of an ally. It cannot strike because it cannot hope to win. Even in a situation where the United States responds to a Soviet attack, the United States must hit all eligible military targets.

Cost of Striking Hard Sites and "Empty Holes"

25. The argument most often raised against striking missile sites is basically an economic one. It is said it is too "costly" to hit missile sites after some of the missiles may have been launched. This argument, however, does not consider the correct costs. The costs to consider are those of not striking missile sites which house missiles that could be used to defeat the United States. In other words, in terms of U.S. survival potential, it is much more costly not to strike all known missile sites as well as all sites identified during the course of the conflict. If deterrence should fail, if the Soviet concluded that he could win the global prize in a general war, he might attack. He has improved warheads and the missiles to carry them. But, if the Soviets do attack

the United States, not all their missiles will be launched on the initial strike. Intent on winning war while minimizing damage to the USSR, they will have to concentrate initially on military targets. They will retain a sizeable reserve force after the initial attack to continue to threaten U.S. industrial and urban areas; to strike additional lower priority targets or high priority targets attacked but not destroyed in the initial attack; to retain a reserve to meet other possible threats from third parties; and to negotiate with or to blackmail. These missiles will be at their launch sites when the United States strikes back. In addition, because of malfunctions, unready missiles and aircraft, failures in command and control, and reloading and recycling operations, still other vehicles will be in place.

26. All these factors might result in as high as 25-30%, or more, of the missiles being on site when the United States strikes back. The United States must have the means to destroy these targets.

<u>Summary</u>

27. In summary, the Air Force recognizes that deterrence is man-made, a situation the United States has created by maintaining superior military forces in-being. If the United States does not maintain recognizable war-winning forces, the Sino-Soviet Bloc will realize that, by threatening to raise the level of any limited military conflict to a higher scale, it can bend the United States and the Free World to its will.

28. For these reasons, the Air Forces believes that a countermilitary strategy is a fundamental precept of the national policy of deterrence, and is the most essential ingredient of a U.S. war-winning capability.

29. Countermilitary operations are feasible, under conditions of a USSR surprise attack on the United States, a U.S. response to an attack on an ally, or a U.S. response to certain knowledge of an impending attack on the United States.

30. Without military capabilities based on a countermilitary strategy the United States cannot carry out its commitments to the Free World, it denies itself flexibility of decision in extremely provocative situations, and it subjects itself to possible nuclear blackmail by the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

31. With countermilitary capabilities, the United States has the means to defeat the enemy's military forces, and by so doing, to deter general war, or to prevail should it occur. Furthermore, a countermilitary capability which can be applied successfully across the entire spectrum of conflict tends to suppress further and further the level of open or covert violence open to the aggressor. It enables conflict to be resolved at ever lower levels, and may eventually cause the Soviet to abandon military or covert force altogether.

32. A countermilitary strategy, more than any alternative strategy, makes use of technological improvement. As accuracy increases, yields can be substantially reduced; not only are fewer weapons required, but also collateral damage to non-military complexes is limited. There are substantive gains in feasibility (certainty of target neutralization and Russian assessment of the strike as countermilitary or counternational); in cost (for fewer vehicles and warheads are required); and in casualties (it is as much in the Russian interest to exercise restraint as ours). Thus, a countermilitary strategy capitalizes on advancements in many areas, including space capabilities, and provides a means to insure the continued credibility of force as an instrument of national policy.

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REPORT ON THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS,

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6 July 1967

Maj. Gen. Edmund C. Langmead, USAF (Ret)
1244 No. Grandview Ave.
Daytona Beach, Fla. 32018

Dear General Langmead

This will acknowledge receipt of your typed report on the AEAF and of three large envelopes of exhibits which accompanied it.

We are most grateful to you for this gift to the USAF Historical Archives. It is a significant and useful addition to the history of AAF activities in World War II. All of your papers will be kept together in what will be designated as the General Langmead Collection.

A similar report on the First Tactical Air Force will be of real value in our files.

You will be interested to know that in September we begin work on a history of the Eighth Air Force in World War II. It is a two-year project; we expect to publish it as a book when it is finished. I am sure that your reports and papers will be of value to the man who will write that history.

Sincerely

ALBERT F. SIMPSON
Chief, USAF Historical Division

Copy to: ASHAF-A

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A REPORT ON THE

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE

EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS

1943 - 1944

Prepared by E. C. Langmead

For the USAF Historical Division
Research Studies Institute
Air University
Maxwell Air Force, Alabama

1 June 1967

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THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE

COMPOSITION OF THE REPORT

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THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE

I-INTRODUCTION

The concept of an Allied Expeditionary Air Force organization for operational control of the Allied Air Forces, during the assault on the German positions on the French coast, was accepted by the heads of state (of the USA and Great Britain) during the Quadrant Conference at Quebec in August 1943. It is therefore necessary to begin the story of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force (AEAF) with an understanding of the position taken, during the conference, by the President of the United States, and the compromise which was accepted by the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

My memory of what happened (and when) has been refreshed by some interesting exhibits and by relevant extracts from V-Mail and Air Mail letters written by me to my family. These items are listed, in chronological sequence, in Appendix A. The "relevant extracts" are quoted in Appendix B.

Several of the most interesting paragraphs of the narrative are not supported by "relevant extracts" as they were, at the time, of BIGOT classification. These items are supported solely by my memory.

About half of the "relevant extracts" are not specifically referred to in the narrative. These items are listed in Appendix A and included in Appendix B in order to provide to the reader of this report, a "contemporary thought" frame of reference.

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II-THE QUADRANT CONFERENCE, QUEBEC P.Q.-AUGUST 1943

2. When the U.S. Army Air Force staff group was ordered to proceed to Quebec, P.Q. for the Quadrant Conference (August 1943), the chief items reserved for decision at the Heads of State level were:

a) The site for the proposed landing on the Continent.
b) The date for launching the assault on the hostile shore.
c) The top command structure.

Substantial agreement had been reached, on the lesser details of the venture, by the combined chiefs of staff (U.S. and U.K.) sitting in Washington, D.C. (Ref. EX 1, EX 2, A 1, A 2)

3. Prior to the convening of the Quadrant Conference the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had done an outstanding job of appraising the military problem which presented. They had defined the size and composition of the forces required to make the landing, and the build-up of forces required for the defeat of the Axis Powers, through cooperation with the Russian Forces. The Combined Chiefs of Staff had developed recommendations with respect to those items (see paragraph 2 above) which were reserved for decision by the Heads of State (President of the United States and Prime Minister of Great Britain).

4. The writer of this report was never a member of the staff of the Combined Chiefs of Staff nor of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (U.S.). He was, prior to the Quadrant Conference (Aug. 1943), concerned primarily with the allocation of munitions to meet military requirements, as presented by the U.S.A., United Kingdom, Russia, Brazil, and our other allies, in support of the operational plans approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. This function was assigned to the Munitions Assignment Board - Mr. Harry Hopkins, Chairman. (Ref. EX 3).

5. The lower tier staff officers, who were assigned to duty at the Quadrant Conference, left Washington without any limitations on expression of personal opinion. Shortly, after arrival in Quebec, the lower tier staff received "the Word" that, under no circumstance, would any U.S. staff officer accept any assumption with respect to the nationality of the Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in Europe. That subject was reserved for discussion and decision at the level of the Heads of State. At that time the British staff position was that, since the invasion was to be launched from England, it was logical to assume that the Supreme Commander would be a British officer.

6. The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister reached agreement, without benefit of advice from the lower staff tiers, on the following arrangement:

a) The Supreme Allied Commander would be designated by the President of the United States.
b) The Commander, Allied Naval Forces for "Operation Overlord" would be designated by the Prime Minister of Britain.

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c) The Commander, Allied Expeditionary Air Forces, would be designated by the Prime Minister.
d) During the assault phase of the landing operation the Supreme Allied Commander would exercise command control over the Allied Ground Forces.
e) When the beach head had been secured, and the number of U.S. troops ashore, on French soil, exceeded the number of British, Canadian, and Anzac troops, the Supreme Commander could establish two Army Commands, one with a U.S. Commander and one with a British commander.
f) The Strategic Air Forces (USAAF & RAF) would support the ground forces as long as necessary to insure Allied control of the area required for the deployment of the troops committed to "Operation Overlord". When that task was accomplished, the Strategic Air Forces would resume, under the direction of the combined Chiefs of Staff (U.S. and British), their primary task of reducing the German capability for supporting the German Field Forces engaged in battle.

III-THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE

7. The writer of this report returned to Washington about 23 Aug. 1943, and shortly thereafter received orders to report to Headquarters, European Theatre of Operation (ETOUSA) in Norfolk House, St. James Square, London, England. The flight, by MATS DC-4, was made from Washington, D.C. to Prestwick, Scotland on 26, 27, 28 September 1943. The Air Section of the ETOUSA staff consisted chiefly of Col. Haywood "Possum" Hansell and Col. Phillip "Pete" Melville. Office space was in short supply.

8. By 7 Oct. '43, the Air Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force had been designated - Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory. Decision had been made to establish his headquarters at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex. This had been RAF Fighter Command Headquarters, and was well equipped with an underground Command Post and excellent communications to all RAF headquarters in England. (A 3)

Note: Bentley Priory is 12 miles N.W. of Picadilly Circus, London. St. James Square is 220 yards S.W. of the same reference point.

9. Maj. Gen. Bruce Butler (USAAF) was designated as Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces. His efforts were doomed to be frustrated by the hostile attitude of the U.S. Ninth Air Force, and of the lower staff tiers at Headquarters, U.S. A.A.F.-Europe (USAAFE). Gen. Brereton had arrived in mid-October from the MED (Mediterranean Theatre,) to take over command of the 9th AF (U.S.), bringing with him "a team". It is doubtful whether these people were ever appraised of the reason for existence of the AEAF, or that a British commander therefor, had been accepted by the President of the United States. (V 1)

10. The lower staff tiers at Hdqts. USAAFE were hostile to the concept of a combined Allied Expeditionary Air Force with a British commander. The senior officers of the AEAF were naturally reluctant to refer routine problems of manning or supply to General Spatz or to General Knerr. USAAFE lower staff tiers did, in several cases, take action with apparent malicious intent. One case was that of USAAFE filling an AEAF requisition for two non-rated Captains, with two individuals from the Stone Port of Debarkation (Liverpool), where they had been consigned, as undesirable persons for return to the Zone of the Interior. Another case was the flat refusal to respond to an AEAF request for a report on the numbers of airplanes with the 9th A.F. (U.S.) in England - serviceable and unserviceable. (A-10)

11. By mid-December 1943, the U.S. component of the staff for the Air Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Air Force, was manned (numberwise) with 72 U.S. Officers (Adj. Gen., Medical, Signal, Ordnance, Chemical, Quartermaster, and Air Force). Our experience level was relatively low, compared with 8th A.F., 9th A.F. and USAAFE. Morale of the U.S. staff component of AEAF was generally low, and the rate of personnel turnover was high. Constant friction with the "first team" personnel at USAAFE (Widewing) and 9th AF (Ascot) resulted in continuing frustration for U.S. members of the AEAF staff. (V3)

12. General Eisenhower was announced as the Supreme Allied Commander on 25 December 1943. Maj. Gen. Bruce Butler of AEAF, was acquainted with Gen. Eisenhower. They had been students together at the U.S. Military Academy and had played on the same football team (opposite tackles). When Gen. Eisenhower held his "assumption of command" ceremony (at Norfolk House, St. James Square, London) the only space available was one small room from which the furniture had been hastily removed. The General spoke very briefly to his standing audience, and then shook hands with the 30 or 40 Allied Forces command and staff personnel who had been hastily summoned for the function. (EX 4, V 6)

13. By the end of January 1944 the U.S. Component of Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Air Force was operational. We were sending out request for information on our own letterhead stationary as AEAF staff members, rather than as part-time members of the Air Section of Hdqts. ETOUSA. At first it seemed that our inability to satisfy the AEAF Air Commander-in-Chief's requests for information may have been caused by poor staff procedures and by inexperienced staff personnel. By the end of the month of February it became evident that the cause of our trouble was not entirely that of the AEAF Staff (A 15, V 8).

14. During early March 1943 the Hdqts. organization of the Ninth AF (U.S.) was augmented by a contingent of experienced senior USAAF officers, some from the MED and some from the ZI. They included M.G. Ralph Royce, B.G. Fred Borum, Col. Bernard Tooher, and Col. Harold McGinnis. The U.S. component of the AEAF staff could not compete, on a rank or experience basis, with the staff of the 9th Air Force. (V 9)

15. In December 1943 the Air Section-ETOUSA had reviewed the problems of command control for the Tactical Air Forces (a) supporting the invasion, (b) supporting the establishment of a port area, (c) supporting the breakout, (d) supporting the pursuit. The 8th Air Force (U.S.) and the RAF Bomber Command were not involved in the study. Decision was made to defer completion of the study pending designation of the Supreme Allied Commander. Gen. Eisenhower's subsequent decision to abide by the Quadrant Conference agreements during the assault phase was most logical, but it was not accepted in good grace, by the dissident U.S. factions.

16. During late March 1943 M.G. Bruce Butler was relieved as Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Air Force. The writer of this report did not probe for Gen. Butler's appraisal of the reasons for his relief. He simply announced that the Air Chief Marshal did not have confidence in him. He was, I believe, the victim of a massive opposition to the concept of an Allied Air Force Command. The opposition was mounted, for selfish reasons, by USAAF officers of other commands. (V 10, A 16)

17. Maj. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg arrived in the London area in mid-March 1944, and engaged in extended discussions elsewhere before appearing in the AEAF Command Post at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex (London suburb). He subsequently brought in several new top staff members and released several of Gen. Butler's staff officers; Col. Aubry Strickland (Ops)., Col. Earl DeFord (Ops), and Col. A.W. Marriner (Signals). (V11, V12, V14, A18)

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18. Shortly after Gen. Vandenberg took over his duties as Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief AEAF, a substantial case of unreasonable refusal, by a USAAF organization, to respond to an AEAF request for information, came to my attention. I reported the case to Gen. Vandenberg. His response to me was brief -"Eddie, let me handle this." No further discussion was had between us, on this incident or any subsequent incident. I deduced, from his response to me, that he was aware of the clash of opinion in the upper command levels, and that he had, from the President and Gen. Arnold, instructions as to his course of action.

19. A tightening of censorship regulations about 1 May '44 accounts for the fact that my correspondence during May and June 1944 consisted mostly of bland references to family problems. My 29 April '44 V-mail letter includes this sentence: "The censor extracted and returned to us, for our information, a lot of remarks recently made by members of this Headquarters. I was pleased to learn that none of mine were included." I therefore have, for the months of May (1944) and the first two weeks of June, few memory stimulae to focus my mind on the AEAF routine problems of that interval.

20. By late April, or early May 1944, General Eisenhower had slightly modified the assault plan for Operation Overlord, as approved by the Heads of State during the Quadrant Conference (Quebec) in August 1943. His modification provided for a landing area (UTAH) to the west of the Carenton Estuary. The purpose of this modification was to accelerate the seizure of the Port of Cherbourg by U.S. troops moving up from the south. This slight change in the assault phase operation had no substantial effect on the Air Force plans for supporting the assault. The reason for the modification was that the terrain of the Carenton-St. Lo-Isigny triangle (south of the Carenton Estuary) was mostly marshland with a poor road net and weak bridges. It would have presented a major obstacle to the movement of armored vehicles westward out of the OMAHA landing area for attack upon the land side defenses of Cherbourg.

21. In late May 1943 there was held, in the Auditorium of St. Pauls School (London) the most impressive "Pre-Game Pep Rally" which the writer has ever attended. On the floor of the stage was painted a large scale map of the French coastal area from the mouth of the Seine to the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula. Each of the major Allied Force commanders addressed the assembled subordinate commanders and their senior staff officers. The audience sat in the balcony, looking down on the map of the French Coast. Delivery styles of the speakers varied. General Spaatz stood at the podium and read his speech without enthusiasm. Gen. Montgomery and Gen. James Lawton Collins used the map very effectively, and recited like actors in a play. Each had a confidence, in himself and his Army, that was very inspiring. Toward the end of the session the King of England took his place at the podium and spoke briefly. The U.S. listeners almost choked to death trying to help him get his words past his tongue. When His Majesty had finished his speech a prompter had to poke a little round man, who was obviously asleep, sitting in the middle of the speakers row (facing the stage). He shook himself, raised his chin off his chest, looked around and then casually strolled up the steps to the stage and walked over to the podium. His first few sentences came out as though from a man who had been asleep. Very shortly his words started to flow steadily and then the pace of his speaking increased. Never before had the writer of this report heard a more convincing and inspiring statement of intention of and capability for taking to the field and "winning a game". When Winston Churchill finished his speech he had fired his audience with a spirit that stayed with the Allied Forces through all the dark moments of "Operation Overlord".

22. The launching of the assault, on the Normandy beaches, was a well planned and well executed manouver. Our security regulations had been adequate. One of the costs of our stringent security restrictions, which barred all Free French personnel from access to place and date information (BIGOT), was to alienate forever the affections of Col. Charles DeGaulle. His 1966 bias against the U.S.A. and Great Britain is probably due to the damage suffered by his pride in 1944.

23. The seizure of the beachhead went better than anticipated. The worst catastrophe which beset "Operation Overlord" was the mid-June North Sea storm which wrecked the "Mulberry" (artificial harbour) of the American sector "Omaha". By 17 June '44 the situation on the continent made me feel ----"Now that the job for which I came over (to Europe) is practically finished, I am looking for another......The assault phase is now over and it is just a question of routine grinding out of missions to support the ground forces. That is not very complex and does not tax the imagination."

24. The original concept of "Operation Overlord" contemplated a battle plan which provided for a thrust from the beachhead southeast towards Falaise, thence a swing toward the west to Avranche, with the objective of pinning the mobile German forces against the west coast of Normandy. To make such an envelopment practical, the Allied Forces had to obtain control of the road net out of St. Lo. The stubborn German resistance in St. Lo was broken by a massive air attack, mounted by the 8th U.S. Air Force and RAF Bomber Command. The air attacks were successful and control of the St. Lo road net was secured by Gen. Patton's Army. Probes by patrols to the southwest and southeast revealed no substantial German forces. (V 17)

25. The surprising thinness of the German lines, and the failure of German reserves to appear in the area south of St. Lo, presented an opportunity to the Supreme Commander who sought the advice of General Bradley. The question was, should General Patton be held back? General Bradley's response was "let him run," and that is what General Eisenhower elected to do. He decided to let the U.S. 3rd Army run as far south as Avranche, then to swing eastward toward Domfront, thence northeast toward Argentan. Meanwhile, General Montgomery's British forces were to thrust from Caen toward Falaise to "close the neck of the bag". The closing of the "Falaise Gap" was successfully accomplished. The writer of this report had the advantage of being able to fly over the area soon after the metal cooled. Enemy losses of equipment were substantial.

26. When the "Falaise Gap" was closed by the Allied Forces, "Operation Overlord" was, for all practical purposes, completed. From then on the strategy and tactics had to be adjusted to the situation which brought daily surprises. We had contemplated a German stand along the line of the Seine, and a strong defense of their position in Paris. Actually they had thrown their last reserves into the effort to hold the Allied Forces in Normandy. The German forces left Paris to the French - practically undamaged by war - and withdrew toward the north. The V-2 rocket sites in the Pas de Calais area were a substantial threat to London and those sites were apparently regarded, by the German, as of greater military value than the city of Paris.

27. By mid-July 1944 it was obvious that the fast pace of events and the difficulties of cross-channel communications would necessitate a move of the Headquarters, Supreme Allied Commander, to the continent at an early date. The site selected was at Jullouville, 5 miles south of Granville, on the west coast of Normandy. A girl's school, with spacious grounds, had apparently been "requisitioned" by the Germans, and was therefore available for U.S. usage. Temporary

wooden buildings were soon erected on the grounds to provide a field office for the Supreme Allied Commander and his staff. Gen. Eisenhower moved to the continent, according to the newspapers, during the early part of August 1944. This event marked the end of the useful life of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force. (A 19)

28. By the end of July 1944 all manner of rumours were flying as to changes in organization and re-assignment of commanders. In early August 1944 Lt. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg was relieved as Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief, AEAF, and was assigned as Commanding General 9th Air Force (U.S.). From 9th Air Force to AEAF were transferred Major Gen. Ralph Royce as Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief, AEAF and Brig. Gen. David M. Schlatter (ops staff). General Brereton was reassigned to duty as Commander of the newly formed Airborne Command. (A 19).

29. A temporary building, at the Jullouville site, was allocated for the use of the Air Commander-in-Chief, AEAF, but as far as I can recall, Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory did not make use of the facilities. His staff was of the opinion that a move of the AEAF Headquarters would be futile because of the inability to establish in Normandy an adequate communications service. It was the belief of the British Signals people of AEAF staff, that adequate communications service could be established when the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander was moved forward to the environs of Paris.

30. Limited space was provided, in commercial buildings of Granville, for an AEAF liaison staff group. Communications, available to the staff group at Granville, were nil-both forward and backward. The writer of this report used that null as an opportunity to visit friends on U.S.A.A.F. aircraft bases and support bases in England, and on the continent. He also had an opportunity, during this interval, to ride on a few B-26 bombing missions.

31. When "Operation Overlord" was launched our strategy contemplated sealing off the Brittany peninsula on the land side. We would let the garrisons guarding the Brittany ports, which had served the U.S. Army so well in 1918, have control of their rocky, windy, fog-swept coast. The loss of the U.S. Mulberry (off OMAHA Beach) in the June 1944 storm and the shambles of wreckage left by the Germans, in the major ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre, raised a question as to the adequacy of our original strategy. It was General Eisenhower's decision that General Middleton would be provided with the military force and air support required to take the coastal fortifications of Brittany from the rear. The soil was rough and rocky, the land-side defenses had been bolstered, the German supply of ammunition had been maintained by cargo submarine. The defenses were not easy to crack.

32.(a) Shortly after General Royce had assumed the post of Deputy AC-in-C, AEAF (early Aug. 1944), I received, whilst in my Granville office, a frantic telephone call from the secretary on duty in the office reserved, in the Jullouville clutch of temporary buildings, for the Air Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Air Force. General Eisenhower wanted to talk to Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory or to his deputy, Maj. Gen. Royce. The secretary had been unable to contact General Royce or his senior Ops officer, Brig. Gen. Schlatter. A fast run by the writer to the air strip, just 2 miles S.E. of General Eisenhower's office, brought me face to face with the culprits. I passed the message: "General Eisenhower wants to see both of you." The response was: "Tell him we had departed for London." They climbed into a waiting C-47 airplane and took off. I returned to Headquarters and reported to Lt. Gen. Bedell Smith, with tongue in cheek and fingers crossed, that General Royce had departed by air for London, in order to confer with Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory. Gen. Smith replied: "The General (Eisenhower) is in a bad mood - get somebody who can explain to him why the 9th Air Force has not supported Middleton."

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32. (b) It was late afternoon so I hopped in a liaison type airplane and flew south to the 9th A.F. (U.S.) headquarters near Laval (60 mi. S.E. of Jullouville). General Vandenberg climbed into the airplane with me and we returned to the Jullouville air strip. It was about 17:00 when we reached the Headquarters compound. General Eisenhower and General Smith had just left the Headquarters building and we met them on the walkway. The Supreme Allied Commander put his question to the Commander 9th Air Force and received in reply one simple statement: "We have responded to General Middleton's calls for support in every instance, and with all the airplanes we had available." General Eisenhower then walked to his car, without comment. General Vandenberg and I went back to the airstrip by car without further discussion of the subject.

32. (c) When we reached the air strip we were met by Col. Palmer, who was in charge of our liaison airplane operation. Gen. Vandenberg and Col. Palmer had served together previously, and they were having such a happy re-union that I hesitated to interrupt, although it was getting late. Finally, in order to get things moving, I suggested that Col. Palmer might like to pilot the airplane and return Gen. Vandenberg to his Laval base. This was agreeable to both the General and the Colonel. They took off, with plenty of daylight remaining for the return flight to Laval (60 miles).

32. (d) The next day, when Col. Palmer returned from Laval, he told a tale which staggered me. The Colonel, a command pilot, had in sixty miles lost his way, and had landed at dusk to ask directions. He was then just north of the Loire River in territory which was not yet cleared of German troops. Fortunately they were able to get oriented, with the aid of some French farmers, and to locate the Laval airfield before darkness fell.

33. In late August 1944 we had found in Versailles (a Paris suburb) a Headquarters site which suited Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory. We first moved our AEAF liaison staff group from Granville to Paris. About 1 September 1944 we undertook the movement of the main AEAF Headquarters from Stanmore (London suburb) to Versailles. We had in Stanmore (Bentley Priory) excellent telephone service to all government offices and to all military installations in England. When we reached Paris we were shocked to learn that the telephone system of France was inoperative, not as a result of German sabotage, but as the result of a shortage of maintenance material and manpower. This was the blow that finished the Allied Expeditionary Air Force. (A 20, V 26, A 21)

34. By 1 October 1944 decision had been made to eliminate the Allied Expeditionary Air Force from the command structure of the Allied Forces. General Spaatz called in General Royce and myself to advise us of his intention for reassignment of the USAAF officers on duty with Headquarters, AEAF. (A 22, V 30)

35. The bad luck which Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory had with his Allied Expeditionary Air Force command opportunity was not the end of his troubles. The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had the Air Marshal designated as commander of the British Forces in Southeast Asia. The Air Marshal and Lady Leigh-Mallory boarded a modified Lancaster bomber airplane for the flight to his new command post, where he was to relieve Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. The airplane "blip" was lost from the tracking radar scopes over the Bay of Biscay, and the airplane failed to make its first scheduled landing point. Sometime later it was learned that the airplane had hit a peak of the Pyrenees Mountains, along the border of Spain and France, and that all persons aboard had been killed.

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36. The failure of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force to survive was not the result of a fault in concept but rather a fault of execution. For the Air Defense of Great Britain a static headquarters, equipped with a bombproof command post was essential. The RAF Fighter Command Headquarters at Bentley Priory (Stanmore) did serve very effectively during the defensive stage of the British war effort. For the assault phase of "Operation Overlord" the AEAF command post at Bentley Priory served very well. It was effective in coordinating the Tactical Air Force strikes with the Strategic Air Force strikes, and in providing fighter cover for the Allied Air Force strike missions. (A 21, A 22, V 30)

37. Whilst the uncooperative attitude of some USAAF personnel was extremely irritating and annoying, during the preparatory phase of "Operation Overlord", that attitude did not hamper the Allied Expeditionary Air Force command post during the assault phase. However, after the break-out from the beachhead area the AEAF commander, sitting at Bentley Priory, could neither get information from the field, nor could he communicate instructions to Air Force commanders at their advance headquarters in the field. The AEAF passed into oblivion, in the middle of a war, because the Air Commander-in-Chief refused to recognize the communications problem which the fast moving ground situation presented.

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IV-CONCLUSION

38. The Air Force Commander, whose mission is tactical support of ground troops in a fast moving land campaign, must have reliable, prompt, and secure communications with the Ground Force units to be supported, and with his own Air Force units. The surest means of communications is a face to face discussion of a problem in the top command level. When that type of treatment is not practical the courier, whether he be in a liaison airplane, in a staff car, on horseback or afoot, provides the surest means of securing information and of issuing instructions.

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APPENDIX A (REFERENCE DATA - CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING)

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APPENDIX A

REFERENCE DATA

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING

Date	Type of Data A Mail	Type of Data V Mail	Exhibits	Refer To Para.	Topic
11 Aug '43			EX 1: Newspaper, Quebec, PQ	2-6	Quadrant Conf.
18 Aug '43	A1			2-6	" "
21 Aug '43	A2			2-6	" "
- Aug '43			EX2: Planning Victory	2-6	Quadrant Conf.
Indef.			EX3: Aircraft Schedules	4	Munitions Assignment Bd.
7 Oct '43	A3			0	
10 Oct '43	A4			0	
21 Oct '43		V1		9	Gen. Butler is Dep AOC-AEAF. Gen. Brereton takes 9th AF
22 Oct '43	A5			0	
29 Oct '43	A6,7			0	
19 Nov '43	A8			0	
21 Nov '43	A9			0	
28 Nov '43		V2		0	
30 Nov '43	A10			10	Friction between U.S. section AEAF staff & 9th AF staff
15 Dec '43		V3		11	AEAF staff (U.S.) is manned
19 Dec '43		V4		0	
22 Dec '43		V5		0	
26 Dec '43	A11			0	
26 Dec '43			EX4: Newspaper, London	12	Gen. Eisenhower takes command
27 Dec '43		V6		12	Gen. Eisenhower takes command

APPENDIX A

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Date	Type of Data A Mail	Type of Data V Mail	Exhibits	Refer to Para.	Topic
4 Jan '44		V7		0	
11 Jan '44	A12			0	
23 Jan '44	A13			0	
23 Jan '44	A14			0	
29 Jan 44	A15			13	Hq. AEAF is operational
5 Feb '44		V8		13	Hq. " "
19 Mar '44		V9		14	Hq. 9th AF experience level
21 Mar '44		V10		15	Gen. Butler relieved as Dep. AOC
21 Mar '44		V11		17	Gen. Vandenberg is Dep. AOC-AEAF
24 Mar '44	A16	V12		17	Gen. Vandenberg is Dep. AOC-AEAF
28 Mar 44	A17			0	
2 Apr '44		V13		0	
11 Apr		V14		17	Senior U.S. officers relieved from duty w/AEAF staff
22 Apr '44	A18				
17 Jun '44		V15		0	
4 Jul '44		V16		0	
7 Jul '44		V17		24	Overlord plan is modified
12 Jul		V18		0	
16 Jul		V19		0	
24 Jul		V20		0	
30 Jul '44		V21		0	
2 Aug '44		V22		0	
11 Aug '44	A19			27	Gen. Eisenhower moves to France
-	A19			28	Changes are made in top USAAF command posts
12 Aug		V23		0	
24 Aug		V24		0	
25 Aug		V25		0	
25 Aug 44	A20			33	Hq. AEAF moved to Paris suburb (Versailles from London suburb (Stanmore)
				33	
6 Sep '44				0	
10 Sep '44		V26			
		V27		33	
21 Sep '44	A21				
1 Oct 44		V28		0	

APPENDIX A

Date	Type of Data A Mail	V Mail	Exhibits	Refer to Para.	Topic
4 Oct '44		V29		0	
10 Oct '44		V30		34	ACM Leigh-Mallory is relieved
13 Oct '44		V31		34	Gen. Royce has new prospects
15 Oct '44	A22			34	AEAF is de-activated
15 Oct '44		V32		34	after having served its purposes
20 Oct '44		V33		0	

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B (RELEVANT EXTRACTS - AIR & V-MAIL LETTERS)

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APPENDIX B

RELEVANT EXTRACTS

Air & V-Mail Letters

* * * * * * * * * * * *

18 Aug. '43 - A1...Well, the President has arrived (in Quebec) without having his train blown up, and the Prime Minister got here without having his ship sunk, and the conference (Quadrant) has been announced in the newspapers, so I guess I am, by now, released from my oath of secrecy. I have a grand room in the Chateau Frontenac.../ We left Washington Aug. 10th at 10:00 by special train and got here the next morning about 10:00... We keep the damndest hours - start at 8:30 a.m. and run to 7:30 p.m., have a drink, dinner 8:30 or 9:00 p.m., then often back to work until midnight... Our agenda calls for us to finish up on the 25th of August. I hope we may leave here by the 26th and be home by the 27th.

Refer to para. 2 - 6

CHI

21 Aug. '43-A2:...At the moment we are in a period of dead calm, whilst the Combined Chiefs of Staff (USA & UK) worry over a paper that we spent all Friday night writing./...(General) Arnold has reiterated that I am going to go (to London) but asks me what I am going to do about a replacement.... I will be in an awful fix if I have to sit in Washington until I can find a free agent who will suit

2-- 6 (Brig. Gen.) Kuter's fancy./ Anthony Eden and Cordell Hull moved into the Chateau Frontenac (Hotel) the other day, and I have seen them several times in the dining room, but so far I have not had a glimpse of F.D.R. or "The Prime"./ News from the war fronts is not bad. I still hold to my appraisal that I must go over this fall or not at all. This does not mean that I think the war will be over by Christmas '43.

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CHI

7 Oct. 43-A3:(from London)... I went to see (B.G.) "Bill" Kepner yesterday, but he was out. He surely inherited from Frank O'Day Hunter a fine setup. It is an old palace (imitation) which was first converted into a fairly modern country hotel (complete with golf course), and then into a USAAF Headquarters (still complete with golf course)(9th Air Force Fighter Command Hdqts.) The whole station is run by the Americans, so they have the heat on, which made me feel very sorry for myself ... I am stationed in an RAF Headquarters where heat is never thought of.../ We are shortly to set up a new Headquarters (Allied Expeditionary Air Force), but are at present only planning the organization...It will be, when established, a combined Hdqts. partly RAF and partly USAAF, so we will never be able to fix things up as luxuriously as Bill Kepner has things. They (9th Air Force Fighter Command) have been established where they are for eighteen months. I hope the war will be over, in this theatre, by the time I have been here 18 months... I have just returned from a meeting with our British Commander-in-Chief (Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory). The rascal held the meeting in a room which was as cold as outdoors - no fire at all - but he, the devil, sat there wrapped in a wooly rug which he constantly re-adjusted to keep snug and warm. My hands were like ice and my nose was cold and dripping....

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10 Oct '43-A4:...I am one of the few U.S. Officers who are stationed at an RAF station. Until (B.G.) Marriner came in yesterday, I hadn't seen any U.S. personnel, except for a few minutes at a time, for a week...I am not wishing I were back in the States. I am just suffering from the confusion of setting up a new headquarters under strange surroundings.....I had lunch with (B.G.) "Bill" Kepner and (B.G.) "Pete" Quesada yesterday. They have a beautiful well organized headquarters (9th Air Force Fighter Command). Life is not bad over there (Bushey Hall). Nor is it bad down where (M.G.) Hugh Knerr, Myron Wood and Marty (Martenstien) have their offices. (Hdqts USAAF-Europe, Bushey Park, near Hampton Court Palace: SW London Suburb).

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21 Oct '43-V1---I had dinner the other night at Ira Eakers. It was given by Ira and "Possum" (Hansell) for (M.G.) Louie Brereton who has just arrived. (to take over 9th Air Force Headquarters at Ascot.)

9

22 Oct '43-A5:...The clerk at the Post Office advised that you address me as follows on V-Mail: Col. E.C. Langmead Air Force Section, Hdqts ETOUSA (European Theatre of Operations, U.S. Army). APO 887, New York, N.Y....according to the morning paper we have had an air raid every night for the last seven nights. I must have missed count, or slept thru some of them.

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29 Oct. '43-A6:...The paper this morning carried a statement that during October (to date) the Germans dropped about 170 tons of bombs on England while the RAF and USAAF (8th Air Force) dropped 17,000 tons on Germany. That is 100 to 1 in our favor, and the Germans are getting a good kick in the pants from the Russians too.
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29 Oct. '43-A7:...APO 633 is where Marty is stationed. (Hdqts USAAF-E at Bushey Park "Widewings"). APO 887 is a downtown Post Office (ETOUSA). I'll get mail addressed to either one (I hope), but I believe this one is better at present for V-mail or regular mail. Note: Please do NOT use Norfolk House, London, for V-mail or regular postal service-DO use for courier mail./ Actually we are going to have our own APO number (for U.S. component Hdqts. AEAF) as soon as we get completely organized out here (Bentley Priory-Stanmore) but that will be some weeks away.
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19 Nov. '43-A8:...My new billet (I moved last Monday) is much warmer, and I am beginning to feel my blood thawing out a little. I expect to move (again) into an old imitation castle known as Stanmore Hall, about 1 Dec. '43.
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21 Nov. '43-A9:...As you know, I am on duty with a high Headquarters (AEAF) that has sections of its office spread all over town. We have only enough enlisted men to provide clerks, drivers, guards, etc. I had just enough to justify the opening of a little Post Exchange at my country Place (Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex). We opened Friday. It is a great convenience to our U.S. personnel and a great joy to all the RAF personnel on duty with us... A German 1000 pounder hit a crowded dance hall a week ago. We were therefore all pleased to read in the newspapers yesterday that on Thursday the RAF dropped over 350 of the 4000 pounders on Berlin. Berlin may not contain many military objectives but I'd like to see it "Hamburgerized" before the war is over.

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28 Nov '43-V2: Today I am "celebrating" the end of my second month in this theatre. It is a good thing that I do not get paid by the job - I wouldn't have a cent coming to date,..../ (Col.) Carl Crane, (Col.) Jack Sprague, and Col. (Morris) Frost from Tampa, arrived last week... They are out in the country about 20 miles southwest of here. (Ascot - Hdqts 9th AF).

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30 Nov '43-A10:...Life over here is the same as it was, only worse. I am trying to set up a high headquarters which a lot of people (USAAF-E & 9th Air Force) say is unnecessary and redundant. Consequently I have to overcome (lower echelon) opposition to get every man, every typewriter, every car. We try to do some planning for next year's combat operations as we organize, so I keep in a swirl of administrative detail and tactical plans. If, as the papers suggest, one George C. Marshal is coming over here to run the show, I wish he'd get here and decide does he or doesn't he want this damned organization I am trying to build.

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15 Dec '43 -V3:...We finally got all the (U.S.) officers (72) to be assigned to our Headquarters (Allied Expeditionary Air Force). Now my troubles have changed, from trying to get the people, to trying to satisfy their demands for warm billets and offices...(Col.) Gus Shea has arrived...Capt. Engles walked in to report for duty this evening. I immediately detailed him as chief "scrounger" to locate additional stoves and electric heaters.

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19 Dec '43-V4:... my room in "Gremlin Castle" (Stanmore Hall) is not ready for me yet. Ask Isabelle (wife of Air Marshall Sir Harold Lydford - then on duty in Washington) if she remembers what Stanmore Hall looked like. She used to pass it as she went up the (Stanmore) hill to work at the canteen (RAF Fighter Command - Bentley Priory)

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22 Dec '43-V5:...Had a telephone call from (Col.) Jack Sprague today. He had stopped in at my downtown office (Norfolk House, St. James Square, London)...This afternoon Col. Bienfang came out to ask if we had a spot he could fill...he is no longer on flying status. I have plenty of "ground level" hired hands and need now some air-minded thinkers. (Col.) M.M. Frost (from Tampa-the one you met at the Ballards) is working with me now...and has relieved me of a tremendous burden of detail connected with the establishment of the new organization (Hdqts. AEAF). This may be the last letter I send out bearing the old APO number and address (AAF Branch Hdqts ETO, APO 887 N.Y.)

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26 Dec. '43-A11:...There is no disguising the fact that Londoners are a bit jumpy over the prospect that the new German secret weapon, of which they (the Germans) have been boasting, may be a battery of rocket guns, on the Calais cliffs, aimed at London. How effective they can be is anybody's guess. (Actually they were V-2 rockets)

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27 Dec. '43-V6: Now... let's change address and the APO number to the one given in the upper right hand corner of this sheet (Allied Expeditionary A.F.-APO 656 N.Y.) I have not changed my job or my place of business, but we are now big enough to rate a separate APO number...I had no particular preference for Marshal or Eisenhower, but I surely was glad to see them finally designate somebody, so we can get on with the job. Time is a wastin' and it's getting late....

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4 Jan. '44-V7:...today (Maj. Gen.) Bruce Butler (Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Air Force) called me in...

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11 Jan. '44-A12:...I have heard that (Henry) Hindley and his party couldn't reach agreement in the U.S. this last trip. (with respect to allocations of U.S. aircraft production for use by U.K. forces). It was the first time in two years that an agreement was not reached and signed within 45 days of opening negotiations (before the Munitions Assignment Board-Harry Hopkins, Chairman), and it was the first time that I was not there to serve as steering member(of the Aircraft Subcommittee). There could be some connection.../ I am, tonight for the first time, sitting in my boudoir at "Gremlin Castle" (Stanmore Hall near AEAF command Hdqts. at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex)../ The nearer you get to a war the more concrete and simpler become your tasks. I do definitely prefer my work here to that I did in the Pentagon Bldg. I'll admit I handled more important projects there, but the emphasis is certainly off of production,allocation, and training now...over here I may again find a place where I can make important decisions. Meanwhile the pay is the same - and the chance of promotion here is the same-nil.

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HIS

23 Jan '44-A13...Last night we had the heaviest air raid that the Germans have made since I got here four months ago...One thing you should remember about these air raids. We have an indisputable lead over the Germans in the building of heavy bombers. The night of Thu. 20 Jan. '44 the RAF dropped, according the newspaper reports, 2200 tons (of bombs) on Berlin. On the night of 21 Jan. '44 (Friday) the RAF and the Luftwaffe swapped punches. The RAF put 2000 tons on Magdeburg (and I don't mean the surrounding countryside) while the Luftwaffe scatted 200 tons all over the south of England. Unfortunately, circumstances (weather) on 22 Jan. '44 (Sat) prevented the U.S. bomber force from adding another couple of thousand tons on Germany./ I believe that when the story of the war is told, by the Gerans in years to come, you will find that the bombing of Germany has hurt them more than we suspect./ I do feel sorry for the German people, but the whole thing was their idea and we must keep after them until they say "Uncle" and mean it.

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23 Jan 44-A14:...Bruce (M.G. Bruce Butler) has rented a...house over in the neighborhood where Ira (M.G. Ira Eaker) used to live. "Ike" (Gen. Eisenhower) has taken over Ira s house.
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29 Jan. 44-A15: Our headquarters organization (AEAF) is now built and almost equipped. The individuals are not very well trained in their jobs but are beginning to understand what they are to do.
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5 Feb. 44-V8:...We have begun to use our title "Allied Expeditionary Air Force" in official correspondence and that helps to get people's minds straight as to who and where we are...
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19 Mar '44-V9:...I had been in Gen. Brereton's Hdqts (9th AF) when I passed by (B.G.) Fritz Borum's office (Troop Carrier Command). He...insisted that I come over to his quarters...when I walked in I found (Col.) Barney Tooker and (Col.) Harold McGinnis. They are good stout, capable fellows and we surely could use a lot more like them-(in AEAF). The experience level (in AEAF), even in the rank of Colonel, is awfully low...(M.G.) Ralph Royce has just arrived (from Cairo) and will share with Fritz (Borum) a modest...(billet)...with central heat...and modern plumbing. (near Ascot)

14

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21 Mar, 44-V10: We are in a rather awkward period in our labors. There is so much to be done and so little time. But the lines of authority are not yet well established. Hence lots of things we would normally drive to completion are now left hanging on the decision of who is going to boss who. Last December they(USAAF-E & 9th AF) argued asto whether they wanted the organization we had built (AEAF). We won that argument and had about three months of peace. Now our organization is just finished and beginning to function, so we are going to open up the whole question again...By the time you get this (V-Mail Letter) you should have the letter (long-hand) I am sending back by Bruce (M.G. Bruce Butler). I really do hate to see him go, as he was in a tough spot in which he had not the authority to get done those things that are necessary. He has been a grand person to work for, and I do hate to see him take the blame for things that other people do not do, when he has no control over the people who are causing the trouble. What is to become of the remainder of the staff (U.S. component - AEAF) we do not yet know. But there will doubtless be several changes made when Hoyt V. (M.G. Hoyt Vandenberg) gets here. Whether there will be a major change in the staff setup (of AEAF) I do not know.

15-16

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IS

21 Mar, 44-V11...Van (M.G. Hoyt Vandenberg) has arrived, but I have not seen him yet. I have no idea what thoughts or instructions he has for making changes in organization or personnel. Certainly some of the present incumbents are due to be posted elsewhere. I really feel sorry for him (Gen. Vandenberg). He has a very awkward situation to face...
17

24 Mar. '44-V12...Van has been here a week but I haven't seen him to talk to him. All our Reserve Officers are getting restless. Rumours are flying thick and fast and the morale of our little group (U.S. component-AEAF Staff) is at a very low ebb. Six months of building-and then "Whoof".
17

24 Mar '44-A16:...Bruce (M.G. Bruce Butler) has been relieved. He and Maritzen (his aide) are returning to the States and will take this letter back for me. (M.G.) Hoyt Vandenberg is here to take Bruce's job (Dep. Air C in C - AEAF). I haven't had a chance to talk with Van yet, so do not have any idea what his instructions from (Gen.) Arnold are.../ The faults of our Air Force organization in U.K. are numerous, but it never did lay within the power of Bruce to correct them. It seems rather futile to send to jail a witness to a crime, on the charge that he didn't call for the police in a loud enough voice-whilst the boys who have committed the crime go merrily on their way. I feel sorry for Van (M.G. Hoyt Vandenberg).. Time is short and the inertia of our organization is great. He will have to be a miracle worker to accomplish much change./...Bruce (M.G. Butler) naturally does not feel highly complimented by his orders to report back to Washington...do not press him for details. You can tell him that I feel that he got the blame because we staff officers in the lower echelon couldn't get things done. But it was not within his power to correct the faults that had us stopped.
15-16

28 Mar 44-A17...I am still uncertain and confused as to the status of our Headquarters (AEAF) and my job. Some people think we are all washed up, while others do not agree. I will not be surprised at anything. They may even ship me back as they did Bruce.../. I have been here six months today. Nothing has worked out as we planned. It has been a rather trying six months for me, and I am glad it is past. I'll never work as hard again against as much opposition - mostly from our own (USAAF) people who are jockeying for the top positions.

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2 Apr. 44-V13:...(M.G.) Ben Chidlaw said he was going back to Washington (after a visit to U.K.) to pack up and go to the Med....our personnel situation is still fluid. A lot of smaller heads are now following Bruce's (M.G. Bruce Butler). I could be on my way home, or to China for all I know, within a month. I surely would hate to leave this front row seat just as the big show starts.
0

11 Apr. '44-V14:...Fritz (B.G. Fred Borum) has his orders to go to the Med. (Mediterranean Theatre). Strick (B.G. Auby Strickland) has been relieved, and Si (Col. Mariner) and Earl (Col. Earl DeFord) are due to go also. (from AEAF Staff). They may go back home, or to the Med. I am the only one of the original (USAAF) gang that is left (with U.S. section AEAF staff). My future is not exactly secure, although I would be willing to stay on as water boy to be here for the big day.
17

22 Apr. '44-A18:...Fritz is down on the Med. by now, as is Earl DeFord.(Col) Si Marriner is leaving next week and is not happy about it. Strick...is going to try to get back there (Med) with Joe Cannon...Myron (B.G. Wood) is back in the U.S. on business and Hugh (M.G. Knerr) is leaving in a couple of days for a trip back (to Washington). What is cooking I do not know...I would like to feel that we are all set for the big job, but(I) cannot feel secure in my present position...
17

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TH)

17 June '44 - V15:...Now that the job for which I came over is practically finished I am looking for another. I am not content to sit and try to find things to do in order to keep a comfortable billet (in England). I don't mean that the war is practically over - I came here to help write the plan and organize the Air Forces to support the assault. The assault phase is now over, and it is now just a question of routine grinding out of missions to support the ground forces. That is not very complex and does not tax the imagination.

0

4 Jul. 44-V16:...The big job of long range planning, training, and (securing of) equipment is finished. The field work will be done by the fellows who are under thirty. It is just a question of time before the job is finished (in the field).

0

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TF

7 Jul. 44-V17:...We seem to be running into another "Anzio" situation on the far shore.
24 Maybe they'll have to pull the backroom boys out of the discard for a little more planning. I thought we were all thru with the crystal gazing work.

12 Jul.'44-V18:...Capt. Engles is on his way home...I think he did the right thing, as all these higher headquarters are overcrowded with junior administrative officers, whose task was to get together the people and things to do a job...which is now done...

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[H]

16 Jul, '44-V19:...We do not get much encouragement about getting home this fall, from the turn of events on the far shore. Apparently the German feels that hisflying bombs and rockets have a good chance to improve the peace terms he can negotiate, so he is going to hang on to the French Coast (in the Pas de Calais) until he has a good chance to do his stuff on London. If he could make London untenable he could bargain for calling off the war. If, on the other hand, his attempt to make London untenable fails, he has worsened his bargaining position. He is in a tough spot.

0

24 Jul, '44-V20:...Something is cooking over here in the way of a drastic re-alignment of top Air Force Commanders...Much as I would like to be there (in Washington) ...I do very much prefer to stay here until this thing is properly finished - which shouldn't be too long now. I think things in Germany look good from our point of view...additional military reverses are in store for them, and will bring further discord and trouble inside Germany.

0

30 Jul,'44-V21...Compared with the Air Force action against the industrial structure of Germany, and the Russian Army offensive on the Eastern Front, our Normandy land operation is a slow moving sideshow...It hurts our pride that we cannot get rolling like the Russians, but I do not feel that we have to insure the defeat of Germany this year...

0

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TP

2 Aug. '44-V22...The war, as of tonight, is in a fluid confused state. We seem to have made a startling bit of progress-if we don't get kicked in the pants, in the next day or two, we should have a greatly improved position by the time you get this letter...

0

11 Aug. '44-A19:...I am getting to the point where I am willing for the war to end any day now. I have had my fill of exciting moments, hours of suspense, and days of waiting for something to happen. Any time anybody, with good aim, wants to draw a bead on Mr. Hitler it will suit me fine...Gen. Fred Smith left hurriedley for home. He received word that his child was very ill...Van (M.G. Vandenberg) has left (AEAF) to take command of the Ninth Air Force and General (Ralph) Royce has come over (from 9th AF) to take Van's job (Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief-AEAF). He brought (B.G. David M.) Schlatter along to take the job Fred Smith had. (M.G.) Brereton has taken over a newly formed Airborne Command (on leaving 9th Air Force)...it was released to the press today. I am the only one of the charter members left on the U.S. side of the organization (AEAF staff)...The morning paper announced that General Eisenhower has moved to the continent. I suppose that we will soon move too.

27,28

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TH)

12 Aug. '44-V23...I was away over the 9th and 10th of August with(B.G.)Myron Wood and (Col.) Don Goodrich...Myron has a very difficult job. He, being with the Ninth Air Force, is always on the move, while Don, being with the Eighth (Air Force) will probably stay put (at High Wycombe) for the duration...I brought back (from Normandy) a few of those little round cakes of stinking camembert cheese. The center of the industry is at Isigny. Myron (Wood) has a house over there...
0

24 Aug. '44-V24...The war news is good, and I think it will improve rapidly - I hope... I think the German Army is finished.
0

25 Aug. '44-V25...I am still optomistic over it (the war) ending this year.
0

25 Aug. '44-A20...We moved (Advanced AEAF Hdqts) from England to a place on the west coast of France (Jullouville-5km south of Granville on the Normandy coast), and then on to a place further inland - not far from Paris (Versailles)...In England there was very little "black market" dealing. Over here (in France)everybody cheats on everything. There is no strong central government-it is a mess.
33

IS

6 Sep. 44-V26:...I flew across the creek (to England) on the first of Sept. [to direct movement of Hdqts AEAF (U.S. staff) to a forward location in Versailles (Paris suburb) France], and have just returned (to France). I will be (traveling) back and forth for...weeks before I can come to rest on the other side (France)... He (the German) has lost about 500,000 men.
33

10 Sep. 44-V27:...I am completely "Geschmozzled" by the urgent necessity of moving across "The Creek". Of course I would end up as the chief worrier for the whole outfit.
0

21 Sep. 44-A21: This has been a hectic month to date. We did not have an organization that was intended to be mobile, so when we had to move it was a discouraging task-to make matters worse, we moved not once, but twice. The battle moved so rapidly that the site first selected (Jullouville) became too far back...Paris looks a bit dirty and unkempt, but it is not, of course, damaged like London... Thanks for thinking of me on that day (3 Sept.'44-my 50th birthday) - it was a bad one for me because of complications at the office. Our organization (AEAF) has done its job, but I have great difficulty convincing people that we are due to reduce the staff and not increase it.
33

TH

1 Oct. 44-V28:...My letter dated 29 Sept. was the last one I wrote from Stanmore (England). I had gone back to spend a few days collecting my trunks, bags, and laundry...Today (M.G. Ralph) Royce and I had lunch with (Gen.) Spaatz in his chateau (St. Germain - Paris suburb).
0

4 Oct. 44-V29:...Our APO number moves along with us and will stay the same until I change my organization, which I will soon do.
0

10 Oct. 44-V30:...I have just left Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory's farewell cocktail party (Versailles). I don't know which of us felt the worst over having AEAF fold up. It was inevitable but--it is--depressing--even if it had served its purpose.
34

13 Oct. 44-V31:...Both (Maj. Gen.) Ralph Royce and I are on the auction block...We have a tentative project that will, if it eventuates, take us out into the sticks. (B.G.) Ned Schramm is also out of work and expects to join us, if our project goes thru.
34

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TH)

15 Oct.'44-V32: The war is marking time in this theatre while both sides drag up their supplies and prepare for the next push. In equipment and reserves we have the upper hand and so, barring bad luck, we should be able to do the pushing. If the German is stubborn, and fights as he did in Normandy, we may be able to secure a decision this fall. If he conducts a strategic withdrawal, as he knows how to do, we will have to chase him a long way before we can really put him in a corner...The Allied Expeditionary Air Force is about to pass out of existence. Our Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief (Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory) is about to be posted elsewhere, and I presume that when he goes I will be re-assigned elsewhere too. I am one of the few charter members still left with the organization. We formed our group to plan the assault, organize the forces (Air, Ground, Naval) and to direct the employment of forces at a time when close coordinated action of all elements was required. That job has now been done, and the need for our Headquarters has ceased to exist.

34

TH

15 Oct. '44-A22:...,but am now back on duty winding up the affairs of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force. It had a big job to do at one time. We actually wrote the basic plan for the Air Force support of the landing operation in Normandy. We organized the forces and supervised their training and did direct all the (combined) Air Forces in the interval just prior to and after D-day. By the end of July our job was finished, and we have been trying to close out ever since... These people (in France) have never put their hearts into this war, and now they consider that for them the war is over...Everybody considers blackmarket trading a routine necessity. Everybody has plenty of money in Paris - but noone has ever explained to me just how they get ahold of it...
I am enclosing...a little invitation I received to a farewell party for L-M (Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory). The party was the stiffest thing I ever attended. L-M did not want to leave and the atmosphere was not one of gayety and pleasure. There surely was a lot of rank around...(The function was held at the Hotel Trionon, Versailles on Mon. 9 Oct.'44 in the General's Mess).

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APPENDIX C - LISTING OF EXHIBITS

6-4109-7

Appendix C

Listing of Exhibits

Exhibits - Relevant to the Report of E.C. Langmead

- Ex 1: The Toronto Evening Star, 11 Aug. 1943
- Ex 2: Planning Victory, The Quebec Conference
- Ex 3: U.S. Aircraft Production Schedules
- Ex 4: The Observer, London - 26 Dec. 1943
- Ex 5: Telephone Directory; Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
- Ex 6: The Tatler, London - 4 Feb. 1944; Picture of Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory

Exhibits - Items which do not support the report.

- O-1: The Sunday Chronicle, London - 24 Feb 44
- O-2: The News Chronicle, London - 25 Feb 44
- O-3: The Sunday Times, London - 26 Mar 44
- O-4: A Special Service Memorandum - 9 May 44
- O-5: The London Illustrated News - 5 Feb 44
- O-6: The Sphere, London - 1 Apr 44
- O-7: The Sphere, London - 6 May 44

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Exhibits - Relevant

No. 1 - The Toronto Evening Star 11 Aug. 1943
2 - Planning Victory, The Quebec Conference
3 - Aircraft Production Schedules - Joint
4 - The Observer, London. 26 Dec. 1943
5 - Supreme Hdqts. Allied Expeditionary For
6 - The Tatler, London 2 Feb 44 (Picture o

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E. C. Langmead on the Allied Expeditionary A

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6-4109-4

Exhibits - Relevant

No. 1 - The Toronto Evening Star 11 Aug. 1943
2 - Planning Victory, The Quebec Conference 10-18 Aug 1943
3 - Aircraft Production Schedules - Joint Aircraft Committee
4 - The Observer, London. 26 Dec. 1943
5 - Supreme Hdqts. Allied Expeditionary Force - Telephone Directory
6 - The Tatler, London 2 Feb 44 (Picture of ACM Leigh-Mallory)

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.... Langmead on the Allied Expeditionary Air Force.

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Exhibit 1 (Langmead)

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

VOL. LXVIII., NO. 95 32 PAGES WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943 PRICE T

ITALIAN COAST IN SIG
OF ADVANCING 8TH

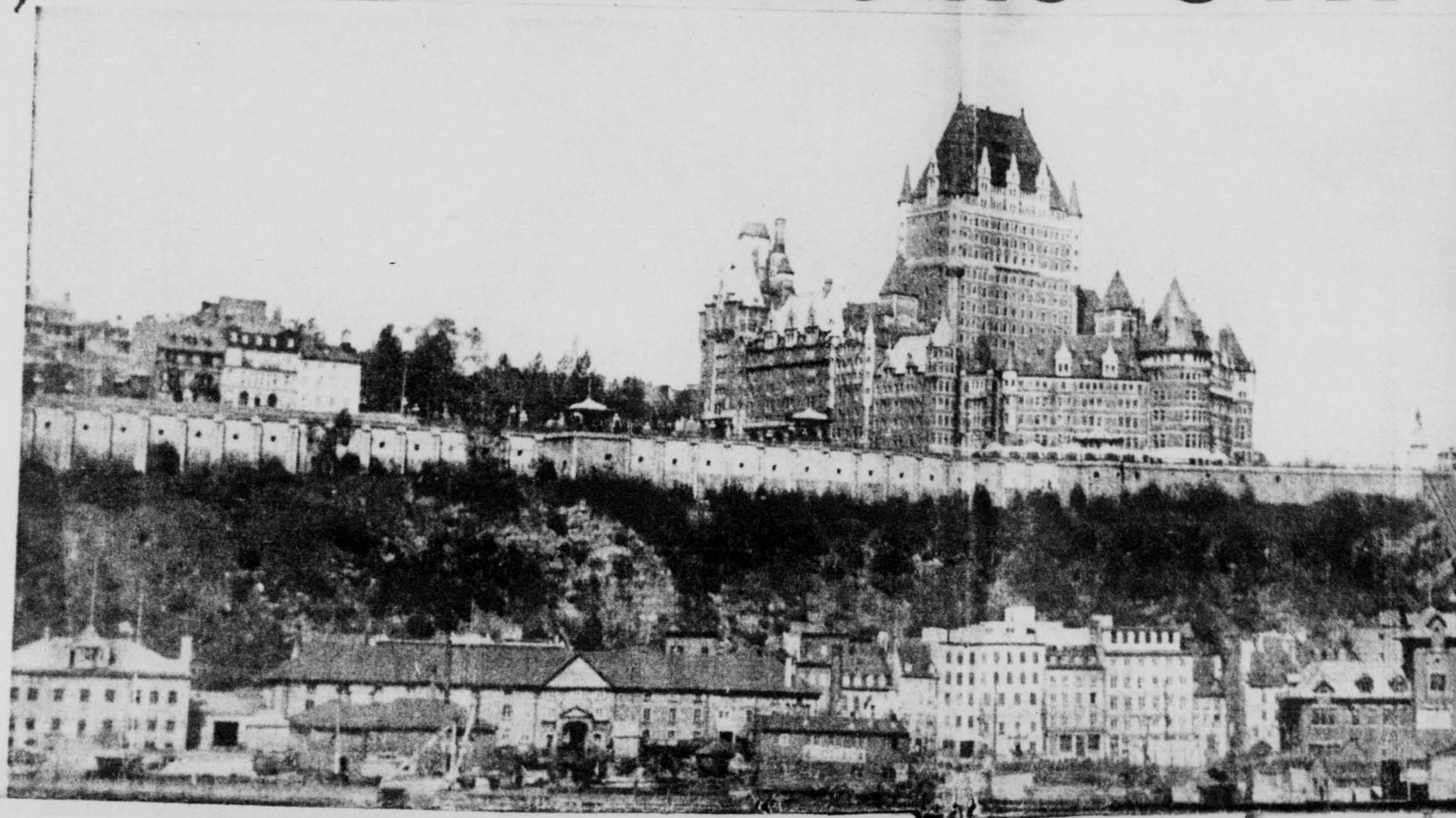


Exhibit 1 (Langmead)

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

MARKETS SPORTS

VIII., NO. 95 32 PAGES WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943 PROBS. THURSDAY—Fair and warm. Low to-night 61; high to-morrow 81. PRICE THREE CENTS

IAN COAST IN SIGHT ADVANCING 8TH ARMY



Italian Mainland Sighted As Allies Push Forward Along Sicily's East Coast

General Advance Sees Capture of Guardia – Canadians and U.S. Troops Converging on Randazzo, Last Ditch Defense of Messina Bridgehead –Fight Stubborn Axis Retreat

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Aug. 11—Allied armies pushing north along the east coast of Sicily, have captured the town of Guardia, in an advance of two to three miles, Allied Headquarters announced to-day.

They came within sight of the toe of the Italian boot for the first time. Only 14 miles to the north lay the Axis base of Taormina.

On the north coast American forces "consolidated the positions reached in the successful landing operations at the mouth of the Rosmarino River reported yesterday," the Allied communique said.

"Progress continues to be made whilst our troops overcome enemy resistance and deal with obstacles he is leaving."

IDEAL FOR DEFENSE

Advancing Canadian and American columns converging on Randazzo, key to the Axis last ditch defense of the Messina bridgehead, found the mountain roads blocked by masses of volcanic rock torn from the hills by Nazi dynamite crews while small units of machine-gunners entrenched in strong points protected in some places by barbed wire, picked away at the attacking forces.

The fall of Randazzo appeared imminent, however, as the Germans continued to withdraw the bulk of their forces and equipment and reports placed the Allied columns within seven miles of the mountain town.

Advance patrols of the American 7th Army moving in a line almost directly east from Cesaro in the interior were reported to have made a junction with Canadian units rounding lofty Mount Etna from a northeasterly direction.

FIND HIDDEN ROAD

One of the riddles of the stubborn Axis defense was solved and partly liquidated yesterday when Allied officers discovered that heavy artillery hammering at their columns operating along the San Agata-Cesaro line had been brought up over an unmapped mountain road. The road, discovered by air reconnaissance, was apparently an old mountain trail which the Axis forces had painstakingly hewed out to a 12-foot width, just sufficient to bring up heavy equipment.

Randazzo itself was little more than a heap of blazing rubble as Allied bombers returned again and again to pound German artillery parks, ammunition dumps, troop concentrations and important highway junctions.

Wreck Or Take 1,421 Airplanes From Sicily Foe

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Aug. 11—The Allies have destroyed or captured 1,421 Axis planes during the Sicilian campaign, authorities revealed to-day.

Captured on Sicilian airfields were 999 enemy aircraft, a surprisingly large number still serviceable.

Aside from Axis planes wrecked or damaged aground, 422 were destroyed as against Allied losses of 181 in the Sicilian campaign.

More than 60,000 tons of enemy transport and warships were destroyed by air action.

GRACIE FIELDS IN BRITAIN

London, Aug. 11—Gracie Fields, English comedienne, arrived to-day by plane from the United States.

RED ADVANCE GETS NEARER TO KHARKOV

Nazis Weaken Other Fronts To Bolster Bastion—Chase Germans East of Bryansk

Moscow, Aug. 11—The German high command drained of tank and infantry strength from other fronts to reinforce the defenders of Kharkov to-day, but Red armies rode roughshod over the stiffened resistance and the fall of Russia's fourth largest city was believed imminent.

Some 250 miles to the north, other Russian forces sweeping along the railroad from Orel toward Bryansk, main German central front stronghold, broke enemy resistance at Khotynets, 44 miles east of Bryansk, and pushed on in hot pursuit of retreating Axis troops.

Russian forces overran village after village in converging drives on Kharkov from the northeast, north and northwest while other Soviet columns smashed to within $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Sumy, 12 miles of Aktyrka and 45 miles of Poltava, three of the main German strongholds northwest and west of Kharkov.

More than 70 towns and villages fell to Russian forces near Kharkov.

Stary Saltov, 25 miles east of Kharkov fell and over 1,000 of the enemy were killed.

Other columns captured Liptsi, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Kharkov, and Rogodyanka, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northwest, and drove southward along the Belgorod railroad from a point only 11 miles north of Kharkov.

Scarboro Girl War Workers Pass $4,000 Mark For Fund

Grand Total To Date: TWO MILLION and $64,383.47

Girls of the change houses at General Engineering Co. Ltd., plant at Scarboro have passed the $4,000 mark in donations to The Evening Telegram British War Victims Fund.

The groups contributing were joined by a new change house yesterday, when Change House 20 East sent along its first donation of $100. Change House 24, which has been a regular contributor over a period of months, also has another donation of $100 ready.

The girls of Change House 17 originated this plan and have contributed more than $2,000 to date. They were followed by No. 18, which has sent in approximately $1,500. Under the plan, the girls attempt to contribute at least a cent from their change every day. There is a friendly rivalry between the competing change houses.

Yesterday's contributions, totalling $395.40, are listed on page 23, with Young Canada's Honor Roll and stories and pictures of other fund events.

Historic Quebec

This is a view of the waterfront of Lower Quebec City with the great Chateau Frontenac towering above. The Chateau has been taken over by the Canadian Government and will be the scene of the sixth Winston Churchill-President Roosevelt war conference.

Conference May Portend Wider Use Of Canadians In New Allied Strategy

Prime Minister Churchill Attends Meeting of Canadian War Cabinet in Quebec While British and Canadian Chiefs of Staff Study "Blueprint for Victory"

By MARGARET AITKEN
Telegram Staff Reporter

Quebec, Aug. 11—Synthetic secrecy and robust rumors have stirred this Canadian bastion to its very foundations. To-day, rumors and actualities are sorting themselves out.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain has attended a meeting of the Canadian War Cabinet, presided over by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, and presumably gave the Dominion ministers a review of the war situation.

Meantime, an official statement said: "Canadian chiefs of staff are meeting the British chiefs of staff throughout the day." These conferences are taking place in the heavily guarded Chateau Frontenac.

At a later date and at an unspecified location the President of the United States will join the two Prime Ministers in conference.

"WE WANT CHURCHILL"

Mr. Churchill was accompanied to the Cabinet meeting by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council. He drove down from the citadel in a staff car, accompanied by Mr. King. The local populace and members of the staff crowded the entrances to the courtyard and shouted "We want Churchill" as he halted at the entrance to receive greetings of the War Cabinet members.

The British leader looks as hale and hearty, as robust and cheerful as ever he did. With twinkling eyes and benign countenance, he good-naturedly posed for pictures but uttered no words. Only in actions did he speak to the gathered throngs. Mr. Churchill gave the famous V salute.

On the streets and outside the great chateau's arched gates, Quebec citizens lined the roads to greet this beloved buccaneer who asked for the tools in 1940 and has used them to deadly advantage ever since.

Accompanied by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, the Prime Minister arrived in a military car driven by Sergeant J. J. Harravin, of Ottawa. Before entering the Chateau he and Prime Minister Mackenzie King posed for pictures. With them were the Cabinet Ministers of Canada's three services, Hon. J. Ralston, Minister of Defense; Hon. Charles Power, Air Minister, and Hon. Angus Macdonald, Navy Minister.

Garbed in what the English term "a business jacket," striped trousers, a black homberg hat and an infectious grin, Mr. Churchill puffed at his long black cigar, waved the V signal and generally exuded friendly good cheer. He looks as if his 3,000-mile trip from London to Quebec had been both healthful and restful.

All members of the war committee of the Canadian Cabinet are here, which is taken as an indication that decisions of the highest importance as to use of Canadian forces may be expected. Speculation as to an enlarged use of Canadian forces is already rife.

Within the majestic confines of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel the Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada, with their military and secretarial staffs, are in full discussion. With the help of Canada's military and civil police, their privacy is complete.

NO LAW SUITS

Indeed, so complete is this privacy that the hospitable Chateau is a rather pitiful sight in its splendid isolation. Nearly 600 guests were turned out into the cruel world and 1,600 reservations cancelled to make room for this war conference. It is reported that many of the cancelled guests were extremely angry. For what seemed to be without rhyme or reason some 1,600 holiday and business-bound visitors were flatly refused rooms, even though reservations had already been made. Some of the rebuffed guests were so irate they threatened to bring some kind of a breach of promise suit against the hotel. Thereupon the Government acted quickly. Should any one of those 1,600 would-be guests resort to the law courts, they will find themselves involved in a legal action against, not the CPR, but The King.

FIERY TRAIL MARKS PATH OF BOMBERS

Nurnberg's Crowded War Plants and Rail Lines Heavily Attacked By Two Forces

London, Aug. 11—A mighty British-Canadian air armada, hundreds strong, stabbed deep into Germany last night to hurl at least 1,500 tons of explosives on the arms and transportation centre of Nurnberg.

The four-engined bombers blazed a trail of fiery destruction through a city crowded with submarine and airplane works, tank factories and other arms plants.

Sixteen bombers were lost in the raid, the second on Germany in as many nights.

The Air Ministry described the Nurnberg attack as "very heavy," a hint that the weight of bombs dropped may have approached the 2,300 mark reached in two of the recent nine raids on Hamburg.

In addition to being the site of at least 17 arms plants, Nurnberg is "one of the most important railway and industrial centres in southern Germany," the Air Ministry communique said.

Formation after formation of four-engined Stirlings, Halifaxes and Wellingtons flew some 1,300 miles round trip to drop their cargoes of high explosive bombs ranging up to four-ton super block-busters, and tens of thousands of incendiaries.

A number of German night fighters were encountered and at least three were shot down, the Air Ministry said.

The raid came on the eve of the fourth anniversary of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's famous remark that not a single enemy plane ever would bomb Germany's Ruhr valley.

An official Air Ministry summary disclosed, by contrast, that the RAF bomber command alone dropped 136,100 tons of bombs on Germany between Sept. 3, 1939, and last July 31, including 68,700 tons on the Ruhr.

A Zurich dispatch published in the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said a traveler from Germany reported that the Nazis were preparing to evacuate the government from Berlin to a "secret destination" because of Allied hints that the German capital is marked for destruction from the air.

German air raiders made their first attack on Britain this month last night, dropping a few bombs over East Anglia.

LORD HALIFAX HOME

London, Aug. 11—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax arrived in Britain to-day.

Drew U[illegible] New O[illegible] Wit[illegible]

Will Assume O[illegible] Week – Conf[illegible] Point Prog[illegible] Win Support[illegible]

Progressive Cons[illegible] George Drew will [illegible] government for On[illegible] coalition early next [illegible] announced at Que[illegible] Mr. Drew was invite[illegible] Governor Albert Ma[illegible] a government and ac[illegible] tation.

This was announce[illegible] Harry Nixon had ten[illegible] nation.

"The government [illegible] gressive Conservativ[illegible] Mr. Drew declared, [illegible] office early next we[illegible] be agreed upon bet[illegible] and myself."

NIXON R[illegible]

The preliminary e[illegible] to the change comm[illegible] Nixon conferred [illegible] tendering his resign[illegible] of the Cabinet wh[illegible] until Mr. Drew tak[illegible] this conference Mr. [illegible] by His Honor and [illegible] clerk of the e[illegible] was in conference [illegible] for a half-hour. [illegible] his plan for a new [illegible]

"I believe that o[illegible] will win supp[illegible] as it has w[illegible] Ontario," Mr. Drew [illegible] ing his Government [illegible]

"In these increasi[illegible] I hesitate to believ[illegible] bers of either of [illegible] in the Legislature [illegible] the ground of poli[illegible] That being so I a[illegible] culty in gaining s[illegible] measure which wil[illegible]

"MAKE ONTAR[illegible]

"I hope that all[illegible] hands in a united [illegible] Ontario worthy of [illegible] and women whose [illegible] our first consid[illegible] opened great new [illegible]

In T[illegible]

...ighted ...orward ...East Coast

...Guardia — Cana-
...g on Randazzo,
...a Bridgehead
...Retreat

...a, Aug. 11—Allied
...oast of Sicily, have
...advance of two to
...unced to-day.
...of the Italian boot
...north lay the Axis

...k Or Take ...l Airplanes ...m Sicily Foe

...adquarters, North Africa,
...e Allies have destroyed
...1,421 Axis planes during
...a campaign, authorities
...day.
...on Sicilian airfields were
...aircraft, a surprisingly
...er still serviceable.
...n Axis planes wrecked
...aground, 422 were de-
...against Allied losses of
...Sicilian campaign.
...n 60,000 tons of enemy
...d warships were de-
...air action.

...FIELDS IN BRITAIN

...Aug. 11—Gracie Fields,
...edienne, arrived to-day
...om the United States.

RED ADVANCE GETS NEARER TO KHARKOV

Nazis Weaken Other Fronts To Bolster Bastion—Chase Germans East of Bryansk

Moscow, Aug. 11—The German high command drained of tank and infantry strength from other fronts to reinforce the defenders of Kharkov to-day, but Red armies rode roughshod over the stiffened resistance and the fall of Russia's fourth largest city was believed imminent.

Some 250 miles to the north, other Russian forces sweeping along the railroad from Orel toward Bryansk, main German central front stronghold, broke enemy resistance at Khotynets, 44 miles east of Bryansk, and pushed on in hot pursuit of retreating Axis troops.

Russian forces overran village after village in converging drives on Kharkov from the northeast, north and northwest while other Soviet columns smashed to within 13½ miles of Sumy, 12 miles of Aktyrka and 45 miles of Poltava, three of the main German strongholds northwest and west of Kharkov.

More than 70 towns and villages fell to Russian forces near Kharkov.

Stary Saltov, 25 miles east of Kharkov fell and over 1,000 of the enemy were killed.

Other columns captured Liptsi, 12½ miles northeast of Kharkov, and Rogodyanka, 12½ miles to the northwest, and drove southward along the Belgorod railroad from a point only 11 miles north of Kharkov.

...boro Girl War Workers ...s $4,000 Mark For Fund

Total To Date: TWO MILLION and $64,383.47

...the change houses at ...neering Co. Ltd., plant ...have passed the $4,000 ...ations to The Evening ...British War Victims

...s contributing were ...new change house, ...hen Change House 20 ...ng its first donation of ...e House 24, which has ...lar contributor over a ...nths, also has another ...100 ready.

The girls of Change House 17 originated this plan and have contributed more than $2,000 to date. They were followed by No. 18, which has sent in approximately $1,500. Under the plan, the girls attempt to contribute at least a cent from their change every day. There is a friendly rivalry between the competing change houses.

Yesterday's contributions, totalling $355.40, are listed on page 22 with Young Canada's Honor Roll and stories and pictures of other fund events.

Historic Quebec

This is a view of the waterfront of Lower Quebec City with the great Chateau Frontenac towering above. The Chateau has been taken over by the Canadian Government and will be the scene of the sixth Winston Churchill-President Roosevelt war conference.

Conference May Portend Wider Use Of Canadians In New Allied Strategy

Prime Minister Churchill Attends Meeting of Canadian War Cabinet in Quebec While British and Canadian Chiefs of Staff Study "Blueprint for Victory"

By MARGARET AITKEN
Telegram Staff Reporter

Quebec, Aug. 11—Synthetic secrecy and robust rumors have stirred this Canadian bastion to its very foundations. To-day, rumors and actualities are sorting themselves out.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain has attended a meeting of the Canadian War Cabinet, presided over by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, and presumably gave the Dominion ministers a review of the war situation.

Meantime, an official statement said: "Canadian chiefs of staff are meeting the British chiefs of staff throughout the day." These conferences are taking place in the heavily guarded Chateau Frontenac.

At a later date and at an unspecified location the President of the United States will join the two Prime Ministers in conference.

"WE WANT CHURCHILL"

Mr. Churchill was accompanied to the Cabinet meeting by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council. He drove down from the citadel in a staff car, accompanied by Mr. King. The local populace and members of the staff crowded the entrances to the courtyard and shouted "We want Churchill" as he halted at the entrance to receive greetings of the War Cabinet members.

The British leader looks as hale and hearty, as robust and cheerful as ever he did. With twinkling eyes and benign countenance, he good-naturedly posed for pictures but uttered no words. Only in actions did he speak to the gathered throngs. Mr. Churchill gave the famous V salute.

On the streets and outside the great chateau's arched gates, Quebec citizens lined the roads to greet this beloved buccaneer who asked for the tools in 1940 and has used them to deadly advantage ever since.

Accompanied by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, the Prime Minister arrived in a military car driven by Sergeant J. J. Harravin, of Ottawa. Before entering the Chateau he and Prime Minister Mackenzie King posed for pictures. With them were the Cabinet Ministers of Canada's three services, Hon. J. Ralston, Minister of Defense, Hon. Charles Power, Air Minister, and Hon. Angus Macdonald, Navy Minister.

Garbed in what the English term "a business jacket," striped trousers, a black homberg hat and an infectious grin, Mr. Churchill puffed at his long black cigar, waved the V signal and generally exuded friendly good cheer. He looks as if his 3,000-mile trip from London to Quebec had been both healthful and restful.

All members of the war committee of the Canadian Cabinet are here, which is taken as an indication that decisions of the highest importance as to use of Canadian forces may be expected. Speculation as to an enlarged use of Canadian forces is already rife.

Within the majestic confines of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel the Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada, with their military and secretarial staffs, are in full discussion. With the help of Canada's military and civil police, their privacy is complete.

NO LAW SUITS

Indeed, so complete is this privacy that the hospitable Chateau is a rather pitiful sight in its splendid isolation. Nearly 600 guests were turned out into the cruel world and 1,600 reservations cancelled to make room for this war conference. It is reported that many of the cancelled guests were extremely angry. For what seemed to be without rhyme or reason some 1,600 holiday and business-bound visitors were flatly refused rooms, even though reservations had already been made. Some of the rebuffed guests were so irate they threatened to bring some kind of a breach of promise suit against the hotel. Thereupon the Government acted quickly. Should any one of those 1,600 would-be guests resort to the law courts, they will find themselves involved in a legal action against, not the CPR, but The King.

FIERY TRAIL MARKS PATH OF BOMBERS

Nurnberg's Crowded War Plants and Rail Lines Heavily Attacked By Two Forces

London, Aug. 11—A mighty British-Canadian air armada, hundreds strong, stabbed deep into Germany last night to hurl at least 1,500 tons of explosives on the arms and transportation centre of Nurnberg.

The four-engined bombers blazed a trail of fiery destruction through a city crowded with submarine and airplane works, tank factories and other arms plants.

Sixteen bombers were lost in the raid, the second on Germany in as many nights.

The Air Ministry described the Nurnberg attack as "very heavy," a hint that the weight of bombs dropped may have approached the 2,300 mark reached in two of the recent nine raids on Hamburg.

In addition to being the site of at least 17 arms plants, Nurnberg is "one of the most important railway and industrial centres in southern Germany," the Air Ministry communique said.

Formation after formation of four-engined Stirlings, Halifaxes and Wellingtons flew some 1,100 miles round trip to drop their cargoes of high explosive bombs, ranging up to four-ton "super block-busters," and tens of thousands of incendiaries.

A number of German night fighters were encountered and at least three were shot down, the Air Ministry said.

The raid came on the eve of the fourth anniversary of Reichmarshal Herman Goering's famous remark that not a single enemy plane ever would bomb Germany's Ruhr Valley.

An official Air Ministry summary disclosed, by contrast, that the RAF bomber command alone dropped 136,100 tons of bombs on Germany between Sept. 3, 1939, and last July 31, including 68,700 tons on the Ruhr.

A Zurich dispatch published in the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said a traveller from Germany reported that the Nazis were preparing to evacuate the government from Berlin to a "secret destination" because of Allied hints that the German capital is marked for destruction from the air.

German air raiders made their first attack on Britain this month last night, dropping a few bombs over East Anglia.

LORD HALIFAX HOME

London, Aug. 11—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax arrived in Britain to-day.

Drew Undertakes To Form New Ontario Government Without Any Coalition

Will Assume Office Next Week — Confident 22-Point Program Will Win Support

Progressive Conservative Leader George Drew will form a new government for Ontario without a coalition early next week, it was announced at Queen's Park to-day. Mr. Drew was invited by Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews to form a government and accepted the invitation.

This was announced after Premier Harry Nixon had tendered his resignation.

"The government will be a Progressive Conservative government," Mr. Drew declared. "It will take office early next week on a day to be agreed upon between Mr. Nixon and myself."

NIXON RESIGNS

The preliminary events leading up to the change commenced when Mr. Nixon conferred with His Honor tendering his resignation and those of the Cabinet which will be held until Mr. Drew takes office. After this conference Mr. Drew was called to His Honor and with C. F. Bulmer, clerk of the executive council, was in conference with His Honor for a half-hour, later announcing his plan for a new government.

"I believe that our 22-point program will win support in the Legislature as it has with the people of Ontario," Mr. Drew declared in stating his Government will stand alone.

"In these increasingly serious days I hesitate to believe that the members of either of the other parties in the Legislature will vote only on the ground of political expediency. That being so I anticipate no difficulty in gaining support for every measure which will be introduced.

"MAKE ONTARIO WORTHY"

"I hope that all of us can join hands in a united effort to make Ontario worthy of the young men and women whose welfare must be our first consideration. Victory opened great new fields of opportunity. But there is much to be done at home. It will take the best that is in us to win the peace."

The decision to play a lone hand came as a surprise to Liberals who argued a coalition was necessary. They said either Mitchell F. Hepburn, once Premier, or St. Clair Gordon, the outgoing treasurer, would be their group leader and should be taken into a coalition cabinet.

Hitler Army Prepared For Action

London, Aug. 11—Hitler has begun a huge expansion of his private elite S.S. army as a precaution against a sudden collapse of the German armed forces or a military coupe to overthrow him and the Nazi party, reports reaching London said to-day.

The S.S. elite storm troopers, known more properly as the "Waffen S.S.," is estimated to number between 15 and 20 divisions or more than 500,000 men, compared to two or three divisions at the outbreak of war.

It has been trained for street fighting and since 1941 has been quietly establishing small barracks and machine-gun posts at strategic points in all large German cities.

All signs point to its employment by Hitler as insurance against Mussolini's fate overtaking him and to prevent a crack-up in civilian morale under the impact of the Allied air offensive.

The Waffen S.S. possesses every modern weapon, including tanks and heavy artillery, except an air force, which Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering always has prevented it from getting.

The elite army is commanded by Gen. Kurt Daluege, a ruthless Nazi former police chief, under the supreme command of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

draws nearer and the war itself has

In The Telegram To-day

First Mobile Hospitals To Serve At Front Lines

Full Surgical Facilities Will Be Included in Two Units Now Being Organized in Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 11 — Two mobile general hospitals, first such units in the Canadian Army, are being organized, Defense headquarters announced to-day. They will be under command of Lt.-Col. J. A. A. Harcourt, Toronto physician, and Lt.-Col. Pierre Tremblay, permanent force medical officer, who went overseas with a field ambulance in 1940.

The new hospitals will serve just behind front-line scenes of action and provide full surgical and pathological facilities for treatment of casualties. In each, one or more complete surgical teams, consisting of surgeon, specialist in medicine, radiologist and anaesthetist, all holding the rank of major, will furnish operative and post-operative treatment.

A dental officer and two assistants will specialize in treating injuries to jaws and dentures and will assist plastic surgeons.

There will be 20 nurses on the staff of each hospital, in charge of a matron and assistant matron. In addition, a pool of nurses will be attached to each hospital, from which emergency teams for front-line evacuation duty will be drawn. The nursing sisters will work nearest to battle-lines of any members of their profession.

HANDLE SERIOUS CASES

The aim, the announcement said, is to transport serious cases back to permanent base hospitals as quickly as possjble. The casualty is first treated at his regimental aid post, then dispatched back to a field ambulance, thence to field dressing stations farther behind the lines, where emergency medical or operative treatment may be given before transfer to mobile general hospital. These units hold only cases too serious to move, or those which can be returned to action quickly. All other casualties are sent back to base hospitals with maximum speed.

Fully equipped to handle all types of surgery, the new establishments will offer the first opportunity of operative treatment in a hospital to a majority of casualties requiring such treatment. Other surgical units will be functioning in the field but these handle only cases requiring "on-the-spot" surgery.

Patients in the new hospitals will be afforded all the facilities of much larger base hospitals. Complete X-ray and laboratory equipment will be carried, in charge of a specialist in radiology. Latest anaesthetic techniques will be employed, using most up-to-date devices, by highly-trained army doctors specializing in anaesthesia.

STUDY TROPICAL DISEASES

It will be possible to combat shock and extreme loss of blood by the most modern techniques, use of blood substitutes (plasma) and whole blood in transfusions. Highly-mobile transfusion equipment operating

German Escapes



LIEUT. EGBERT J. BROSIG, German prisoner of war, who has made his second escape in a little more than a year. He got away from an internment camp near Monteith, 45 miles southeast of Timmins, where officials discovered a long tunnel in which a number of prisoners were hiding. The tunnel had been dug under the huts in the camp and led far beyond the camp boundaries. Brosig was the only prisoner missing when a check-up was made. When he escaped last year Brosig made his way to New York State wearing his Luftwaffe uniform with British decorations, including the D.F.C.

ESCAPED NAZI BEING SOUGHT AT MONTREAL

R.C.M.P. Combing Area and Surrounding Districts — Discovery of Tunnel Foiled Mass Break

Montreal, Aug. 11 — Search for Eckhert Brosib, 25-year-old German parachutist who escaped from an internment camp at Monteith, Ont., earlier this week, spread to Montreal to-day as Royal Canadian Mounted Police began combing the area and surrounding districts. It is Brosig's second escape.

According to R.C.M.P. officials Brosig speaks excellent English. On his last attempt to escape he got as far as the United States border 500 miles from the camp, before being captured. He was still wearing his German uniform when captured.

While one prisoner made his escape from the camp Saturday night, the discovery of a tunnel with dozens of Germans crouched under

FDR PREPARES FOR MEETINGS ON WAR PLANS

Problems of Fighting in Pacific Zone Canvassed by Council in Special Washington Conference

Washington, Aug. 11 — President Roosevelt discussed future strategy with the Pacific War Council today in preparation for his new and important conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the near future.

Netherlands Ambassador A. Loudon, who acted as spokesman for members of the council, told reporters that the White House meeting was "very short—for obvious reasons," and that there was little that could be said about it except that future strategy was discussed.

Others who attended the conference were Sir Ronald I. Campbell, British Minister, representing Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, who arrived in England to-day; Canadian Minister Leighton McCarthy, Chinese ambassador Dr. Wei Tao-Ming and Australian Minister Sir Roland Dixon.

It was believed that the fast-changing war scene in Europe and the Far East will be surveyed in greater detail than ever before at the scheduled sixth conference between Mr. Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister.

China, though it will not be represented at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, is a leading member of the Pacific War Council here. Other members include Great Britain, the Pacific dominions, the United States and the Netherlands.

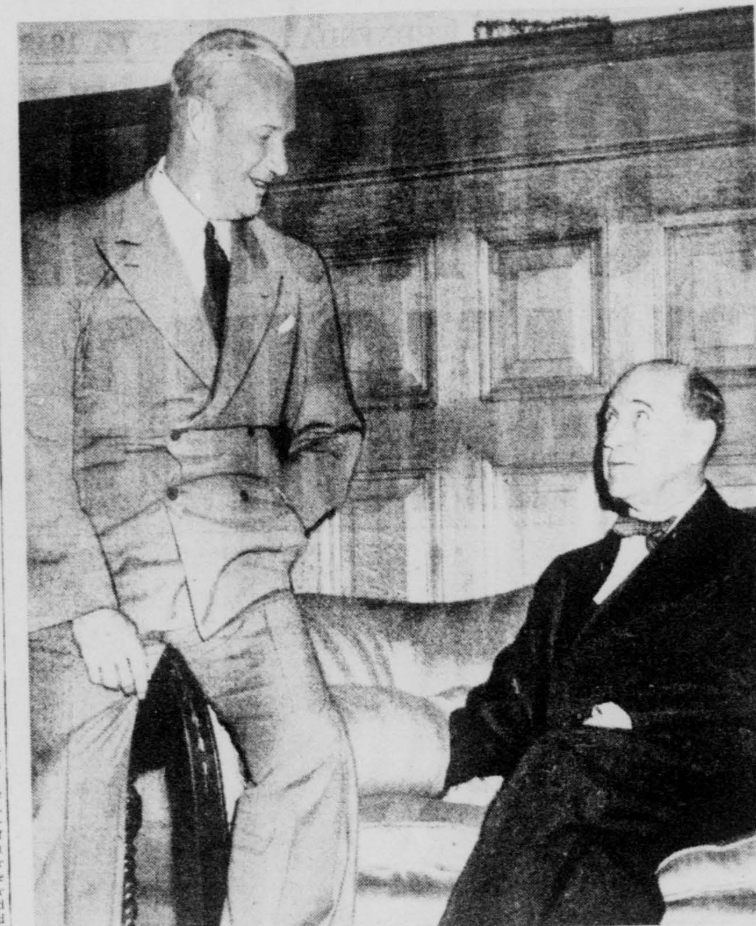
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WILL LAUNCH 3 BIG FREIGHTERS IN SINGLE YARD

Canadian Firm Has Record With 10,000-Ton Vessels, States RCN Officer — Raft Equipment Superior

One Canadian shipbuilding yard next Saturday will launch three 10,000-ton freighters, "which is a record anywhere," Lieut.-Commander C. P. Harding, RCN, said in Toronto to-day.

Drew Accepts Invitation To Form Government



—(Telegram Staff Photo)

George Drew (left), leader of the Progressive Conservative party in Ontario, is pictured to-day in the office of Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews after receiving His Honor's invitation to form a government. Mr. Drew told the Lieutenant-Governor that he would be ready to take over the reins of office next week, without a coalition. Shortly before Mr. Drew was called to Mr. Matthew's office, Liberal Premier Harry Nixon offered his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor. Acceptance of it is deferred until the Progressive Conservative assumption of power.

BASEBALL SCORES

National League

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0												
New York	0	0	0												

Lanier-W. Cooper; Fischer-Lombardi.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0												
Brooklyn	0	0	0												

Starr-Mueller; Wyatt-Brazan.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0								
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								

Bithorn-McCullough; Tobin-Masi.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	6	2

Saratoga Entries

FOR THURSDAY

First race, $1,500, claiming, maidens, 2-year-olds, six furlongs (Widener course)—

Little Sandy ...114 aShare Cropper .118
Sixteen Cents ...110 Balflor 118
Gallant Agent ..118 Close Up 118
Porter's Pride ..110 Nursey Tale ...118
Sunover ......110 Celtics 114
Jack Dove .....110 Chalio 118
aMilitary Risk ..114 Hurricane Yank .114
Hindu Prince ..110 xxHistoric 105
a—M. Howard entry.

Second race, $1,500, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs—

Carvale ......116 Bollinger 109
xxxSteady On .104 Joan's Tip 113
Feckless ......109 Time Scout ...11
La Joconde ....111 Victory Play ..10
Third Rail ....116 Yolandita 10
aIsle De Pine ..111 Stimuli 11
aSun Triad ....116 Scotch Trap 12
xxxJosie's Pal .104 Wuskenin 11
Earliana 115
a—R. J. Randolph-Mrs. D. N. Frost entry.

Third race, $1,500, claiming, steeplechase, 4-year-olds and upward, about

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Improvement Demanded In Enumeration System

Two Earth Shocks Of "Fair Intensity"

New York, Aug. 11—Fordham University's seismograph registered two earthquakes of "fair intensity" at a distance of 5,750 miles from New York yesterday morning, it was announced to-day. The direction from New York was not determined. The first occurred at 11.25.41 a.m., the second at 11.32.05.

JAPS REPORTED LEAVING FARMS COMING TO CITY

Board of Control Asks Justice Minister For Details of Supervision When Out of Internment

Detailed information on the supervision being kept over Japanese working on Ontario farms was requested to-day from Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, by the Board of Control.

The board wrote a letter to Mr. St. Laurent for the information after receiving reports that many Japanese brought east from western provinces as farm laborers were "running around Toronto and had left the farms."

Controller W. J. Wadsworth told the board he had received complaints from employers of Japanese labor that the men had quit their work without notice and had drifted into other sections of the province.

"When one employer complained, National Selective Service informed him that there is no reason why the Japs, who are supposed to be in an internment camp, should not quit their work the same as any Canadian," declared the controller.

"Further, the employers of these Japs are forced to pay fare expense amounting to $23 a man to bring him down from the West. I think something is radically wrong when Canadians are controlled by Selective Service and prevented from moving from one job to another while these internees can move about at will, apparently without any control over them."

HUNT MARGIN 649 IN NORTH RENFREW

One Poll Still to Report — Conservative Receives Majority Soldier Votes

Pembroke, Ont., Aug. 11—C. E. Gallagher, returning officer for Renfrew North, announced last night that S. J. Hunt, victorious Progressive Conservative candidate in the Ontario general election of Aug. 4, ...

Gave Names to Enumerator, But Weren't on Voters' List, Citizens Complain

Complaints that soldier relatives did not receive proxy forms in time to have them returned before Aug. 4 were coupled with demands for improvement in the enumeration system which reached The Telegram yesterday with 193 replies to the questionnaire, "Were You Robbed of Your Vote?"

The replies brought to 1,260 the forms filled out by indignant voters who were disfranchised by the notoriously faulty enumeration which preceded last week's Ontario election. Many indicated that whole households and neighbors also lost their votes.

"My household normally contains four Conservative votes," wrote Forsey Page, 55 Mason blvd., North York, "but only one was registered at the recent election. My son, overseas since 1939, was denied his vote, as were my housekeeper and myself. My daughter in the CWAC at Ste. Anne's was the only one permitted to vote.

ENUMERATOR GIVEN NAMES

"The enumerator called at my home and was given the names, but they did not appear on the lists," Mr. Page said.

"My husband and two sons are overseas and we have had no word of any votes for them," said Mrs. A. J. Finn, a war worker of 6 Farnham avenue. "I work on munitions, so may have been out when called on."

"I gave the enumerator the names of my parents with my own," wrote Mrs. R. Ayres, 176 Chambers avenue. "Both my parents got a vote yet I did not. Also I have not received a proxy from my husband who is overseas."

Miss E. Isobel Barker, of 48 Montgomery street, found she had been left off the voters' list but could not appear before a revising officer because the sitting was for July 22 and she had to go out of town on vacation on July 17.

"I might add there were no proxy votes received for two brothers overseas," Miss Barker said.

BLOCK MISSED

"It may interest you to know that not one name on Queen street from Victoria street to Bond street was on the list," Alex Whitten, 32 Queen street east, advised. "Some of those whose names were omitted (from the voters' list) have been living at the same address for 30 years."

H. Johnston, 54 South drive, reported that his sister-in-law, Miss E. Atkinson, was disfranchised though her name was given the enumerator.

"In place of her name on the voters' list was that of 'F. Sleightholm, bachelor'," Mr. Johnstone said. "There is no such person."

DEADLOCK CONTINUES IN AIRCRAFT STRIKE

Meetings of Labor and Co...

carry the lifesaving fluids to forward medical units.

Among the 28 medical and dental officers who make up surgical and pathological staffs of the new hospitals are: Capt. G. H. Ellis, Toronto physician, and Capt. J. Margulius, doctor from New Westminster, B.C., who are attending an intensive course in tropical diseases.

REBATE $200,000 ON WINDSOR HYDRO

Cut on Consumers' Bills to Equal 10 Per Cent. of Last Years Charges

Windsor, Aug. 11 — Gift of approximately $200,000 to Hydro power consumers served by the Windsor Utilities Commission is provided for in a resolution to be presented at a special meeting of the commission to-morrow night, Garnet A. Edwards, chairman of the commission's Hydro division, said to-day.

In addition, Mr. Edwards said, it is planned to reduce the first reading charge to domestic consumers from 3.1 cents per kilowatt hour to three cents.

Credits of 10 per cent. of the total amount paid by power consumers to the Windsor Hydro during the past 12 months will be given in the form of reduction of that amount from bills to be sent out, after approval has been received from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

Mr. Edwards explained that this 10 per cent. credit to be taken from the bills issued after the plan is approved will go to all types of consumers, domestic, commercial, industrial and street lighting.

military officials describe as an attempt to make a mass break from the camp.

Brosig's escape was not discovered until yesterday.

The tunnel in which dozens of German prisoners were huddled, extended more than 100 feet, and extended under the camp huts beyond the camp boundaries. Fortunately a double guard was on duty Saturday night, and suspicion was raised when a prisoner appeared from nowhere. Confusion was caused when the Germans refused to answer to their names, and in the excitement Brosig escaped. It is now believed he was a leader of the gang. At first the escaped prisoner was identified as Martin Bitterberg, and his description flashed across the continent.

IS FATALLY INJURED BETWEEN TROLLEYS

Caught on Devil Strip, Thrown by One Street Car Against Other

Trapped in the devil strip between two street cars on Church st., early to-day, John A. Macdonald of Rodney, Ont., was fatally injured when knocked by one trolley against the side of the other.

The injured man was removed to St. Michael's Hospital in an unconscious condition. His skull was fractured and he suffered from internal injuries. His death increases the traffic toll for the city to 44 deaths.

According to police, the man had alighted from a south-bound Church car at Queen st. He attempted to cross the intersection and was caught in the devil strip between the south-bound and a north-bound car.

The man is believed to have been hit by the south-bound trolley and knocked against the north-bound vehicle. He was found lying on the devil strip.

He informed his Kiwanis Club audience that Canada earlier this year planned to launch 144 10,000-ton ... but that the accomplishment will be in excess of this.

Canadian development of raft equipment has been so successful that details of specifications, rations and first aid equipment have been sought by the British Admiralty and naval organizations of the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

"You can sink a lifeboat but you cannot sink a raft," said Lieut.-Commander Harding. "Sailors now prefer rafts to lifeboats and on many vessels, whalers, dinghies, wood and steel lifeboats are being abandoned in favor of the rafts developed by Canadians."

During one month the Queen Mary has made four trans-oceanic crossings and carried 22,000 troops in 30 days, he reported.

Will See Mr. Howe On Coal Situation

Mayor Advised Premier Too Busy at Quebec

At the suggestion of Prime Minister W. L. M. King, Mayor Dr. Fred Conboy will arrange an interview with Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, for the purpose of arriving at some decision to alleviate the critical coal shortage in Toronto.

Original plans called for His Worship to see the Prime Minister, but in view of the fact his time will be taken up during the next two weeks or more in connection with the visit of Winston Churchill to Canada, Board of Control this morning voted in favor of the changed plan.

Sicily Casualty

London, Ont., Aug. 11 — L.-Cpl. William N. Roberts, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, of London, was wounded in Sicily, his parents were informed.

Navy Raids Italian Mainland



British warships have made two daring raids against vital defense positions on the Italian mainland, it was announced to-day. Just south of Naples, in a sheltered bay behind the storied island of Capri, is Castellammare naval base. (1) The warships steamed into that narrow waterway dominated by enemy coastal batteries and hurled salvo after salvo of shells against the Italian naval installations. To the south, on the Italian instep, is Cape Vaticano, (2) where the railway runs near the sea, carrying troops and war materials toward Sicily. Other warships came close to shore there and let loose at important bridges, which fell under the bombardment.

Philadelphia ... 000 000 101x 2 6 0
1st game—Pitts. 1-4-3; Phila. ... Gornicki-Lopez; Barrett-Moore.

Results and Entries

Saratoga Results

FIRST RACE—(Off 1.21)

Ebony Wave (Atkinson) 10.80 3.50 ...
Dark Maiden (Gilbert) 2.60 ...
More Wine (Westrope) ...
Time 1.12. Boysan, Dry Goods, War Dressing, Puffed Up, No Call also ran.

SECOND RACE—(Off 1.53½)

Grey Squire (Atkinson) 11.30 5.30 4.10
Brainstorm (Mehrtens) 40.10 17.60
Little Flyer (Pittarelli) ...
Time 1.27. One Dollar, Topless Tower, aSatin Nose, Lebga G., aExecutor, Saros, Zinoria, Roxspur, April Rose also ran.
aMrs. W. C. Byron and J. C. Forbes entry.

Daily double—Ebony Wave and Grey Squire paid $52.50.

THIRD RACE—(Off 2.15½)

Elkridge (Cruz) 6.60 3.80 ...
Brother Jones (O'Neill) 3.60 ...
Redlands (Leonard) ...
Time 3.5?. Iron Shot, Uncle Seaweed, The Beak also ran.

FOURTH RACE—(Off 2.47⅗)

[illegible]

FIFTH RACE

2 First. 4 Second. 1 Third.

[illegible]

Narragansett Results

[illegible]

Saratoga Scratches

[illegible]

Narragansett Scratches

[illegible]

Washington Scratches

[illegible]

Washington Entries

First race, $1,500, claiming, maidens, two-year-olds, six furlongs—

[illegible]

Narragansett Entries

FOR THURSDAY

[illegible]

Detroit Scratches

No scratches. Track fast.

Detroit Entries

FOR THURSDAY

[illegible]

x—Apprentice allowance claimed.
Track fast.

WERE YOU RO[...] OF YOUR [...]

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RIDING ....

Name ....

Address ....

Since when resident there? ....

Dr. J. C. B[...] and 2,508 [...] candidate. Mr. Gail[...] lying poll [...] 44 soldiers [...]

Liberal [...] In [...]

Plurality [...] For [...]

New Baby [...]

Galt, Aug. [...] cottage of M[...] on the Galt-[...] ed to the gro[...] Veseau had [...] hospital Mon[...] baby.

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Dark Maiden (Gilbert) 2.60 2.70
More Wine (Westrope) 2.90
Time 1.12. Boysan, Dry Goods, War Dressing, Puffed Up, No Call also ran.

SECOND RACE—(Off 1.53½)

Grey Squire (Atkinson) 11.30 5.30 4.10
Brainstorm (Mehrtens) 40.10 17.60
Little Flyer (Pittarelli) 6.90
Time 1.57. One Dollar, Topless Tower, aSatin Nose, Lebga G, aExecutor, Saros, Zinovia, Roxspur, April Rose also ran.
a—Mrs. W. C. Byron and J. C. Forbes entry.

Daily double—Ebony Wave and Grey Squire paid $52.50.

THIRD RACE—(Off 2.15½)

Elkridge (Cruz) 6.60 3.80 3.20
Brother Jones (O'Neill) 3.60 3.20
Redlands (Leonard) 3.50
Time 3.52. Iron Shot, Uncle Seaweed, The Beak also ran.

FOURTH RACE—(Off 2.47½)

Plucky Raider (Eccard) 6.90 4.10 3.30
Westwood Belle (Mehrs) 6.00 4.30
Stymie (Brooks) 4.50
Time 1.12. Brave Marine, Michigan Smart, Scotch Mound, Brick Top, Offenbach, Danger Light.

FIFTH RACE

2	4	1
First.	Second.	Third.

1 The Thane
2 Scenic
3 Stitch Again
4 Dawn Attack
5 Jopier

Narragansett Results

FIRST RACE—(Off 2.26)

Airspring (Claggett) 17.20 6.00 4.60
Blensign (Stranger) 4.40 3.20
Weesgone (Trent) 2.80
Time 1.13 2-5. Gay Balko, Smart, Orcus, Humdrum, Liberty Cap, True Heart, Kurdistan also ran.

SECOND RACE—(Off 3.06½)

Frelan (Boyle) 44.00 22.80 11.70
Burnt Bridges (Pratt) 8.40 5.80
Paul A. (Balzaretti) 4.00
Time 1.13 3-5. Delight, Harvest Hand, Wise Fox, Liberty Sand, Snarleyow, Ruby Isles, Possibility, Certie, Credentials also ran.

Daily double—Airspring and Frelan paid $1,196.60.

THIRD RACE

First.	Second.	Third.

1 Door-York
2 Boston Victory
3 Rentaw
4 Onechill
5 Leo's Girl
6 China Lady
7 Mildred R.
8 Glorious Ser
9 Grenade Law
10 Pica
11 What a Year
12 Misrepresent

Saratoga Scratches

First race—Gabe Paul.
Second race—To Town, James, Surf Rider, Malokom, Mistrella, Hegemon.
Third race—Picture Prince, Ossabaw, Good Chance, Banknote.
Fifth race—Whimbrel, Stitch Again.
Seventh race—Hi Anne.
Eighth race—Curwen.
Track good.

Narragansett Scratches

First race—Valdina Vivid, Silt, Chance Run, Beauty Bien, Fast Tempo, Parfait Amour.
Second race—Propose, Travel Along, Fettacairn.
Third race—Hobbys First, Valdina Valona.
Fifth race—Boston Miss.
Eighth race—Zosters, Flight Over, Catomar.
Track fast.

Washington Scratches

First race—Old Kentuck, Twixt, Observer, Best Birthday, Loyal, Victory Feet.
Second race—Count Traumer, Brave Deed, Marcella K., Cincinnatus, Bar Willow, Ever Chin.
Third race—Talk Over.
Fourth race—Valdina Date.
Fifth race—Halcyon Girl.
Sixth race—Bean Ary.
Seventh race—Fair Haired Boy, Guaymas.
Eighth race—Fealberry, Hot Iron, Trim Stepper, Rose Red, Ras Taffari, Basileus.
Track fast.

Washington Entries

First race, $1,500, claiming, maidens, two-year-olds, six furlongs—
Reklaw ... 115 xQueen Kirtle ... 107
Ever Since ... 112 Vegas Lass ... 112
Ste. Francis ... 112 xInfinity Sheik ... 110
June T ... 112 xLayout ... 107
Oakmeade Queen ... 112 xEnd Man ... 110
xDoodle Bug ... 110 Rockwood Flash ... 112
Rose Time ... 112 Valiant Irish ... 115
Rexes ... 115 xGarden Pet ... 110
Royal Victory ... 115 Chief Adviser ... 115

Second race, $1,500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs—
Brilliant Jr. ... 108 Grey Ivoire ... 113
Two Ton Tony ... 113 Athens Maid ... 108
xDistant Isle ... 103 Miss Maria ... 105
xHarkim ... 118 xLiberator ... 101
Traumelus ... 117 Malhigh ... 120
Ovasse ... 113 Flying Doun's ... 111
xTopnote ... 108 Downy Pillow ... 115
Millpomp ... 120 Amazed ... 111
Miss Monarch ... 101 Grand News ... 113

Third race, $1,500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs—
Loretta Rice ... 108 Valdina Blue ... 113
Ariel Bird ... 108 Bar Willow ... 106
xDavid B Jr. ... 108 Liberty Lad ... 113
Doll Baby ... 108 Chilla ... 108
Gallant Play ... 113 Ever Chin ... 106
xPat Morsich ... 110 Impenetrable ... 113
xAlyhamslan ... 115 Liberty Hall ... 113
xFly Me ... 108 Tetra Gal ... 108
Just For Fun ... 108 Zaca Maria ... 101

Fourth race, $1,500, claiming, three-year-olds and up, one mile and an eighth—
Hot Spark ... 108 xStarweista ... 107
Hazel Lee ... 107 Albino ... 111
Masculine ... 116 Anthology ... 112
Fisher's Pet ... 101 Swoosh ... 110
xGeneralis ... 115 Eva Webre ... 111
xEmzar ... 110 xSupreme Ideal ... 107
Tartarus ... 120 Royal View ... 112
Valner ... 101 Carmel Boy ... 113
Neddie's Hero ... 112 Jack Venme ... 116

Fifth race, $2,000, allowances, three-year-olds and up, one mile and an eighth—
Playground ... 102 aBlue Badge ... 116
Grasshopper II ... 113 Omazari ... 113
aWeigh Anchor ... 110 Enniscorthy ... 102
a—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenstein entry.

Sixth race, $5,000 added, handicap, three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs (chute)—
aWho Me ... 104 Mar Kell ... 123
Pad ... 108 Wise As You ... 100
[illegible]

Detroit Entries

FOR THURSDAY

[illegible]

Detroit Scratches

No scratches.
Track fast.

[illegible]

Dr. J. C. Bradley, Liberal candidate, and 2,508 for A. T. Sweezey, C.C.F. candidate.

Mr. Gallagher said one small outlying poll has still to report. Only 44 soldiers' proxy votes were presented in the entire riding, and of these Hunt obtained 21, Bradley 14 and Sweezey six. In the soldiers vote in Ontario military establishments Bradley polled 75, Sweezey 62 and Hunt 55.

Gunthers Mills, the poll which has not yet reported, is not considered likely to produce more than 50 votes at the most.

Liberal Has 695 Lead In S. Renfrew Vote

Arnprior, Ont., Aug. 11—Returning Officer Milton Stewart announced last night that T. P. Murray, successful Liberal candidate in Renfrew South in last Wednesday's Ontario general election, polled 4,921 votes, as against 4,226 polled by J. J. Foran, Progressive Conservative candidate. Mr. Murray obtained a majority of 695 votes over Mr. Foran.

The Renfrew South soldier vote in the several military camps was 58 for Murray and 35 for Foran, while the total proxy vote in the riding was 47.

Plurality Of 3,505 For Nixon In Brant

Brantford, Aug. 11—Official returns for Brant riding in the Aug. 4 Ontario election show Premier Nixon's re-election with a plurality of 3,505 over his nearest rival, Maj. Sydney Rogers, Progressive Conservative, it was announced to-day by James L. McCormack, returning officer.

Final official figures were: William Cuthbert, (C.C.F.) 2,131; Nixon (L.) 5,745; Rogers (P.C.) 2,240.

New Baby Home; House Burns

Galt, Aug. 11—The five-roomed cottage of Mr. and Mrs. A. Vezeau on the Galt-Hamilton Highway burned to the ground early to-day. Mrs. Vezeau had returned home from hospital Monday with a new-born baby.

WERE YOU ROBBED OF YOUR VOTE?

Prior to the elections there were numerous complaints of the faulty way in which the voters' lists had been compiled. Many people found that their names had been omitted from the lists. Many more may have made the discovery only when they presented themselves to vote. By now, everybody who has any interest in the subject knows whether or not the enumeration was accurate so far as they themselves are concerned, or whether faulty enumeration robbed them of their vote.

An accurate voters' list is an essential requisite for an accurate expression of the will of the electors. Careless or dishonest enumeration can switch the representation in any riding where the majority is small.

It is therefore important in the public interest, regardless of party, to know how far the method of enumeration which has been employed presents an accurate roll of those who are qualified to vote. Anyone whose name has been improperly omitted from the voters' lists is therefore invited to assist in checking the extent of error in these lists by filling out the accompanying form and forwarding it to the Record Room, The Evening Telegram, 233 Bay Street, Toronto.

RIDING ....

Name ....

Address ....

Since when resident there? ....

...ernment Officials Fail to Bring Solution

Montreal, Aug. 11—The aircraft strike here—one of the largest in the history of Canada—now entering its second week, showed no signs of a break to-day.

Twenty thousand aircraft workers, engaged in making planes vital to Canada's war effort, walked out Tuesday, Aug. 3, when their request for back-payment of a cost of living bonus from July 1, 1942 to March 23 of this year was refused.

(In a joint statement from Ottawa shortly after the start of the strike, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell and Munitions Minister C. D. Howe stated the three plants affected, Fairchilds, Moorduyn, and the aircraft division of Canadian Vickers, would remain closed until the workers signified their intention of going back to work on the understanding they would not get the back-bonus.)

Yesterday a series of conferences attended by labor representatives and Government officials both in Ottawa and Quebec City, failed to bring a solution to the stalemate any nearer.

The strike was called by members of Aircraft Lodge, 712, affiliated with the International Association of machinists.

It has been claimed that a large number of the strikers are not unionized, but there has been no break in the strikers' ranks.

Silence About Kiska Renews Invasion Talk

Washington, Aug. 11—Prolonged silence on American military activity in the North Pacific raised new speculation to-day over the imminence of an invasion of Japanese-held Kiska Island.

The last reported action at Kiska was 12 days ago, on July 30, when a naval force shelled defense positions for the eighth time of the month.

Usually well informed quarters here profess to be without information on the fighting in the Aleutians since then.

Reconquest of the island has been a subject of speculation ever since the Japanese occupied it early in June, 1942.

Fair And Warm

Probabilities for Toronto and vicinity are: Moderate winds; fair and warm to-day and Thursday.



Georgian Bay region—Moderate winds, fair and warm.

Estimated low to-night—64.

Estimated high to-morrow—84.

Highest yesterday—80.
Lowest yesterday—65.
Lowest to-day to 8 a.m.—64.
Mean temperature yesterday was 70 or 2 above the average.
Highest temperature this date since 1841 was 95, in 1900; the lowest 46, in 1841.
Highest temperature this day a year ago was 76; the low 61.
Trace of rain in past 24 hours.
Sun sets to-night at 8.29 p.m.
Sun rises to-morrow at 6.18 a.m.
Temperature to-day at 8 a.m.—72.
Temperature at noon to-day—83.
Highest temperatures for the past 24 hours up to 8 a.m. for Ontario points outside Toronto were: Port Arthur 83, London 77, Kingston 77, Ottawa 76. In Montreal the high was 75, the low 62.

Allied War Chiefs Mold New World History At Ol

War Cabinet Meets Again With British, U.S. Staffs Study Plans For Victory

Quebec Talks Precede Conference Between Roosevelt and Churchill —Canadians Praised

By ROBERT W. KEYSERLINGK
B.U.P. Staff Correspondent

Quebec City, Aug. 11 — Winston Churchill, praising the Canadian participation in Sicily, expressed his happiness at being "back in Canada." He was officially greeted on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River not only by the Canadian Prime Minister, but also by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, Sir Eugene Fiset, and Mayor Lucien Born, of Quebec City.

It was disclosed that the Canadian War Cabinet meeting at the Chateau Frontenac on Tuesday was not attended by Prime Minister Churchill, as his arrival took place after the meeting.

STAFF CHIEFS PRESENT

It was made known also that the chiefs of the British general staff accompanied the British Prime Minister and that they were accompanied by the chief of combined operations, the father of the Commandos and in charge of the Dieppe Raid, Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. The chiefs of the general staff, Gen. Sir Allan Brooke, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, as well as the chief of staff to the Minister of Defense, will have an opportunity while here to confer with the other high military leaders of both Canada and the United States and members of the Canadian War Cabinet to study the questions of general war strategy.

The Canadian war cabinet was again in session at the Chateau Frontenac to-day. No statement was as yet made of the personnel of the United States military mission except the official statement that the "Canadian war cabinet met with the general staffs of Great Britain and the United States." Before this conference is terminated a meeting between President Roosevelt and Churchill will be held somewhere while the general staffs will continue their consultations.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS

But speculation is centering also around other problems. Since it is assumed that an early knockout of the Axis is imminent, more than purely military considerations enter the picture. Political problems of a weighty character are also being discussed and have been discussed for some time in the press of the world.

It is pointed out that a knockout of the Axis might come as much due to activities on the eastern front as due to pressure from the air or the Mediterranean. It is also pointed out that the Axis includes Japan and hence China and Japan are deeply

Winner Of V.C. Dam Raid Hero With Churchill

Quebec City, Aug. 11—Wing Commander G. P. Gibson, holder of the Victoria Cross at the age of 24, is with Prime Minister Churchill's party.

Gibson led the squadron which burst the Moehne dams in the Ruhr Valley and at least temporarily paralyzed Germany's industrial heart.

He has a pleasant and easy manner and his round, boyish face breaks easily into a smile unless he is asked to talk about himself. When the war was still a couple of years away, he joined the RAF. Three days after the war began, in September, 1939, he was over the Kiel Canal on a bombing raid. To-day he has 174 operational flights to his credit. His last raid was over the Moehne dam on May 17, 1943, and within a week on May 24, he was decorated with the most coveted distinction any British fighter can hope for—the Victoria Cross.

Premier Vyacheslaff Moltov in Washington and the Soviet implication that the Sicilian campaign is not quite the answer is being noted. The Russians are pushing the Germans back and Russia has not consulted with either London or Washington on the setting up of the German freedom committee, the Polish committee in Moscow nor the Jugoslav body there.

An imminent knock-out of the Axis therefore raises these events to historical importance. It is not doubted by observers that these problems and the urgency of finding a common solution and a full understanding of the political plans for a liberated Europe between the western and eastern forces now liberating Europe, form a subject that the authors of the Atlantic charter, namely Churchill and Roosevelt, will be urgently examining.

FORECASTS EARLY ACTION

The result of their conference was expected to be demonstrated by action on one or more war fronts soon. It was recalled that the invasion of French North Africa followed one of their talks; that the invasion of Sicily was planned at their conference at Casablanca.

Meanwhile, correspondents here and in the United States were warned against violating security regulations regarding the movements of those connected with the current conferences.

Names of High United States officers who are here were not revealed, although an official statement said the "general staffs of Great Britain and the United States" met with the Canadian war cabinet yesterday.

Chiefs of staff of the three Cana-





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In sharp contrast with the old-world-like Lower Town street scene is this view showing a corner of the main lounge in the ultra-modern Chateau Frontenac, which has been taken over by the Canadian Government and where the conferences will be held.

Allied War Going So Well New Military Command Seen Task For 2 Leaders

Believe More Comprehensive Set-up Needed as Present Plans May Be Outdated

Ancient Citadel Champlain Fort Houses Premiers

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

cation has as yet been apparent that either Soviet Russia or China are officially represented except perhaps through observers.

The tone of the Soviet press recently in pointing out that according to their interpretation, a second front in 1942 had been promised

Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Lt. Gen. Kenneth Stuart, and Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, as were most members of the Canadian War Cabinet Committee. Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, Navy Minister Angus MacDonald and Air Minister C. G. Power.

This picture might easily have been taken somewhere in the old world, but instead it is a street scene in lower Quebec City. The Citadel, high up on the historic palisades of the city, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill took up residence yesterday as the honored guest of the Canadian Government, looks down on such scenes as this in Quebec's Lower town.

Heard Chateau Made Ready For The Pope Or Mussolini

Rumor Busy in Quebec During Days of Suspense Before Churchill Arrival

Quebec City, Aug. 11—No rumor factory ever worked more busily or achieved more wonderful products of the imagination than did this old French Canadian bastion of the St. Lawrence while it waited in a ferment of seething suspense this past week-end for history to visit it again.

From the fact that motor lorries were everywhere disgorging American army troops, that hotel guests were being unceremoniously if not impolitely turned into the streets, and that Canadian naval craft were plying about the harbor, the population of this historic French Canadin stronghold could tell that something of major importance was about to break in their midst. And being used to having history spill itself hereabouts in fairly liberal doses, they emphatically didn't sell the coming event short in the forecasts that they spread of it in hotel lobbies and around the cigar counters.

VISITORS TURNED AWAY

Visitors who had long planned vacations in the city or the nearby Laurentian mountains lined up at the desks of suddenly pre-empted hotels only to be told, one by one, that no accommodations were available. For divertissement they gathered in small knots looking at the barred entrances of the Chateau Frontenac, where military cars and trucks unloaded vast quantities of baggage and crowds of nattily uniformed Waves and Wacs arrived to work for American military experts.

They counted the few lights showing in the windows of the upper stories and speculated on whom might be within.

The local habitants, aware of a strange stirring in the narrow streets for many days past, guessed that recently deposed Fascist chieftain Benito Mussolini, was in captivity, and being held.

Others guessed that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were here; others argued as vehemently that it was King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Royal family.

REFUGE FOR POPE

Even more imaginative minds argued that they had direct information that his holiness Pope Pius had suddenly removed to one of the great Catholic strongholds of the western hemisphere; his presence would not impede the bombing of Rome.

Only after the newspapers—in English and French—had announced clearly that Churchill was the distinguished visitor did speculation quiet. But the public interest was increased rather than diminished.

Shop-keepers suddenly found small busts of the British leader and found a ready sale for them.

For the newspaper contingent—who had been "in the know" in the matter of the conference for the past week and who had been helped to keep confidence in respect to it by the vigilance of an army of government censors—what for days had been an assignment of tedious, uncomfortable, nervous waiting for news and working hard on transmission suddenly became for a few brief moments an affair of wild physical melee such as would make the more strenuous periods of a typical Donnybrook Fair seem orderly in comparison.

Defer Quebec Meeting Of University Women

London, Ont., Aug. 11—Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Quebec City has made necessary postponement of the triennial meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women from August 24-26 until the following week, August 31 to September 2, it was anounced here to-day by the president, Dr. Dorothy Turville.

Sessions are to be held in the Chateau Frontenac from which guests have been removed during the Premier's visit.

Mary Churchill Aide To Father

Prime Minister's Daughter With Quebec Party

Quebec City, Aug. 11—Mary Churchill to-day is acting as an aide de camp for her father.

And anybody who thinks that being an A.D.C. to a man like Britain's war leader is easy, does not realize the pace Prime Minister Churchill maintains when travelling on important war business.

Blonde, with the fresh pink complexion familiar in English girls, Mary Churchill is known to many Londoners as a frequent companion of her father when "Winnie" walks through London streets and receives ovations.

Only recently a picture was published of her father raising his hat to greet a cheering crowd when he delivered one of his historic addresses, this time at Guildhall. He was accompanied by a smiling A.T.A. subaltern, daughter Mary. She is the youngest of a family of four children, but already has seen active fighting and now beholds a new world for the first time.

History Seen In The Making As Allied War Chiefs Confer At Storied Canadian Citadel

By MARGARET AITKEN
Telegram Staff Reporter

Quebec, Aug. 11—The lid is off. The tense, taut air of suppression burst wide open at four minutes to four o'clock yesterday afternoon when official word was released that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and party had arrived in Canada.

For days there has been restrained speculation on this sixth wartime conference of Allied leaders which "might conceivably be the first conference held in Canada."

It has happened. In this historical city of Canada, at the beautiful Chateau Frontenac Hotel, history is in the making. Prime Ministers Winston Churchill and Mackenzie King are staying at the Citadel, Canada's official summer residence of the Governor-General, and all other confreres, excluding Mrs. Churchill and Subaltern Mary Churchill, A.T.S., are at the Chateau Frontenac. Prime Minister Churchill's wife and daughter are with him at the Citadel.

Last night Mr. King and Mr. Churchill dined together and conferred throughout the evening. Before Mr. Churchill's arrival Canada's war committee cabinet met with Mr King at the Chateau and this was the first such meeting ever held outside Ottawa.

For two days Canadian government officials have been waiting in the city of Quebec for this gathering of distinguished visitors. At a later unspecified place and time the leaders will confer with President Roosevelt.

Reporters have been gathering from all parts of the world although the most stringent censorship held sway until actual arrival of the Prime Minister.

The means by which Prime Minister Winston Churchill crossed 3,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean have not been disclosed to the public, but it is known that Mr. Churchill and his party travelled by train to the little French-Canadian town of Charny, near Levis.

There they were welcomed by three province of Quebec officials and thence motored across the Quebec Bridge to the Citadel, where Mr. Churchill, Mrs. Churchill, Subaltern Mary Churchill and Prime Minister Mackenzie King are staying.

Those on hand to welcome the British Prime Minister were Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Adelard Godbout, Premier of Quebec; Lucien Borne, mayor of Quebec, and the Prime Minister of Canada.

Details of the discussions now taking place at the Citadel are as meagre as hair on a bald man's head.

We are told that "Mr. King escorted Mr. Churchill and his party to the Citadel and had tea with them."

We are told that "during the evening the two Prime Ministers discussed the international situation."

We are told that "Mr. Churchill expressed his delight at being back in Canada and spoke particularly of the Canadian participation in the Sicilian campaign."

Actual arrangements for these meagre details are capably managed by the Wartime Information Board. Hand-outs, so far, have been the order of the day and proceedings go like this:

For some strange and unexplainable reason rumors suddenly begin to circulate among the raft of reporters dispersed around the hotel. And then invariably it happens. A uniformed WIB official rings his come-and-get-it gong. The gong is weak in tone, but powerful in results. Members of the Fourth Estate come running from all sides. They gather expectantly in the press room. With bated breath and eager outstretched hands the news hawks grab up their releases.

Immediately the excitement evaporates like a burst soap bubble. "Mr King dined privately with Mr. and Mrs. Churchill."

But there's always to-morrow. While the news front is quiet, the behind-the-sceens potentialities are awesome.

While waiting for these potentialities to become realities, meetings of momentous importance are taking place at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, which has been commandeered by the government. The Clarendon Hotel, in the lower part of Quebec City, has been likewise commandeered, but for the recorders of these events, not the participants. There are 150 reporters from Canada, Britain, the United States and Russia gathered here and every modern invention for transmitting news has been set up in the hotel for our convenience. There are also censors close at hand.

CHURCHILLS ASKED TO VISIT TORONTO

Wife and Daughter Invited to Make Trip If Prime Minister Too Busy

An invitation to visit Toronto has been extended by His Worship Mayor Dr. Fred Conboy to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Mrs. Churchill and their daughter who are now in Quebec. The telegram sent to Mr. Churchill reads:

"In the name of citizens of Toronto I extend greetings and a most cordial invitation to you, Mrs. Churchill and your daughter, Subaltern Mary Churchill, to visit this city during your stay in Canada. We realize now busy you are likely to be and that any trip may not be possible. However, if you are able to come, we shall be happy and highly honored to receive you.

"If, unfortunately, you are unable to favor us with your presence, we should like to have Mrs. Churchill and your daughter visit us as our guests."

Ruling Conquered Lands Feeding Starving People Problems Before Leaders

Churchill and Roosevelt Preparing for Quick Changes on European Scene, is View

By CHESTER BLOOM
Telegram Washington Correspondent

Washington, D.C., Aug. 11—President Roosevelt's statement at his press conference Tuesday afternoon that he would be meeting Prime Minister Churchill, now in Canada, placed beside the conferences Mr. Roosevelt has been having with his post-war planning experts, undoubtedly gives a clue to the major topics to be discussed by the two leaders. What has happened is that the new war is moving so much faster than its 1914-18 first edition that management of enemy territories is leaps and bounds ahead of planning.

Thus, both Britain and the United States have had to rush in civil administrators to North Africa and Sicily, provide emergency rations for the starving populace, and set up temporary controls without any authorizations from parliament or congress.

For example, eight teams of congressmen, non-partisan supporters of U.S. participation in a post-war world organization to enforce peace, are now touring the Middle West United States. They are trying to educate their countrymen in the need of American sharing of responsibility for preserving peace in Europe. They are urging a senate resolution with very laudable objectives.

RECOGNIZE ACTUALITIES

Two of these objectives are set forth as:

That the United States take the initiative in forming a world organization with authority;

To establish temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces until such time as permanent governments can be established.

To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces.

The senate has not seen fit to even bring the topic up for discussion. Yet here are Britain and the United States, by force of circumstances, already in occupation of Axis territory in North Africa and Sicily, forced to give temporary relief, to set up temporary governments, to rehabilitate civil functions and put these countries on the way to helping themselves once more.

Obviously, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill cannot wait for local politicians to settle, for example, what they think ought to be done in occupying Italy, establishing temporary governments there to maintain order and feed the populace. It may have to be done next week or the week after. And who can guarantee (by some long chance) that the same thing might not happen in France, in Belgium, in Holland—even in Germany within the next few months.

TERMS FOR ITALY

They must discuss also the question of terms for the beaten Italian government—undoubtedly proposals have been made and rejected—exactly what terms come under the heading of "unconditional surrender," or rather, what terms will be imposed under that heading. All sides must be agreed. Undoubtedly that was in Mr. Roosevelt's mind when he told his press conference that while he did not think the Russians would be participating in the conference with himself and Mr. Churchill, that did not mean they both would not be awfully glad to have them. At least the British and Americans must be agreed right down to the tiniest detail.

On that framework, the conference in Canada will proceed. That is why Mr. Roosevelt consulted all afternoon not only with all his military, naval and air force generals and advisers but also with his post-war advisers, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Chairman Norman Davis of the Red Cross, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Chief American Territorial Specialist at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919, and Dr. Lee Pavolsky, special assistant secretary of state and specialist in post-war planning. Mr. Churchill and his staff unquestionably arrived in Canada with complete post-war plans of their own insofar as they apply to the governing of occupied territories. The Americans will present theirs, the plans will be threshed over, and unity arrived at for the final thrust home of the democratic daggers to the heart of the Axis.

Three Divisions

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

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- Cummings, Wiman
- Connors, Joseph
- Chapman, Ethel
- Capel, Florence
- Dewsbury, Rosanna
- Dewar, James
- Denham, John
- Davey, Jacquelin
- Day, Sgt. George
- Flack, George Sr.
- Graham, Jean
- Garratt, Ada
- Gartlan, Agnes
- Hodgson, Louisa
- Hardcastle, Elizabeth
- Hinton, Edwin
- Hartford, Edna
- Krony, Sarah
- Kennedy, David
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- Kettlewell, Herbert
- Marshall, Sarah
- McGinnis, Isabella
- McPhee, Ada
- McConkey, Sarah
- Peters, Alex.
- Richmond, Mabel
- Robinson, Mary
- Ramsey, Nellie
- Swain, Sgt. Observer Anne
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(See Also Page 26)

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Barrow-In-Furness, Eng[...] 11—Home Secretary Her[...] rison to-day told worke[...] Vickers-Armstrong Com[...] can be sure that good wil[...] of the visit to Canada [...] Minister Churchill.

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The German Army is s[...] ful, he said, and it is ne[...] maintain production at a [...] to achieve victory.

The minister assured h[...] that "we will settle with [...] right," even though tha[...] has not yet felt the full [...] the Allied might.

Bishop Uses Airpl[...]

Dr. L. H. Gwynne, 80, [...] Bishop of Egypt and th[...] visits his diocese by pla[...] of the steamer and cam[...] early days. Thousands [...] have met "the flying bish[...] cently the armed services [...] gave him $4,000 on his bi[...]

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

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This picture might easily have been taken somewhere in the old world, but instead it is a street scene in lower Quebec City. The Citadel, high up on the historic palisades of the city, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill took up residence yesterday as the honored guest of the Canadian Government, looks down on such scenes as this in Quebec's Lower town.

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- Peters, Alex
- Richmond, Mabel
- Robinson, Mary
- Ramsey, Nellie
- Swain, Sgt. Observer Aubrey
- Seagram, Harry
- Telles, Ernestine
- White, Eliza

(See Also Page 26)

Quebec, Aug. 11—The grim stone residence on Citadel Hill, summer home of Canada's Governors-General, to-day housed the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King went directly to Citadel Hill overlooking the St. Lawrence shortly after Mr. Churchill's arrival here yesterday.

One of the most storied spots in Canada, Citadel Hill was first fortified by Samuel de Champlain in 1608 as a place where settlers of the young colony could rush to safety from Indian raids. It is the highest hill in Quebec City and overlooks Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac.

Around 1928 the Citadel residence was rebuilt and thoroughly modernized and became the summer residence of Lord Willingdon, then Governor-General.

Since the Citadel was rebuilt it has been occupied each summer by the Governor-General. During the royal tour King George and Queen Elizabeth stayed there.

It is a commodious residence of more than 30 rooms and thoroughly modern.

GOOD TO COME OF BIG MEETING SAYS MORRISON

Conferences in Canada Will Also Mean New Trouble For Hitler, Cheering Workers Told

Barrow-In-Furness, England, Aug. 11—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison to-day told workers of the Vickers-Armstrong Company they can be sure that good will come out of the visit to Canada of Prime Minister Churchill.

"It is necessary that a conference should be held between us who are so closely engaged in the military operations now taking place," he said. "It is no less vital that closest consultation should take place between us and the Soviet Government.

"I am sure Hitler at this moment is saying, 'I wonder what those rascals are up to now? What new trouble is to rend?'"

He added, amid cheers, "There will be new trouble for him all right."

Mr. Morrison said that the German Air Force may still make a substantial attack on Britain "some night, somewhere, if it takes the risk and has not been defeated."

The German Army is still powerful, he said, and it is necessary to maintain production at a high level to achieve victory.

The minister assured his listeners that "we will settle with Japan all right," even though that country has not yet felt the full power of the Allied might.

Bishop Uses Airplane

Dr. L. H. Gwynne, 80, of Cairo, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, visits his diocese by plane instead of the steamer and camel of his early days. Thousands of troops have met "the flying bishop." Recently the armed services and laity gave him $4,000 on his birthday.

London, Aug. 11—Creation of a new military command "even more comprehensive than the combined command in the Mediterranean" for the military tasks on the European mainland may be one of the tasks before Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, the Times suggested to-day.

The reasons for Mr. Churchill's crossing the Atlantic "are written large and clear across the war fronts of the world," the Times said. "The Allies have gained so much during the summer that even the widest and most far-sighted plans are in danger of being outdated by events."

It remains to be seen whether the "faster pace and military tasks which await the western Allies on the European mainland will lead to establishment of a united active command even more comprehensive than the combined command in the Mediterranean," the Times' diplomatic correspondent wrote.

WANT RUSSIA THERE

Other press comment was:

Daily Herald—It hoped the conference would bring the Allies' political strategy "up to date" and added "the time has come when Britain, America and Russia should be announcing with a single voice their program for restoration of political liberty to Europe."

Daily Telegraph—The chief object of the talks would be to "review Anglo-American war strategy in the light of the breakdown of the Fascist regime in Italy and in view of the probability of the early collapse of Italian resistance."

News Chronicle—The conference was the "direct outcome" of the sudden downfall of Mussolini and the collapse of Fascism. It quoted authoritative quarters as suggesting that invasion forces were already two to three months ahead of schedule.

Daily Sketch—"This time it is a fair and easy guess that the principal item on the agenda will be the question of Italy."

SHIPPING BIG PROBLEM

Those who anticipate an attack against the European mainland from Great Britain pointed to increased sabotage reported by Belgian guerillas and the fact that Lord Leathers, Minister of Transport, was a member of Mr. Churchill's party. The presence of Lord Leathers in any parleys on war strategy, they said, emphasized the importance of the shipping question, which is vital in any offensive operations against Europe.

Their forthcoming conference was first discussed between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in a trans-Atlantic telephone conversation 10 days ago, the Telegraph said.

The paper said Mr. Churchill hurriedly summoned his war cabinet in the early morning hours. At the time this raised speculation as to whether Italy's Marshal Badoglio had sent a peace offer.

Churchill, during a luncheon at Buckingham Palace Aug. 3, received the formal permission of the King to leave Britain.

20 TONGUES TOLD NEWS

The Prime Minister's last public appearance before his departure for Quebec was in the House of Commons Aug. 4.

The news of the Prime Minister's trip was broadcast by the BBC in 20 languages.

The Moscow radio broadcast early to-day a simple announcement of the Prime Minister's arrival in Canada, adding that he and President Roosevelt would meet "to discuss military questions."

COUNTY NEWS

Says 100 Bushels Potatoes Thrown On Oshawa Dump

Were Fit for Food, Alderman Declares — Bread and Meat Pies Also Said Discarded

Oshawa, Aug. 11 (Special)—Charges that 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes were thrown on the city dump were made by Ald. E. E. Bathe before the City Council at its meeting here last night.

He made his declaration in urging that the city dump be cleaned up. Ald. Bathe stated that three weeks prior to the appearance of the decaying potatoes on the dump, that they were perfectly sound and fit for food.

Ald. Clifford Harman gave evidence of other food waste and stated that on a recent visit to the city refuse dump he had seen "loaves of bread and meat pies thrown out in heaps."

The disclosures arose during discussion of an offer by a contracting firm now repairing city streets to completely cover the dump for $3,000, thus rendering it completely sanitary. No action was taken on the offer.

Pin ball machines were outlawed by council by the adoption of a by-law, similar to one recently enacted at Cornwall, which was upheld in the courts and found to be "air tight."

Opposition to the by-law came from Ald. Hayden Macdonald, wholesale tobacconist, who claimed that adoption of the by-law would work a hardship on many merchants in whose stores the games have been played "for amusement" and with no payoff in money.

His Worship pointed out that adoption of the new by-law would practically eliminate the pinball machine from the city. This despite the fact that at one time more than $2,500 was collected annually by the city through a licensing by-law.

RETAINED GOODS GIVEN REMAND FOR ONE WEEK

Dunbarton Man Claims D.I.L. Goods in Cottage When He Moved in Last April—Had Matches, Fined $67

Whitby, Aug. 11 (Special)—Pleading guilty to retaining goods in his possession knowing them to be stolen, J. F. Reid, of Dunbarton, was remanded one week for sentence in Whitby police court yesterday by Magistrate William Keith of Toronto.

The remand was ordered when Lieut. K. E. B. Jones, officer of the Canadian Corps of Commissioners



J. R. G. SUTHERLAND

REPORT HERO OF LEONFORTE IS WOUNDED

Major J. R. Gordon Sutherland, Limehouse, Took Part in Grimmest of Sicilian Battles—Aged 32

Georgetown, Aug. 11 (Special)—Major J. R. Gordon Sutherland who recently took part in one of Sicily's grimmest battles during the fall of Leonforte to the British, leading his men into battle to assist Captain Rowan Coleman's company to fight their way into the ridge overlooking the town, has been reported as wounded in Sicily.

Word came to his wife, who lives at their farm near Limehouse just a few miles from Georgetown. Major Sutherland is with the Princess Pats and was commended for his bravery through the Canadian Press war correspondent, Ross Munro, on July 30.

Major Sutherland, 32-year-old son of Dr. J. G. Sutherland and the late Mrs. Sutherland, was born in St. Catharines but moved to Limehouse about twenty years ago, and began his military career at Georgetown High School, where he was interested in the cadets, and upon graduation from Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and McGill University a year later, entered his military career in earnest. He was stationed on the west coast with the Canadian Army for about five years, returning to his home at Limehouse, where he

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Sgt. Cecil Sinclair, Thornhill, Is Casualty, Parents Informed — Was at Uplands and Big Cedar Golf Clubs

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Enlisting in the RCAF in January, 1942, the young airman received his initial training at Swift Current and graduated as a wireless-air-gunner at Mossbank, Sask. In October of the same year he went overseas and was assigned to a bomber squadron. He had taken part in bombing raids on main German targets since that time.



Sgt. C. Sinclair

Widely known in golfing circles, Sergeant Sinclair was formerly an assistant professional at Uplands Golf Club and was professional at Big Cedar Point, Lake Simcoe. Prior to his enlistment, he was an employe of Burt Business Forms, Limited, Toronto.

Born at Stayner, Ont., he came to Thornhill as a small boy with his parents. He received his education at Langstaff Public School and Richmond Hill High School.

According to a letter received this week by Mrs. Sinclair, the pilot in Sergeant Sinclair's plane had been taken prisoner in Germany. Word reaching the pilot's mother through the medium of the International Red Cross told of how the pilot had suffered a broken leg and later taken prisoner.

Besides his parents, Sergeant Sinclair has a brother, Pte. Donald Sinclair, of the RCE, stationed at Nanaimo, B.C., and two sisters, Helen and Lorraine.

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Games and Street Dancing Are Feature of Event Held Last Night

Agincourt, Aug. 11 (Special)—With net proceeds amounting to $700 in aid of the Red Cross, a street dance

Father "Wings" His Son



A real father and son act, as pictured above, proved the highlight of a recent wings parade at No. 13 Service Flying Training School, RCAF, St. Hubert, Quebec, when L.A.C. J. S. McConnell received his wings from his father, Capt. James McConnell, of the Canadian Army. The McConnell's home address is Centre Road, Port Credit.

Milk And Broth Disappear As Bomb Blast Hits House

Orangeville, Aug. 11 (Special)—Mrs. George Large, of Orangeville, has received a letter from her brother, Mr. Ernest Harding, of Clapton, London, England, in which he gives a vivid description of an air raid he and his family went through.

A passage of the letter reads as follows: "I must tell you that we had a few air raids. We had two warnings on the 19th of May and then we had another one, so we came downstairs to the kitchen. It was about 3 a.m. My wife said: 'Shall we have something to drink?' So she made me a cup of oxo and I was sitting in my armchair sipping away while she was in the scullery getting two glasses of milk, when all of a sudden a plane dived and dropped a bomb about 30 yards away.

"We received the force of the blast. I was knocked out of my chair across the kitchen and my wife, who had covered the baby with her body, was shot up the passageway, milk and all. We don't know where the milk and oxo went. The ceiling came down, the doors were blown in and windows all blown out, but, thank goodness, none of us was hurt.

"The bombing killed one person, injured about 40 and damaged over 400 houses. We spent two days cleaning up the mess, and are now waiting for the builder to come and repair the damage, which amounts to £139. We now have two tarpaulins for a roof, so you can guess what it looks like around here with no windows and the openings blocked up with different patterns of lino."

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KING, ONT., COW MAKES RECORD IN MILK YIELD

Susie Korndyke Fayne Lass Has Given 208,744 Pounds in Lifetime — Is Owned by Eaton Hall Farm

Brantford, Aug. 11 (Special)—A new Canadian record for life-time production of milk, over all breeds, has been set by Susie Korndyke Fayne Lass, purebred Holstein owned by Eaton Hall Farm, King, Ont., the head office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada announced here. The previous Canadian champion, and still world champion for butterfat, is Springbank Snow Countess, owned by T. R. Dent, Woodstock, with 9,062 pounds of butterfat from 207,050 pounds of milk in ten lactations. The Countess' image, in bronze, stands alongside No. 2 Highway, near Woodstock.

Susie Korndyke Fayne Lass has deposed the Countess as milk queen. Susie has given enough milk to supply any Canadian family with two quarts of milk daily for 114 years or two pounds of butter weekly for 82 years.

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Susie Korndyke Fayne Lass has been milked three times daily during all but her first yearly test period, when she was milked twice daily. For seven consecutive years "this grand old cow has had an average yearly production of 915 pounds of butterfat and 27,875 pounds of milk," the head office here reported. In addition to her life-time championship, Susie holds numerous other Canadian production records. She is the champion for both milk and butterfat for five, six, seven and eight lactations on three times a day milking.

Her latest yearly record of 924 pounds of butterfat from 28,227 pounds of milk, made as a 12-year-old, has been beaten only once in Canada by a cow of that age or older.

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She was born on the farm of Christopher Cox, Bowmanville. Cox sold her to Eaton Hall Farm when she was four years old and she has made all but one of her yearly tests there. She is due to calve again shortly and, as she is in excellent health, should be good for another record, cattle experts state. She is the dam of Eaton Hall Fayne Chieftain, All-Canadian and reserve All-American 3-year-old bull for 1942, and Archie Muir, Courtivem, Ont., and

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Claim Georgetown Dump Breeds Hundreds Of Rats

Flyer In Africa



HAROLD TUGWELL, of the RCAF, former resident of the Fairbank and Mt. Dennis areas of York Township, has been serving in Africa since May. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Tugwell, he was educated at Duncan B. Hood and Vaughan Road Collegiate. He enlisted in Toronto.

Suggest Bounty on Dead Rodents — Committee to Investigate Drains After Complaints

Georgetown, Aug 11 (Special) — The Pied Piper would be a welcome visitor in Georgetown at the present time.

That is the opinion of councillors who sat at the monthly meeting of town council last night, discussing the problem of destroying the hundreds of rats that cover the garbage disposal dump and pester the surrounding homes, as well as the merchants down town.

It was decided to impress the garbage collector once again of his responsibility of keeping the dump tidy, following complaints of the untidy way of throwing in the garbage. It was stated that the new fence built around the lot had improved the appearance considerably, but the method for destroying rats was quite a problem, and had been for many years. A bounty for dead rats was suggested, but the possibility of spreading disease through this system was also discussed. Chloride of lime, recently used on the dump, has had the tendency to chase the rats indoors.

PROBE DRAINS

Permission was given the roads committee to commence work on the main roads to investigate the condition of the drainage system. It was stated that there seemed to be an overflow at the north part of the main business section and a plugged drain further down causing small floods in the store cellars after every rainfall, as well as an unpleasant odor in the district. Mayor Joseph Gibbons expressed regret at the necessity of breaking up the good cement on the main street roads, but councillors found no other solution.

The newly appointed night constable, C. J. Fordyce, was granted an increase in salary from $25 weekly to $30, with eight hours nightly to be worked, and one night off each week. Councillors expressed their views that police protection should be given earlier in the evening.

S. P. Chapman, local druggist, presented a petition from a good percentage of local merchants, to change the half-holiday from Thursday, which has been observed for well over 20 years, to Wednesday, as is observed in all nearby towns. This was held over for further consideration until the September meeting.

INSPECTS STREETS

Councillor Kenneth McDonald will head the committee for another inspection of town streets next week with the purpose of clearing up all necessary repairs and additions to streets and properties before the fall frost sets in.

Councillors will extend their cordial invitation and welcome to the 88th Co. Veteran Guards of Toronto to spend Labor Day week-end in Georgetown and will put the local park at their disposal. Canadian National Institute for the Blind was granted permission to hold a tag day in town on September 25.

ROAD REPAIRS INCREASE TAX IN ESQUESING

Township Council Strikes Rate at 26.1, Up 1.3 Mills Over Last Year's Levy — Floods Caused Damage

Stewarttown, Aug. 11 (Special)—Esquesing Township Council struck the tax rate for 1943 at 26.1, an increase of 1.3 mills, at its regular monthly meeting.

This increase is necessary, councillors stated, on account of unforeseen expenditures on county roads of some $15,000 during the past year. The largest expenditure was on the ninth line, Glen Williams, where the road was completely washed out by the spring floods.

It is estimated that approximately $24,000 will be spent during the coming year on road repairs. The works program includes the changing of the course of the Credit River at Glen Williams village, to insure protection to the ninth line road, which has been rebuilt; also repairs on two bridges which were wrecked last spring, and other repairs throughout the county.

Grants to the agricultural societies of the township and county included: Acton, $75; Esquesing, $75, and Halton, $25.

Nursing Group Meets

Hespeler, Aug. 11 (Special)—The District Nursing Association met at the home of Mrs. J. R. Brethour. Miss Isobel Leeth, who has been serving as district nurse and who has resigned to take a course at the university, was guest of honor and was presented with a gift.

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at Ajax, was unable to give the court the exact value of the goods, which had been stolen from Defense Industries, Limited.

MARKED "D.I.L."

The goods, found in Reid's home when police raided the residence, included 60 pairs of canvas gloves, two pairs of rubber gloves, two pairs of special acid-resisting gloves, five pairs of steel scissors, two pairs of copper brillium scissors, eight locks, twine, a set of special measures and other articles. Most of these bore special D.I.L. identification marks or were special quality goods such as the copper brillium scissors made specially for use in the D.I.L. plant.

Reid claimed that the merchandise was in the cottage when he moved in in April and that he hadn't bothered to report his discovery to the police.

"You did the worst thing you could have done," Magistrate Keith admonished him. "You should have notified the police immediately and possibly they might have apprehended the thief. War industries are suffering a great deal from this sort of thing."

CARRIED MATCHES—FINED $67

Two D.I.L. employes, one at the plant for a week and the other for over two years, were each convicted of having matches in their possession on plant premises. They were Alan Tomlinson, of Claremont, and John A. Young, of R.R. 1, Locust Hill. Both were fined $50 and costs, a total of $67.

Tomlinson, with D.I.L. one week, stated that he had not previously worn the suit in which one match was found to work and did not know it was in his pocket. Young, with the company two years, stated that he searched himself on getting off the bus, before punching in but must have missed the six matches found on him. He claimed his record with the company was without a black mark.

months, being called back to the army eight months previous to the outbreak of war.

He was then stationed at Esquimalt, B.C., until going overseas at Christmas of 1939. He was attached to headquarters staff at London, England, for some time but joined his men in the field shortly before the invasion of Sicily.

Major Sutherland married the former Kathleen Yeates, of London, Ontario, about seven years ago. They have one son and one daughter, the latter the father has not seen yet, being born a few months after his arrival in England. An only brother, Col. J. L. Sutherland, who was overseas for some time, is now on active service out at the west Canadian coast.

Lockjaw Victim, 16, Buried At Weston

Orangeville, Aug. 11 (Special)—Orangeville relatives and friends attended the funeral yesterday afternoon of Lenora Roseen Sparrow, of Weston, who died on Sunday, August 8, from lockjaw. Deceased, who was 16 years old, had been employed at the C.C.M. plant in Weston.

Surviving are her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sparrow, of Weston; six sisters, Miss Kathleen Sparrow, Mrs. Isabel Saunsbury, Mrs Grace Ure, of Toronto; Miss Dorothy Sparrow, of Long Branch; Mrs Olive Bolton, of London, and Mrs Hazel Pierson, of Weston; and two brothers, Messrs. Thomas and Herbert Sparrow, of Weston.

Thomas S. Hewson, of Orangeville, is grandfather of the deceased, and Mrs. A. S. McGowan, Orangeville, an aunt.

The funeral was held from Ward's Funeral Home at 4 o'clock. Interment was made in Weston Cemetery.

sponsorship of Depot 1, Scarboro Red Cross Society. It was attended by over 1,000 persons.

Music was provided by Rus. Creighton's Orchestra, and games were played in nearby Heather Rink. The dance was opened by Deputy Reeve Alan P. Wheler, and Reid Hoover was convener of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Noreen Price, of Malvern, won a $50 war bond as first prize in a lucky draw. Other prize-winners were: Margaret Armstrong, Wexford; B. W. Hexham, Toronto; Clark Denby, Milliken; Robert Gray, Agincourt, and Mrs. Roy Ward, Agincourt. Waverly Wilson won first prize, and Edward Cosburn second prize for selling the most tickets.

The proceeds will be used to send Christmas boxes to the men and women on active service who lived in the area comprising Depot 1 before they enlisted.

Man From Tennessee At Dundalk Reunion

Dundalk, Aug. 11 (Special)—H. B. McInnis, Hanover, was elected president of the Robinson-McMillen clan in annual re-union at Community Memorial Park here and Mrs. Lily Perry, Bethel, secretary-treasurer.

Seventy members of the family connection attended from various parts of Ontario. Sports, supper and a program were enjoyed.

Prizes were awarded to the following: Oldest lady, Mrs. David McMillen, Proton, 85; oldest man, Thos. R. Bailie, Dundalk, 89; youngest infant, Sandra Tanner, Etobicoke; most recent bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Robinson, Toronto; lady coming greatest distance, Mrs. L. L. Leffler, State of Arkansas; man coming greatest distance, Mr. England, State of Tennessee.

It was decided that next year's re-union would be held at Dundalk.

agricultural circles, ... Wellington st., Aurora, died yesterday in York County Hospital, Newmarket. He was 97.

Born in King Township at Love's Corners, now known as Temperanceville, he was the son of early pioneer settlers in the district. He was educated in one of King Township's first schools and received secondary education at Newmarket High School.

For 12 years he taught school at Glenville and Snowball, later entering the employ of Fleury Implement Works, Aurora; the site of which is now occupied by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

In 1876 he married Mary Rank of King Township, who predeceased him several years ago. At the age of 49 he was appointed as magistrate of York County and nine years later, a notary public. Until 1905 he was secretary-treasurer of both high and public schools, also serving as secretary of Aurora Cemetery Company. He was a member of the United Church and of the Masonic Order.

Surviving are two daughters, Lois, at home; Mrs. F. D. Thornloe, Lansing, and a son, Frank, of Winnipeg.

£2 Site For School Bought 100 Years Ago

Elders' Mills, Aug. 11 (Staff Special)—One hundred years ago today Richard Jeffery sold to the trustees of S.S. No. 15, a parcel of land for two pounds, upon which the first school in this historic community was erected.

To mark the event, a formal celebration will be held on Sept. 4, at which time trustees, former pupils and teachers from many parts of the province are expected to be present.

The original school site is situated about 15 miles north of Toronto on Highway 27.

GEORGETOWN FLYER GETS COMMISSION

Parents Think Heroism in Air Battle Hastened Promotion

Georgetown, Aug. 11 (Special)—Sergeant Leslie M. Clark, RAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Clark, of Georgetown, who recently survived a fierce air battle against three enemy Junkers while en route to Africa with the Air Transport Command, has been commissioned as pilot officer.



L. M. Clark

Word was received by his parents recently and they are of the opinion that this triumphant battle hurried this promotion along. Clark's Beaufort plane was piloted by F. O. E. Hall, of St. James, Manitoba, and in spite of severe damages, including wrecked hydraulics, turret put out of action, gasoline tank and transmitter put out of action, and the explosion of a cannon shell in the machine, which just missed Clark's head, the boys managed to return to a British base.

Les enlisted in June of 1941 and trained at Manning Pool Depot, Toronto, and at Guelph, where he trained as a wireless gunner, then at Jarvis, where he graduated, standing fourth in his class in May of 1942; then to Dorval where he was posted to the Transport Command and went overseas shortly after this posting.

Leslie has served in England, Gibraltar, Cairo and the Belgian Congo.

Home Product

Zomba, Nyasaland — Spinning wheels are being encouraged in the schools of the protectorate for making thread which can be knitted into garments.

tain jointly.

Dorothea Marshall Wed To R. Horsely

Horning's Mills United Church Wedding Scene

Horning's Mills, Aug. 11 (Special)—Horning's Mills United Church was the scene of the wedding of Dorothea Winnifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Marshall, Horning's Mills, and Mr. William Richard Harold Horsley, of St. Catharines, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Horsley, Horning's Mills. Rev. Edward M. Burgess performed the ceremony.

Given away by her father, the bride wore a gown of white faille taffeta fashioned with softly gathered skirt and train, sweetheart neckline and trimmed with matching frilling. Her floor-length English net veil fell from a Queen Anne style headdress and she carried red roses and bouvardia.

Mrs. T. McEachern, of Collingwood, was her cousin's matron of honor; Miss Mary Belcher, of Toronto, another cousin, was bridesmaid, and Miss Beth Marshall was her sister's junior bridesmaid. Kenneth Horsley, the groom's brother, was best man, and ushers were Glenn Marshall and Harvey Ward, of St. Catharines.

At the reception held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Marshall received and the groom's mother assisted.

For the wedding trip through Muskoka the bride chose a pink silk jersey dress with black accessories. Mr. and Mrs. Horsley will live in St. Catharines.

Victory Garden Show To Be Held In Weston

Weston, Aug. 11 (Staff Special)—Victory gardeners in Weston are being given the opportunity of seeing their produce in competition, although Weston Horticultural Society has cancelled its regular fall show on account of "unsettled conditions."

Directors of the society, in cancelling the main competition, have made arrangements to carry on the children's section and to award victory garden prizes. The show will be held early next month, it was announced to-day.

Married In Oshawa



MR. and MRS. J. ROWLAND DOYLE, who were married in St. Andrew's United Church, Oshawa. Mrs. Doyle was formerly Edith Joyce McDiarmid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard McDiarmid, of Oshawa, formerly of Toronto, while Mr. Doyle is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Doyle, of Toronto.

—Photo by Hornsby Studio.

...ing called back to the ... months previous to the ... war.
...hen stationed at Esquimalt, ... going overseas at Christ- ...39. He was attached to ...rs staff at London, Eng- ...some time but joined his ...e field shortly before the ... Sicily.
...Sutherland married the ...athleen Yeates, of London, ...bout seven years ago. They ...son and one daughter, the ... father has not seen yet, ...n a few months after his ...England. An only brother, ...Sutherland, who was over- ...ome time, is now on active ...ut at the west Canadian

...w Victim, 16, ... Buried At Weston

...ville, Aug. 11 (Special)— ...lle relatives and friends at- ...he funeral yesterday after- ... Lenora Roseen Sparrow, ...on, who died on Sunday, ...8, from lockjaw. Deceased, ...s 16 years old, had been ...d at the C.C.M. plant in

...ving are her parents Mr. ...s. H. G. Sparrow, of Weston; ...ers, Miss Kathleen Sparrow, ...abel Saunsbury, Mrs Grace ... Toronto; Miss Dorothy Spar- ...f Long Branch; Mr Olive ... of London, and Mrs Hazel ..., of Weston; and two ...s, Messrs Thomas and Her- ...parrow, of Weston.
...mas S. Hewson, of Orange- ...s grandfather of the deceased, ...rs. A. S. McGowan, Orange- ...an aunt.
...funeral was held from Ward's ...l Home at 4 o'clock. Inter- ...was made in Weston Ceme-

...sponsorship of Depot 1, Scarboro Red Cross Society. It was attended by over 1,000 persons.

Music was provided by Rus. Creighton's Orchestra, and games were played in nearby Heather Rink. The dance was opened by Deputy Reeve Alan P. Wheler, and Reid Hoover was convener of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Noreen Price, of Malvern, won a $50 war bond as first prize in a lucky draw. Other prize-winners were: Margaret Armstrong, Wexford; B. W. Hexham, Toronto; Clark Denby, Milliken; Robert Gray, Agincourt, and Mrs. Roy Ward, Agincourt. Waverly Wilson won first prize, and Edward Cosburn second prize for selling the most tickets.

The proceeds will be used to send Christmas boxes to the men and women on active service who lived in the area comprising Depot 1 before they enlisted.

Man From Tennessee At Dundalk Reunion

Dundalk, Aug. 11 (Special)—H. B. McInnis, Hanover, was elected president of the Robinson-McMillen clan in annual re-union at Community Memorial Park here and Mrs. Lily Perry, Bethel, secretary-treasurer.

Seventy members of the family connection attended from various parts of Ontario. Sports, supper and a program were enjoyed.

Prizes were awarded to the following: Oldest lady, Mrs. David McMillen, Proton, 85; oldest man, Thos. R. Baillie, Dundalk, 89; youngest infant, Sandra Tanner, Etobicoke; most recent bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Robinson, Toronto; lady coming greatest distance, Mrs. L. L. Leffler, State of Arkansas; man coming greatest distance, Mr. England, State of Tennessee.

It was decided that next year's re-union would be held at Dundalk.

...agricultural circles, ... Wellington st., Aurora, died yesterday in York County Hospital, Newmarket. He was 97.

Born in King Township at Love's Corners, now known as Temperanceville, he was the son of early pioneer settlers in the district. He was educated in one of King Township's first schools and received secondary education at Newmarket High School.

For 12 years he taught school at Glenville and Snowball, later entering the employ of Fleury Implement Works, Aurora, the site of which is now occupied by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

In 1876 he married Mary Rank of King Township, who predeceased him several years ago. At the age of 49 he was appointed as magistrate of York County and nine years later, a notary public. Until 1905 he was secretary-treasurer of both high and public schools, also serving as secretary of Aurora Cemetery Company. He was a member of the United Church and of the Masonic Order.

Surviving are two daughters, Lois, at home; Mrs. F. D. Thornloe, Lansing, and a son, Frank, of Winnipeg.

£2 Site For School Bought 100 Years Ago

Elders' Mills, Aug. 11 (Staff Special)—One hundred years ago today Richard Jeffery sold to the trustees of S.S. No. 15, a parcel of land for two pounds, upon which the first school in this historic community was erected.

To mark the event, a formal celebration will be held on Sep. 4, at which time trustees, former pupils and teachers from many parts of the province are expected to be present.

The original school site is situated about 15 miles north of Toronto on Highway 27.

GEORGETOWN FLYER GETS COMMISSION

Parents Think Heroism in Air Battle Hastened Promotion

Georgetown, Aug. 11 (Special)—Sergeant Leslie M. Clark, RAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Clark, of Georgetown, who recently survived a fierce air battle against three enemy Junkers while en route to Africa with the Air Transport Command, has been commissioned as pilot officer.



L. M. Clark

Word was received by his parents recently and they are of the opinion that this triumphant battle hurried this promotion along. Clark's Beaufort plane was piloted by F. O. E. Hall, of St. James, Manitoba, and in spite of severe damages, including wrecked hydraulics turret put out of action, gasoline tank and transmitter put out of action, and the explosion of a cannon shell in the machine, which just missed Clark's head, the boys managed to return to a British base.

Les enlisted in June of 1941 and trained at Manning Pool Depot, Toronto, and at Guelph, where he trained as a wireless gunner, then at Jarvis, where he graduated, standing fourth in his class, in May of 1942; then to Dorval where he was posted to the Transport Command and went overseas shortly after this posting.

Leslie has served in England, Gibraltar, Cairo and the Belgian Congo.

Home Product

Zomba, Nyasaland — Spinning wheels are being encouraged in the schools of the protectorate for making thread which can be knitted into garments.

...tain jointly.

Dorothea Marshall Wed To R. Horsely

Horning's Mills United Church Wedding Scene

Horning's Mills, Aug. 11 (Special) —Horning's Mills United Church was the scene of the wedding of Dorothea Winnifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Marshall, Horning's Mills, and Mr. William Richard Harold Horsley, of St. Catharines, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Horsley, Horning's Mills. Rev. Edward M. Burgess performed the ceremony.

Given away by her father, the bride wore a gown of white faille taffeta fashioned with softly gathered skirt and train, sweetheart neckline and trimmed with matching frilling. Her floor-length English net veil fell from a Queen Anne style headdress and she carried red roses and bouvardia.

Mrs. T. McEachern, of Collingwood, was her cousin's matron of honor; Miss Mary Belcher, of Toronto, another cousin, was bridesmaid, and Miss Beth Marshall was her sister's junior bridesmaid. Kenneth Horsley, the groom's brother, was best man, and ushers were Glenn Marshall and Harvey Ward, of St. Catharines.

At the reception held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Marshall received and the groom's mother assisted.

For the wedding trip through Muskoka the bride chose a pink silk jersey dress with black accessories. Mr. and Mrs. Horsley will live in St. Catharines.

Victory Garden Show To Be Held In Weston

Weston, Aug. 11 (Staff Special)—Victory gardeners in Weston are being given the opportunity of seeing their produce in competition, although Weston Horticultural Society has cancelled its regular fall show on account of "unsettled conditions."

Directors of the society, in cancelling the main competition, have made arrangements to carry on the children's section and to award victory garden prizes. The show will be held early next month, it was announced to-day.

Married In Oshawa



MR. and MRS. J. ROWLAND DOYLE, who were married in St. Andrew's United Church, Oshawa. Mrs. Doyle was formerly Edith Joyce McDiarmid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard McDiarmid, of Oshawa, formerly of Toronto, while Mr. Doyle is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Doyle, of Toronto.

—Photo by Hornsby Studio.

August Bridals

Violet Judge Weds Airman

L.A.C. Harold Nelson Groom At Rhodes Ave. Church Ceremony

The marriage took place in Rhodes Ave. United Church, of Violet Janet youngest daughter of Mrs. Daniel Judge and the late Mr. Judge, to Leading Aircraftman Harold J. Nelson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson. Baskets of red and white gladioli and palms formed the setting for the ceremony and Rev. Morrison Sellers officiated. Miss Dorothy Allan, niece of the bride, sang "Because," during the signing of the register. The wedding music was played by Mr. F. H. Redwood.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Pte. Daniel Judge, RCOC, was lovely in a floor length gown of white silk Jersey on long torso lines with shirred trimming, full length veil of tulle illusion, caught to her head with a heart-shaped halo of shirred net and orange blossoms. She carried a cascade bouquet of white gladioli petals slightly shaded with coral gladioli and fern.

The bride's attendants, Mrs. G. Christensen, as matron of honor, wore a floor length dress of rose pink faconne over taffeta, blue taffeta hat with pink birdcage style veil and blue gloves, and carried a cascade bouquet of pink gladioli with touches of blue cornflowers. The two bridesmaids, sisters of the bride, Mrs. Robert Allan and Mrs. Andrew Sneddon, were dressed alike in floor-length gowns of queen's blue faconne sheer in leaf design over pink satin. Their hats were pink taffeta shirred double-brimmed design with soft blue veiling birdcage style, pink gloves and they carried cascade bouquets of pink gladioli. All three attendants wore strings of pearls, gifts of the bride.

Mr. Gordon Salter, brother-in-law of the groom, was best man and the ushers were Mr. Robert Judge, brother of the bride, and Mr. Charles Nelson Jr., brother of the groom.

The reception was held at the YWCA, 1150 Gerrard st. east, where the mother of the bride received the guests wearing a royal aster purple crepe dress with large matching hat and a corsage of pale yellow and white roses with bouvardia. She was assisted by the mother of the groom, wearing a flamingo blue crepe dress, bead trimmed and matching hat and wearing a corsage of pink roses and bouvardia.

The couple left later for an extended motor trip. The bride chose for travelling a dove grey two-piece velvet ensemble, tri-colored hat with touches of mauve, black suede shoes and bag and carried stone martin furs. They will live in Toronto.

Out-of-town guests were Mr. Chas. Nelson Jr., from Montreal; Mrs. A. Purves, Hamilton; and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Judge and baby daughter, Donna, from Ottawa.

YOUNG—CAHILL

At Saint Jude's Church yesterday

WRENS Win Promotions

Twenty - seven Ontario Girls Included In Latest Ottawa List

Ottawa, Aug. 11—Twenty-seven Wrens from Ontario are included in the latest promotions list of Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service ratings issued by Naval Service Headquarters to-day.

The Ontario Wrens promoted, with their home towns, present stations and duties, are listed below:

To acting petty officer—Gilroy, M. L., Mount Forest, H.M.C.S. Givenchy, Victoria, B.C., Clerk II; Hardy, A. T., Ottawa, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, Clerk II; Bowman, J. T., London, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, clerk II; Demers, M. J. L., Windsor, H.M.C.S. Givenchy, Victoria, B.C., clerk II; Caverly, S. M., Aylmer, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, special duty II; Owen, Maria, Thorold, H.M.C.S. Kings, Halifax, steward II; Churcher, E., Sarnia, H.M.C.S. Cornwallis, Deep Brook, Nova Scotia, wardroom attendant (to be transferred to H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax).

To acting leading Wren—Burchell, M. F., Ottawa, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, steward II; Shipley, E. M., Ottawa, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, supply assistant II; Irving, J. S., Ottawa, H.M.C.S. Cornwallis, Deep Brook, N.S., clerk II; Gisborne, M. S., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Burrard, Vancouver, clerk plotter II; Wilkie, J. B., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Burrard, Vancouver, motor transport II; Bodwell, M. D., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, Special Duty II; Curry, J. A., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, Clerk II; MacNeill, V. M., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, cook II; Smith, E. J. F., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Conestoga, Galt, regulating; Ferguson, G. L., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, steward II; Edwards, Cora J., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Kings, Halifax, steward II; Bult, M. M., Oakville, H.M.C.S. Burrard, Vancouver, clerk plotter II; Gairdner, N. J., Oakville, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, motor transport II; Macdonald, A. I., London, H.M.C.S. Kings, Halifax, steward II; Ashe, F. L., Aylmer, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, messenger II; Cookson, B. M., Port Hope, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, wireless telegraphist II; Anderson, L. M., North Bay, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, clerk stenographer II; Toner, P., Pembroke, H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, supply assistant II; Metcalfe, Orlena, North Gower, H.M.C.S. Kings, Halifax, steward II; Taylor, N. J., Toronto, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Ottawa, wireless telegraphist II.

Many Guests At Limberlost

Recent guests registered at Limberlost Lodge, Muskoka, include: Mr. H. S. Bond, Mr. R. C. Carlisle, Mr. John M. Christiani, Pte. D. B. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dale, Mrs. A. B. Davidson and Sandra, Miss Vera R. Hengle, Miss Eleanor Hammond, Mr. P. H. Jones, Miss Norma Lambert, Mr. Bill Leslie, Mr. C. Leslie, F.-Lt. and Mrs. H. Long, Miss Margaret McLeod, Miss E. Nelles, Pte. G. I. Pellow, Miss Betty Pear-

GROUP OF A.T.S. GIRLS ARRIVE



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Second round—J. Burgess, Toronto Kodak, 18, T. Mawson, Toronto Glebe Manor, 8; H. McLaren, Detroit, 11, J. W. Gooch, Toronto Lawrence Park, 10; A. Ward, Detroit, 12, H. Irving, Toronto Victoria, 10; K. B. McKellar, Toronto Boulevard, 13, H. W. Blackburn, Toronto Glebe Manor, 11; C. Renaud, Peterboro, 21, G. M. Crosby, Toronto Monarch Park, 23; C. Bell, Lindsay, won by default; T. Huntley, Toronto Kew Beach, 13, A. Smith, Toronto Monarch Park, 11; R. S. Merifield, Toronto Moore Park, 8, B. Ward, Whitby, 16.

CONSOLATION

Quarter-finals—W. S. Cameron, West Toronto, 12, H. Paul, Detroit, 11; F. Templeman, Weston, won by default; R. Taylor, Toronto Kew Beach, 17, H. Campbell, Buffalo, 11; Dr. R. Sendker, Buffalo, won by default.

Semi-finals—W. S. Cameron, West Toronto, 10, F. Templeman, Weston, 17; R. Taylor, Toronto Kew Beach, 14, Dr. R. Sendker, Buffalo, 9.

FOUR PAY FINES TOTALLING $95 COUPON COUNTS

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

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Second round—J. Burgess, Toronto Kodak, 18, T. Mawson, Toronto Glebe Manor, 8; H. McLaren, Detroit, 11, J. W. Gooch, Toronto Lawrence Park, 10; A. Ward, Detroit, 12, H. Irving, Toronto Victoria, 10; K. B. McKellar, Toronto Boulevard, 13, H. W. Blackburn, Toronto Glebe Manor, 11; C. Renaud, Peterboro, 21, G. M. Crosby, Toronto Monarch Park, 22; C. Bell, Lindsay, won by default; T. Huntley, Toronto Kew Beach, 13, A. Smith, Toronto Monarch Park, 11; R. S. Merifield, Toronto Moore Park, 8, B. Ward, Whitby, 16.

CONSOLATION

Quarter-finals—W. S. Cameron, West Toronto, 13, H. Paul, Detroit, 11; F. Templeman, Weston, won by default; R. Taylor, Toronto Kew Beach, 17, H. Campbell, Buffalo, 11; Dr. R. Sendker, Buffalo, won by default.

Semi-finals—W. S. Cameron, West Toronto, 10, F. Templeman, Weston, 17; R. Taylor, Toronto Kew Beach, 14, Dr. R. Sendker, Buffalo, 9.

FOUR PAY FINES TOTALLING $95 COUPON COUNTS

Praises RCAF Personnel For Work Fighting Fires

Wounded



LIEUT. F. D. (BOB) HANDLEY, 48th Highlanders, has been wounded in action, according to word received by his wife at 110 Courtleigh boulevard. He enlisted in March, 1940, and went overseas in August of the same year. He attended Elm House School, Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto.

CHANGE OR END FREEZE ORDER TEACHERS ASK

Undue Suffering Declared Caused by Ottawa Move—Early B.N.A. Amendments Urged to Guarantee Freedoms

Saint John, N.B., Aug. 11—Delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation today unanimously adopted a resolution urging the federal government to amend or repeal the order-in-council which last June froze school teachrs in their profession.

The delegates sent copies of the resolution to Prime Minister Mackenzie King and to Labor Minister Mitchell. They asked that Mr. Mitchell agree to meet representatives of the federation.

Delegates said that the order-in-council had caused undue suffering to some teachers.

URGES B.N.A. CHANGES

Earlier the convention heard the report of Dr. E. F. Willoughby of Winnipeg, chairman of the federation's reconstruction committee.

The report said that "freedom from want and freedom from fear" are not contained within the framework of Canada's present constitution. Before all the legislation which is necessary to guarantee these freedoms to our citizens can be passed," it said, "amendments to the British North America Act will undoubtedly be necessary." It urged early action on such amendments.

ONLY AID SOURCE

Wing Cmdr. H. R. Low, of Ottawa, director of educational services, RCAF, told the federation yesterday that teachers must look

Airwoman and 10 Flyers Receive Letters for Acting Promptly in Emergencies

Ottawa, Aug. 11—Ten airmen and one airwoman serving with the RCAF overseas and in Canada have received letters of commendation from Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, Chief of Air Staff, it was announced here today.

Addressed personally, the letters expressed Air Marshal Breadner's "personal appreciation for the courage and resourcefulness which you displayed and for the fine example you have set for all ranks of the Royal Canadian Air Force."

Sgt. Doris Duncan of Ottawa won commendation for her "presence of mind and devotion to duty when a fire broke out suddenly in a tender which was being refuelled." Sgt. Duncan instructed the driver to move the tender off, while she ran into the pump house and turned off the gasoline pumps, averting an explosion in the gasoline tanks.

TURNED FIREFIGHTER

The day after the incident in which Sgt. Duncan was involved, L.A.C. Walter Melvin of Webb, Sask., was working on a refuelling tender overseas, when fire broke out. He drove his truck away from the tanks and returned to fight the flames with a fire extinguisher until the fire department arrived on the scene. Melvin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Melvin, live at Webb, Sask.

Sgt. Martin M. Meinczinger, of Magrath, Alta., earned commendation for his "exceptional coolness and devotion to duty" displayed during a night navigation exercise at an operational training school overseas. The crew was forced to bail out of the aircraft, but Meinczinger noticed that two of the men were having difficulty, and he stayed in the plane until they were safely out after he had assisted them.

TORONTO MAN PRAISED

Eight airmen who subdued a fire which broke out in a hangar, endangering RCAF and Royal Norwegian Air Force aircraft were commended in letters from Air Marshal Breadner.

They were: Sgt. John S. Hoye, of Vancouver; Flt.-Sgt. Richard W. Joy, of Fort William; L.A.C. Arthur D. Crouch, of 3212 Danforth ave., Toronto; L.A.C. Richard W. Rands, of 103 Hiawatha rd., Toronto; A.C.1 George M. Cummings, of Sudbury; L.A.C. Ernest G. Anderson, of 44 Lanark ave., Toronto; A.C.1 John J. Healey, of 403 Montrose ave., Toronto; and A.C.1 Harry Dubrofsky, of Montreal.

ZOOT SUITERS RAID DANCE IN MONTREAL

City and Military Police Disperse Hoodlums But No Arrests Made

Montreal, Aug. 11 (Special)—One

Miss Marguerite Cahill was quietly married to Flying Officer Kenneth C. Young, RCAF, Rev. Father C. E. Combe officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Mr. Ogden Hershaw, and attended as matron of honor by her sister, Mrs. Ogden Hershaw. Flying Officer Ralph Johnson was best man for the groom.

The bride is the daughter of Michel Cahill and Mrs. Cahill of Montreal, and the groom is the son of the Rev. Charles Young and Dr. Young; of Melbourne, Australia.

The young couple will take up temporary residence at Montreal.

ASHLEY—MOORE

The marriage took place in Victoria, British Columbia, with Rev. Albert Hall officiating, of Mary Margaret Elizabeth (Betty) Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Moore, to Harold Wilbert Ashley, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ashley, of Long Branch. Mrs. J. Coverdale played the wedding music.

The brid was given in marriage by Mr. Donald Darley and wore a blue sheer street-length dress with matching hat and bouquet of roses, sweet peas and fern. Mrs. Kimberley C. Jones was her attendant wearing blue silk crepe, matching hat and corsage of pink carnations, sweet peas and fern. Mr. Kimberley C. Jones was groomsman.

The reception was held at the Glen Shield Hotel, after which the couple left for Shawinigan Lake, B.C., the bride travelling in a blue suit with navy blue accessories.

McLAUGHLIN—HALL

Westminster United Church, Weston, was the setting for the wedding of Ann S. D. (Nan) Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hall to Norman B. McLaughlin, son of Mrs. McLaughlin and the late Mr. George McLaughlin. Rev. K. J. Joblin officiated.

The bride wore a gown of pale pink silk jersey with matching hat and shoulder length veil and a corsage of red roses. Miss Margaret Hall was her sister's attendant wearing pale blue silk jersey with matching hat and veil and corsage of red roses. Mr. Howard J. Price was the groomsman.

Following a reception at the home of the bride's parents the couple left for Eastern Ontario, the bride travelling in a blue crepe suit with brown accessories. They will live in Weston.

COOK—ROE

A quiet wedding took place when Mina Isdelle Roe, Reg. N., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Roe of Bolton, was married to Norman Alexander Cook, son of Mrs. Cook and the late Samuel Cook of Sandhill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. W. W. Lane of Toronto.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a frock of mist blue crepe, corsage of roses and small fuchsia-colored hat. Following a honeymoon in Northern Ontario the couple will live in Toronto.

PEARSON—WEIR

At the United Church in Port Credit the wedding of Edythe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carson B. Weir, Toronto, to John O. E. Pearson, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pearson, Owen Sound, was solemnized by Rev. Stanley Osborne.

The bride wore a tropical suit in neutral tone. Her accessories were gold and chocolate brown, and she wore a corsage of yellow roses. She was attended by her sister, Peggy in turquoise with corsage of Talisman roses. Mr. R. J. Macauley, Owen Sound, was groomsman.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Upon their return from the Laurentians the couple will make their home in Lakeview, Ontario.

son, Miss E. M. Petett, Mr. Geo. Smith, Mr. Ray Stapley, Miss Elizabeth J. Stewart, Miss Katherine B Warnock, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watts and daughter, Miss M. F. Satterly, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Devlin, Mrs. W. E. Bakshaw and daughter, Miss Joyce Warnock, all of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Currie, Hamilton; F.O. Alan Edwards, RAF, Mount Hope; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Fraser, Miss Margaret Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hayhow, Miss R. Hayes, Hamilton; F.O. Wm. Morgan, RAF, Mount Hope, Hamilton; Mr. R. Hugh Feasley, Mr. C. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallis, St. Catharines; Miss L. C. Craig, Gp. Cpt. and Mrs. V. S. J. Millard, Mrs. F. G. Robertson, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelton, Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Mac Hayes, Weston; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pounsett and family, Leaside; Mr. Harry Wiffen, Oakville; Lt. J. MacLean, Hull Que.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moore, Brantford; F.L. and Mrs. Wm. O Brown, Oshawa; Miss Lois Clemens, Niagara Falls; Mr. Allen Ashwell, Mr. Nelson Cameron, Mr. Earl Siegrist, London; Mr. J. Parks, St. Thomas; Mr. Mark Berry, Port Stanley; F.O. and Mrs. A. Walter, Port Dover; Miss Margare Ayers, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Collins and daughter, Erie, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clark, Kenmore, N.Y.; Miss Judith Dickinson, Washington, D.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Siegel, Milford, Mich.; Miss Olive Finley, Chevy Chase, Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hotton, Kenmore, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Francis, Mrs. Selma S. Jones, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Henke, Mr. Frank S. Tautia, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mueller, Mr. Gerry Loveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Jewers, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Maull, Mr. Wm. G. Ringle, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Mitchell, Mr. August Konefal, Buffalo.

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WIGWASSAN LODGE

Guests registered at Wigwassan Lodge, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka, this week-end included: Mrs. N. J. Ratcliff, Miss Eileen Ratcliff, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Todd, Messrs. Percy and Alfred Corking, Mr. K. F. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Finlay, Mrs. K. Bateman, Miss Kimble, Mrs. E. R. Brisley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lumley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lumley, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hunt, F.O. W. Martin, Miss Marjorie Hunt, Mrs. A. Whelan and son, Miss Eleanor King, Misses Dorothy and Marjorie Hamilton, Miss Beryl Stewart, Miss Shirley Whiting, Miss Lucile Montreuil, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weir, Miss Helen O'Loane, Toronto; Misses Florence and Reta Schill, Miss Marguerite Keating, Kitchener; Miss Effie McCluskey, Hamilton; Miss Margaret Fletcher, Miss Dorothy Warren, Miss Marion Birchard, Windsor; Miss Eileen Deacon, Kingsville.

Mrs. John MacLean, Miss Isabel L. Steel, Bay Village, Ohio; Miss Ruth Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Uhl, Miss Maxine Styer, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Alice Tourt, Lakewood, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whitman, Washington, D.C.; Miss Kay MacDonnell, Miss Mary E. Reaume, Mrs. K. J. MacDonnell.

TAKES ENGLISH BRIDE



Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Rothwell who were married in London, England. The bride was Miss Elena Cox, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cox, London, England, and the groom, who is a driver in the RCASC, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rothwell, Harlett ave., Toronto.

Tame Fighting Italians But Huns Slug It Out, They Say — Nazis Hate Our Artillery

By HAROLD V. BOYLE
Associated Press War Correspondent

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Railroad labor men expressed confidence Mr. Roosevelt would approve.

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Ask Police Aid In Hunt For Toronto Boy Of 15

Police have been asked to assist in the search for David Marshall, aged 15, of 546½ Queen street west, who has been missing from his home since March 26th.

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Wedgeport, N.S., Aug. 11—A two-hour and 39-minute struggle off this south shore fishing community won Samuel Sharap, of Granville, N.Y., the distinction yesterday of being the first United States visitor this summer to land a fighting bluefin. The tuna weighed 660 pounds.

A second one he caught topped the scales at 500 pounds. He said he would sell them for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Loses Life In Sicily



PTE. HAROLD CHILVERS, 30, son of Mrs. and the late William Chilvers, 20 Mould street, lost his life in Sicily on July 18, according to word reaching his mother yesterday. He had been overseas more than three years with the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, having enlisted shortly after war was declared. Pte. Chilvers is survived by his mother and four brothers, William, Alfred, Fred and John. He attended Kent School and was well known in the Runnymede district.

Three Kitchener Men and Galt Woman Plead Guilty of Infraction of Wartime Rules

Kitchener, Aug. 11 (Special) — Pleading guilty to infractions of the oil controller's regulations, a Galt woman and three Kitchener residents were fined a total of $95 and costs when they appeared before Magistrate H. R. Polson yesterday.

Albert Becker, a service station operator, was fined $50 and costs on a charge of accepting coupons detached from a gas coupon book.

Edward Hammer and Armand Forget, both of Kitchener, were assessed $10 and costs each on charge of having loose coupons. Ruth Dargel of Galt was fined $25, including costs, on a similar charge.

The disparity in the fines imposed on Hammer and Forget and Miss Dargel was explained by Magistrate Polson by saying that some of the coupons in the Galt woman's possession were for a commercial vehicle.

STRIP BARS SITES ALONG ALASKA ROAD

Government Establishes Mile-Wide Reservation on Each Side Highway

Edmonton, Aug. 11—Canada had established a reservation of one mile in depth on each side of the Alaska highway to prevent premature "grabbing" of sites for townsite or private business purposes, R. K. Odell of Ottawa, said here on return from a tour of the 1,500-mile route.

Mr. Odell, assistant director of the North Pacific Planning Project, said the road now is a military highway and will serve as such for the duration of the war and six months after.

The federal government has sent soil specialists, men from the forestry service of the Department of Mines and Resources and representatives of the parks branch to study resources of the area with a view to affecting a policy for future development. He explained these operations are matters of regular departmental functions.

Train Kills Man Gathering Coal

Tilbury, Aug. 11 (Special)—Henry Champagne, 73, of Tilbury, was killed instantly this morning when while gathering coal on the M.C.R tracks not far from his home, he was struck by a westbound passenger train.

The unfortunate man, who was stone deaf, evidently did not see the approach of the speeding train, or the screaching whistle of the locomotive which the engineer blew incessantly by way of warning.

Mr. Champagne, who is a widower and lived alone, had stepped on to the northbound track when a train headed east, appeared, and did not see the westbound flier approaching.

Rubber for Jar Rings

Ottawa, Aug. 11—Munitions Department officials said to-day that sufficient rubber had been made available in Canada to meet the needs for rubber jar rings used in home canning, and this policy was being continued.

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by the Canadian Legion
that many British war
were "having time to st
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TO DUMP CONC OUT OF NORM

Liner's Tilt Now O Degrees — Critic Passed

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Flyer Finds Lost Sights It Fr

Brantford, Aug. 11 (S
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Wounded In S



PTE. STEWART BE
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M. Petett, Mr. Geo. ...ay Stapley, Miss Eliza- ...art, Miss Katherine B ... and Mrs. A. G. Watts ...r, Miss M. F. Satterly, ... C. D. Devlin, Mrs. W ... and daughter, Miss ...ock, all of Toronto; Mr ... W. Currie, Hamilton, ...Edwards, RAF, Mount ...and Mrs. R. D. Fraser, ...et Griffin, Mr. and Mrs ...w, Miss R. Hayes, Ham- ... Wm. Morgan, RAF, ..., Hamilton; Mr. R. Hugh ... C. J. Martin, Mr and ...llis, St. Catharines; Miss ... Gp. Cpt. and Mrs. V. S. ...Mrs. F. G. Robertson, Ot- ...nd Mrs. J. Kelton, Wind- ...d Mrs. Mac Hayes, Wes- ...d Mrs. F. Pounsett and ...side; Mr. Harry Wiffen ...Lt. J. MacLean, Hull ...and Mrs. W. J. Moore ...F.L. and Mrs. Wm. O ...awa; Miss Lois Clemens, ...lls; Mr. Allen Ashwell, ...n Cameron, Mr. Earl ...ondon; Mr. J. Parks, S ...Mr. Mark Berry, Port ...O. and Mrs. A. Walter, ...; Miss Margare Ayers, De- ...and Mrs. R. P. Crawford, ...Mrs. Adrian Collins and ...Erie, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs ...k, Kenmore, N.Y.; Miss ...kinson, Washington, D.C.; ...rs. Harry Siegel, Milford, ...ss Olive Finley, Chevy ...ryland; Mr. and Mrs. V ..., Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ho- ...ore, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs ...ncis, Mrs. Selma S. Jones, ...alls, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs ...e, Mr. Frank S. Taulin ...Mrs. Robt. Mueller, Mr ...veridge, Mr. and Mrs ...ers, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs ...eeney, Mr. and Mrs. Ed- ..., Mr. Wm. G. Ringle, Mr ...Donald Mitchell, Mr. Aug- ...al, Buffalo.

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A second one he caught topped the scales at 500 pounds. He said he would sell them for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Loses Life In Sicily



PTE. HAROLD CHILVERS, 30, son of Mrs. and the late William Chilvers, 20 Mould street, lost his life in Sicily on July 18, according to word reaching his mother yesterday. He had been overseas more than three years with the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, having enlisted shortly after war was declared. Pte. Chilvers is survived by his mother and four brothers, William, Alfred, Fred and John. He attended Kent School and was well known in the Runnymede district.

Three Kitchener Men and Galt Woman Plead Guilty of Infraction of Wartime Rules

Kitchener, Aug. 11 (Special) — Pleading guilty to infractions of the oil controller's regulations, a Galt woman and three Kitchener residents were fined a total of $95 and costs when they appeared before Magistrate H. R. Polson yesterday.

Albert Becker, a service station operator, was fined $50 and costs on a charge of accepting coupons detached from a gas coupon book.

Edward Hammer and Armand Forget, both of Kitchener, were assessed $10 and costs each on charge of having loose coupons. Ruth Dargel of Galt was fined $25, including costs, on a similar charge.

The disparity in the fines imposed on Hammer and Forget and Miss Dargel was explained by Magistrate Polson by saying that some of the coupons in the Galt woman's possession were for a commercial vehicle.

STRIP BARS SITES ALONG ALASKA ROAD

Government Establishes Mile-Wide Reservation on Each Side Highway

Edmonton, Aug. 11—Canada had established a reservation of one mile in depth on each side of the Alaska highway to prevent premature "grabbing" of sites for townsite or private business purposes, R. K. Odell of Ottawa, said here on return from a tour of the 1,500-mile route.

Mr. Odell, assistant director of the North Pacific Planning Project, said the road now is a military highway and will serve as such for the duration of the war and six months after.

The federal government has sent soil specialists, men from the forestry service of the Department of Mines and Resources and representatives of the parks branch to study resources of the area with a view to affecting a policy for future development. He explained these operations are matters of regular departmental functions.

Train Kills Man Gathering Coal

Tilbury, Aug. 11 (Special)—Henry Champagne, 73, of Tilbury, was killed instantly this morning when, while gathering coal on the M.C.R tracks not far from his home, he was struck by a westbound passenger train.

The unfortunate man, who was stone deaf, evidently did not see the approach of the speeding train, or the screaching whistle of the locomotive which the engineer blew incessantly by way of warning.

Mr. Champagne, who is a widower and lived alone, had stepped on to the northbound track when a train headed east, appeared, and did not see the westbound flier approaching.

Rubber for Jar Rings

Ottawa, Aug. 11—Munitions Department officials said to-day that sufficient rubber had been made available in Canada to meet the needs for rubber jar rings used in home canning, and this policy was being continued.

to the Dominion Government as their only additional source of financial assistance.

Wing Cmdr. Low said that provincial governments could not provide the necessary financial grants, but that money for improvements in salaries, school buildings and teacher training was necessary.

T. A. McMaster, director of the Canadian Legion educational services told of the work being done by the Canadian Legion and said that many British war prisoners were "having time to study almost for the first time in their lives" and that through the education services good use was being made of this extra time.

TO DUMP CONCRETE OUT OF NORMANDIE

Liner's Tilt Now Only 38.88 Degrees — Critical Stage Passed

New York, Aug. 11—The former French liner Normandie tilted at an angle of 38.88 degrees at 9 a.m. today, the smallest degree of list since righting operations began.

Capt. Bernard E. Manseau, the United States Navy's supervisor of salvage operations, said that when the vessel reached an angle of 37 degrees raising operations would be suspended temporarily to allow removal of tons of concrete which were poured into the ship in the early stages of repair work. Already derricks were being used to remove parts of the superstructure.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox, praising the Navy and civilian crews in a telegram, said that the critical stage of operation "is safely past."

The ship had a 79-degree list when mired in the Hudson River mud.

Flyer Finds Lost Car Sights It From Air

Brantford, Aug. 11 (Special) — W.O. 2 Stewart Skinner, an airman at the RCAF school at Burtch near here, reported to police that his car had been stolen and a few hours later, while making a flight he sighted it on a deserted road on Salter's Island. He directed police to the machine.

Sgt. John Rowcliffe found it with a radio and spare tire missing. Apparently an attempt had been made to remove other tires but the thieves had been disturbed at their work.

Wounded In Sicily



PTE. STEWART BEATTY, 48th Highlanders, has been wounded in action in Sicily. He enlisted in April, 1941, and went overseas in October the same year. He attended Silverthorn Public School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beatty, reside at 218 Eileen avenue.

woman was injured when zoot suiters again attempted to break up a community street dance in North End Montreal last night. Police reserves and military police who were held at the dance in readiness for trouble of the zoot suiters quickly broke up the brawl and the drape-coated trouble makers escaped without any arrest.

More than 1,000 people were gathered at the corner of Ogilvie and Champageur about 10 o'clock last night enjoying a dance arranged by the Park Extension Community Association when a car packed to the doors with zoot suiters raced to the scene. The new arrivals at once started a fracas with dancers, and soldiers in the crowd launched an attack against them. Mrs. Alice Kenworthy, 44, stopped a wild punch. She was treated for cut lips, but refused to go to hospital. When the raiders found police and military police charging on them they broke and fled.

This is the third time that a community street dance in the north end has been disrupted by zoot suiters in recent weeks and similar instances have occurred at open air dances in Verdun. Police are determined to stop the trouble.

DRIVER CREMATED IN CAB OF TRUCK

Spark From Passing Car Ignites Spilled Gasoline — 18 Persons Suffer Burns

Chicago, Aug. 11—The driver of a gasoline truck was trapped and cremated in his cab to-day and at least 18 passersby were burned when the truck crashed into a viaduct and the gasoline-covered street burst into flame.

Police identified the driver as William J. Bradley, 53, of suburban Midlothian. The 18 persons burned were spectators and would-be rescuers of the truck driver.

Police said the blast was caused by sparks from the exhaust of another car which ignited hundreds of gallons of gasoline which poured from the wrecked truck.

McIntyre May Get Agricultural Post

Report Middlesex Member to Be Minister

It was reported at Queen's Park to-day that Dan McIntyre, Progressive Conservative member-elect for South Middlesex, will be Minister of Agriculture in the Drew Cabinet.

Mr. McIntyre won a traditionally Liberal seat by a plurality of about 950 over C. M. Macfie, late Liberal member, with a C.C.F. candidate trailing.

A farmer and cattle buyer in Ekfrid Township for many years, he has stockyards in Appin and Chatham, and has served on the advisory committee of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's food administration.

Coupons From 50,000 For Meat In Lockers

London, Ont., Aug. 11—W. Harold McPhillips, prices and supply representative here said to-day 50,000 Western Ontario residents have returned ration coupons to cover meat they have stored in lockers. Amounts stored ranges from 20 to 150 pounds.

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

POLICE COURTS TO-DAY

FAILED TO HEED CALL OF ARMY PENALTY IS $50

Court Orders Accused Turned Over to Military — Had Been Given Three Deferments

("A" Court—Magistrate Browne, City Hall.)

Charged under National Selective Service regulations with failing to report for military training within the time limit, Julius Lostracco pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs or 30 days by Magistrate Browne.

James Butler, assistant divisional registrar and enforcement officer, stated that the accused was examined in June, 1942, and found fit for military training.

THREE DEFERMENTS

"He applied for and received a deferment until November. He made a second application which was granted until January this year and after that he was granted a third deferment until February this year. On June 12 he was notified to report for military training on June 21. This he failed to do," said Mr. Butler.

R. H. Greer, K.C., defense counsel, pointed out that Lostracco was in business and got the deferments to try and sell it. "He was not trying to escape," declared counsel.

"He was waiting for the war to be over," replied Magistrate Browne. His Worship ordered that the accused be turned over to the military authorities at once.

TEMPTATION TOO GREAT

Asked to explain why he took $270 from a downtown restaurant where he was employed on the night shift, Raymond Herrell said that the money was in a drawer and that the temptation was too great. He said he purchased a motor car with some of the money and went to Orillia. Accused, who has a record, was given six months.

For stealing four pairs of hose from a downtown store, Albert Moran, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 60 days.

Patrick Oliver, appearing for sentence on a charge of taking a motor car without consent of the owner, was given three months. His companions, R. Langlis and C. Hand, jointly charged, were given suspended sentence.

The court had been told that Oliver took the car and then picked up the other two and drove around.

PLEA FOR FINE FAILS

Up for sentence on a charge of carrying a revolver without a permit, Alton O'Brien, despite his plea to the court to impose a fine, was sent down for three months.

At a previous hearing Detective Ledlie stated that O'Brien went to the store operated by his wife, from whom he is separated, and while in the house pulled out a revolver and fired a shot at a dog which was barking in the back yard.

DICE GAME

Convicted of running a dice game in his home on Darling avenue, John Webber was fined $25 and costs or 14 days. Eight men found in

Ontario Wireless Air Gunner Grads At Jarvis



H. E. Hannestead, a Norwegian who escaped from his native country after the Nazi occupation, headed a class of Wireless Air Gunners graduating from No. 1 Bombing and Gunnery School, RCAF, at Jarvis, recently. A member of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, Hannestead carried the rank of Quartermaster, and like most Norwegians declined to reveal the manner in which he was able to leave his home and reach England in safety. The class also included another Norwegian, A. O. Kongness.

Wings were presented to the graduates by Group Captain A. D. Bell-Irving, Commanding Officer of the School. The class included eight from Ontario in addition to other Canadians and one member of the Royal Air Force from Birmingham, England.

The Ontario graduates, pictured above, are: Back row (left to right) R. L. McGraw, Brantford; G. Fraser, 269 St. Leonards avenue, Toronto; G. L. Gratton, Windsor, and J. R. Chambers, Fort William. Front row (left to right) E. W. Knight, 111 Edwin avenue, Toronto; L. R. Hanley, Glen Robertson; L. C. Dumbell, 18 Tichester road, Toronto; T. G. Coxford, Ottawa.

HEAR TWO MEN FROM COBOURG HURT IN SICILY

Pte. Elwood Hie and Pte. Robert Bennett Are Casualties, Next-of-Kin Informed — No Details

Cobourg, Aug. 11 (Special)—Pte. Elwood Hie, age 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hie, of Cobourg, was killed on July 23 at Sicily, his wife was informed in a telegram from Ottawa yesterday. He is the first Cobourg boy to fall in the battle of Sicily. He is survived by his widow and a three-year-old daughter, Sharon, his parents and three sisters, Bernice, Eileen and Donna.

He was born and educated at Cobourg, and was prominent in church league hockey when a boy, playing for Trinity United Church. Joining the Hasting and Prince Edward Regiment at Picton in May of 1940, he went overseas in January of 1941. His father is a member of the Veterans' Guard at Quebec.

Word was received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bennett, that their son, Robert was wounded in Sicily. No details were given as to the nature of his wounds.

Pte. Robert Bennett enlisted with the Midland Regiment a few weeks after war broke out and after doing guard duty at Trenton airport for his services in July, 1942, and was accepted for duty a few months later. He was assigned to National Defense Headquarters, where he has since served.



ACTIVE SERVICE

RAF Man Surprised To Find Originals Club Has Copies of Posters Published By His Newspaper In 1915—Rare Documents, Saved From Flames, Are Destined For Ottawa Archives

Posters reading "The Brilliant Canadians — Official", "Canadians Save Situation", "Canadians Re-take 4.7—Glorious Feat!" startled 22-year-old C. Stanley Mays, London, England, newspaperman, Leading Aircraftman of the Royal Air Force and now stationed at Manning Pool.

These placards, treasured by the Originals Club, were issued by the Westminster Gazette, the Evening Standard and the Pall Mall Gazette during the last war to describe the Canadians action at the Battle of Festubert when they re-captured their own guns after a brilliant charge against the enemy-held position.

Leading Aircraftman Mays is reporting the news of his discovery to his publishers, the Westminster Press Provincial Newspapers, Limited, London, England.

"I know it will mean a great deal to the directors to hear how much the members of the Originals Club treasure their 1915 posters," says

Cousins Meet



A. GILLESPIE



* * *

In Sicily



CAPTAIN L. E. ASTROP, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Astrop, of Whitby, who is serving with the Canadian forces in Sicily.

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* * *

In Sicily



CAPTAIN L. E. ASTROP, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Astrop, of Whitby, who is serving with the Canadian forces in Sicily.

were each fined $5 or five days.

Morality Officers Cole and Simmonds said they visited the premises on July 28 and found the game in progress.

"The accused admitted being in charge. "We seized $6.75 and chips," said P.C. Cole.

To R. H. Greer, defense counsel, the officer admitted that it was a small game.

The money seized was given to The Evening Telegram British War Victims' Fund. "That is a good place for it," said Magistrate Browne.

Year For Car Theft

("B" Court—Magistrate Hanrahan.)

Joseph Antoszak was sent to jail for a year for theft of an auto from a lot in Brampton. He pleaded guilty. The car was owned by Elmer Morrison.

Accused said he had parked the car at Sunnyside and a tire was stolen from it while there.

Nicholas Kessler, charged with pointing a gun, was remanded to Aug. 17 for hearing. His bail was fixed at $1,000.

LEFT ACCIDENT SCENE

William Plenty pleaded guilty to failing to remain at the scene of an accident and was fined $25 and costs and his license to drive cancelled for 60 days. He also admitted careless driving and was fined a further $10 or 30 days.

Israel Churgin said that while riding a bicycle on Harbord street his wheel was struck by accused's car. "I was hurt and off work for four weeks," he said.

Plenty promised to compensate Churgin.

Howard Alexander was fined $25 and costs after an admission of careless driving. Horace Halman said that accused ran into his automobile from behind on Gerrard st. near Scarboro road.

Stole Rent Money

("C" Court—Magistrate Prentice, City Hall)

Arrested in Hamilton yesterday on a warrant charging her with theft of $60 from Mrs. Margaret Magill, last October, Irene Russell, alias Kathleen Burke, alias Ina Campbell, appeared before Magistrate Prentice and pleaded guilty to the offense.

Det. William McKay, who brought the woman back to the city, stated Mrs. Magill had reported to police she had given the accused $60 to pay the rent of her house last Oct. 6. Accused had absconded and was not heard of until her arrest by Hamilton authorities this week, the officer declared.

Stating there were other charges pending against accused from other parts of the province, that she wished to be heard in Toronto, and to which she intended to plead guilty, Crown Counsel Norman Borins asked the court for a remand in custody until Aug. 18, which was granted.

Jailed In Rings Theft

(County Police Court—Magistrate Woodliffe, County Buildings.)

Pleading guilty to theft of two rings valued at $460, Fred Harvey was sentenced to 60 days in jail by Magistrate Woodliffe. Frank Zahara, 22, who was convicted of receiving the rings, received a 30-day jail term.

Detective Walter Turner of York Township police, had previously testified that Harvey while employed by a mover, had taken the rings belonging to Mrs. Louis Greene. Zahara said he had sold the rings for $5, giving $2.50 to Harvey.

Detective Turner declared that both men had deserted the army a year ago, and had been using false registration cards. Magistrate Woodliffe fined Harvey and Zahara $50 each or 30 days for breach of the National Registration Act.

SUNDAY SALE

"We're guilty of delivering goods, but all drug stores have been delivering ice cream for 25 years," Murray Koffler, drug store operator, told Magistrate Woodliffe who fined him $10, plus costs, or 10 days, for selling newspapers, cigarettes, and an ice cream brick on Sunday, Aug. 1.

Benny Gould who had delivered the articles in a car, was fined $1, plus costs, or two days. Gould said he is a graduate druggist and had only put in time on Sunday at the store as a favor to another clerk. He said he was not being paid, and was filling in for the regular delivery boys who had failed to show up.

Constable Charles Burlington, of York Township police, said he had questioned Gould when he was delivering an order on Aug. 1 on Strathearn road. Witness declared the order was for $2.81 and included newspapers, six packages of cigarettes, and a brick of ice cream. "I observed the car of the accused making other deliveries as well," stated Constable Burlington.

a short time, he transferred to the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment and went overseas in 1941. He was born in England and came over to Canada with his parents while a young boy. He was educated in Toronto and came to Cobourg about six years ago with his parents.

Led In Sicily Fight Lt. McKibbon Hurt

Picton Soldier is Reported as Wounded

Trenton, Aug. 11 (Special)—Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKibbon, 124 Henry street, that their son, Lieut. Jack McKibbon of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, has been wounded in the battle of Sicily. The extent of his injuries was not learned.

Lieut. McKibbon enlisted two years ago at the age of 18 and after graduating from Brockville Officers' Training Centre was posted to Brantford Basic Training Centre where after nine weeks he led his platoon to win drill competitions. He was recently mentioned by Ross Munro as one of those taking a leading part in the battle.

A brother of Lieut. McKibbon, Pilot Officer McKibbon of the RCAF, is stationed on the west coast and a sister, Jean Clunis McKibbon, is with the RCAF Headquarters, Ottawa. Lieut. McKibbon's father, who is collector of customs at this port, is a veteran of the Great War and was for some time a lieutenant in the Hastings and Prince Edward during this war until discharged because of a physical disability a few months ago.

Bulgars Leave Turkey Except Those Jailed

Istanbul, Turkey, Aug. 11 — All Bulgars in Turkey are being called home to take up arms, it was reliably reported here to-day.

These reports added that the Turkish police have taken a large number of undesirable Bulgarian citizens into custody during the past few days.

Mays.

"Probably, with the exception of the firm's files of the paper itself, these placards are the only remaining relics of the kind. It is doubtful if the firm itself has copies of them. They will have a valuable asset to the historical records of the firm in the set of pictures of the placards I am able to send through the generosity of The Evening Telegram," Mays continued.

Mr. William Chalkley, executive member of the club, who was a sergeant-major in the medical corps and went overseas with the First Canadian contingent in the last war, told Mays how the club had acquired the posters.

"They were brought over from the old country by Private Billy Devlin who served with the 15th Battalion, 48th Highlanders, and he gave them to us in 1922 when we opened the club on Jarvis street," Mr. Chalkley said.

The posters went safely through a fire about a year later, though they changed color. One member, Bill May, decided they were well worth saving so he cleaned them off with the only cleaning agent at hand, wads of fresh bread. When the new club opened on Yonge street the posters were hung in a place of honor.

"We've often been asked to loan them for display at exhibitions but they are such a treasure that we don't want to risk anything happening to them," Chalkley told Mays.

"If anything happens to the club they are destined for Government archives in Ottawa and we know they will be safe there."

The six posters, ranged around two sides of the walls of the club, although a little faded with age, are in a miraculous state of preservation considering the handling and the poor quality of newsprint during the last war.



T. JAMIESON

Andy Gillespie, serving in the Royal Canadian Navy, recently arrived overseas. During a visit to his uncle in Blantyre, Scotland, he met his cousin from Ninga, Man., whom he had not seen for 16 years. The cousin, Tommy Jamieson, is serving in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Andy was born in Canada and went to live in Scotland. At the age of five he returned to Canada. Tommy Jamieson was born in Scotland and left there at the age of four. Since then the boys had not seen each other, Andy living in Toronto and Tommy in Manitoba. For the last three years Andy has been serving with the RCN. Tommy has been serving a year with the artillery.

* * *

Major Massey On Reserve

After eight months' service in the Canadian Army, Major Raymond Massey was to-day transferred to the inactive reserve because of ill health. He is resting at a Canadian resort following his discharge from a Montreal hospital.

Major Massey served from 1914 to 1918 in the Royal Canadian Artillery. He was wounded in 1916, and while convalescing he taught gunnery at Yale and Princeton as a member of the British Mission to the United States. He then served for a year in Siberia with the Canadian Army.

Major Massey again volunteered

C. A. Dunning's Son Missing



Flying Officer Avery Dunning, RCAF, son of one-time Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning, of Montreal, is missing after air operations overseas, it was learned last night. He is pictured above being congratulated by his father on the occasion of receiving his RCAF wings. F.O. Dunning graduated from Queen's University shortly before enlisting. He received his early education in Ottawa.

Arrives in Britain



PTE. NORMAN REYNOLDS, 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds, 679 Strathmore blvd. and formerly of Greenbank, Ont., who has arrived safely overseas. He enlisted in March, 1941. His father served in the first World War with the 75th Battalion.

* * *

Overseas Three Years

Trooper George W. Hurst of the Ontario Tank Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hurst of 578 Coxwell avenue, has been in active service for three years overseas. Trooper Hurst enlisted in March, 1940, and went overseas in June, 1941. Prior to enlistment he was employed by the National Iron Co. He attended St. Brigid's Separate school. He has two brothers on active service, Trooper James Hurst of the Tank Corps, now at Camp Borden, and Driver Robert Hurst, RCASC, now in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Edward Hurst is in the CWSF.



Tpr. Hurst

* * *

Badge Of Honor

Letters from Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery and one of his divisional commanders revealed to-day that the gift of a group of Canadian workers has become the badge of honor of a hard-fighting team of the British 8th Army.

This year the staff of the inspection board of the United Kingdom and Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa, contributed toward the purchase of an anti-tank six-pounder gun of a type made in Canada.

Gen. Montgomery was advised of the gift to the 8th Army and there were sent to him brass plates to be attached to the gun, bearing a note that it had been presented by the inspection board employes.

Gen. Montgomery replied that the plates would be attached to an anti-tank gun of the 7th Armored Division of the 8th Army.

"This division is a veteran division and has fought in the western desert all through the campaign," he said. "In the final advance which began at Alamein in August, 1942, the division was the first into Tobruk, first into Benghazi, first into Tripoli and first into Tunis.

"So I have selected this division to have your brass plates."

The next letter came from Maj.-Gen. G. W. E. J. Erskine, commanding the 7th Armored Division.

"I have presented these plates to the officer commanding the 1-7th Battalion the Queen's Royal Regiment on your behalf. The plates now are carried by No. 5 gun team of No. 2 Troop of the anti-aircraft platoon of H.Q. Company of this battalion.

"I gave the honor of carrying these plates to this gun team because at the battle of Medenine on March 6 this battalion destroyed 27 German tanks with their six-pounder guns, and No. 5 gun team was itself responsible for the destruction of eight tanks."



Serving Overseas



THOMAS E. (TED) CADDOCK, who has been overseas for a year with a Canadian artillery unit. He trained at Camp Borden and Petawawa before going to Britain. His wife and parents live at 18 Erindale avenue.

* * *

Commands No. 1 I.T.S.

Wing Commander H. J. Emery, previously attached to air force headquarters at Ottawa, has taken over command of No. 1 Initial Training School, Toronto, succeeding Wing Commander E. W. Kenrick. He flew with the Royal Flying Corps in the last war.

It is reported, unofficially, that Wing Cmdr. Kenrick, who returned a few months ago from overseas, will be named second-in-command at the new RCAF Staff College to be opened here in September.

* * *

Wavell Thanks YMCA

A message from Viscount Wavell, viceroy of India, to the YMCA, written during his visit to Washington, thanks the association for their work in India.

"I am very glad to hear that your YMCA is making arrangements to increase your help for the troops in India. I shall certainly welcome it as everything of this kind is of great value in India and is much wanted," the letter reads. "I know the good work your people did for us in the Middle East and greatly appreciate it. I shall look forward to seeing your people and giving [illegible] help I can.

With best wishes, you[illegible]

A. P[illegible]

The YMCA is still act[illegible] occupied Norway, and [illegible] cars are right up in the [illegible] this war. They are rap[illegible] ing famous for their agili[illegible] ing out-of-the-way place[illegible] wagon in West Africa [illegible] over impassable roads to[illegible] working in the jungle c[illegible] swamps to keep open [illegible] routes through which so[illegible] war materials flow. The[illegible] tea cars in the United K[illegible] in the Middle East, six[illegible] Africa, two in Iceland [illegible] in Greece, Crete and S[illegible]

Five Fr[illegible] Killed

Ten From [illegible] Wounded in [illegible] Battles—Hastin[illegible] Killed, 20 Wo[illegible]

Picton, Aug. 11 (Spec[illegible]) reports of casualties i[illegible] tinue to be received da[illegible] a total of five Prince Ed[illegible] men killed and ten w[illegible] were members of H[illegible] Prince Edward Regi[illegible] Hastings County, at le[illegible] been killed and 20 woun[illegible] the same unit.

Those from Prince Ed[illegible] killed in action are Cpl[illegible] beck, C.S.M. Charles [illegible] Harold Lawson, Cpl. C[illegible] all of Picton, and Pte. [illegible] vitt, Bloomfield.

Wounded are Pte. Fr[illegible] Pte. Rex Shannon, Cpl.[illegible] ner, Sgt. Keith Sharpe, [illegible] Pte. Kenneth Watkins, [illegible] Eric Mead, Bethel; Cpl[illegible] son, Cherry Valley; P[illegible] VanCleaf, Wellington; [illegible] Bryant, Picton.

NOTED ATHL[illegible]

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e transferred to the
Prince Edward Regi-
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dier is Reported Wounded

g. 11 (Special)—Word
ived by Mr. and Mrs.
on, 124 Henry street,
, Lieut. Jack McKib-
stings and Prince Ed-
t, has been wounded
of Sicily. The extent
s was not learned.
bbon enlisted two years
e of 18 and after grad-
Brockville Officers'
tre was posted to
asic Training Centre
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tly mentioned by Ross
e of those taking a lead-
he battle.
of Lieut. McKibbon,
McKibbon of the RCAF,
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n Clunis McKibbon, is
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t. McKibbon's father,
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teran of the Great War
some time a lieutenant
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war until discharged be-
physical disability a few

Leave Turkey cept Those Jailed

Turkey, Aug. 11 — All
Turkey are being called
e up arms, it was reliably
ere to-day.
ports added that the Turk-
ave taken a large number
able Bulgarian citizens
dy during the past few

had deserted the army a
and had been using false
n cards. Magistrate Wood-
Harvey and Zahara $50
0 days for breach of the
Registration Act.

SUNDAY SALE

guilty of delivering goods,
rug stores have been de-
ce cream for 25 years,"
Koffler, drug store opera-
Magistrate Woodliffe who
$10, plus costs, or 10 days,
g newspapers, cigarettes,
e cream brick on Sunday.

Gould who had delivered
in a car, was fined $1,
or two days. Gould said
graduate druggist and had
in time on Sunday at the
a favor to another clerk.
he was not being paid, and
g in for the regular delivery
o had failed to show up.
ble Charles Burlington, of
wnship police, said he had
ed Gould when he was de-
an order on Aug. 1 on
n road. Witness declared
r was for $2.81 and in-
ewspapers, six packages of
s, and a brick of ice cream
ved the car of the accused
other deliveries as well,"
onstable Burlington.

Mays.

"Probably, with the exception of the firm's files of the paper itself, these placards are the only remaining relics of the kind. It is doubtful if the firm itself has copies of them. They will have a valuable asset to the historical records of the firm in the set of pictures of the placards I am able to send through the generosity of The Evening Telegram," Mays continued.

Mr. William Chalkley, executive member of the club, who was a sergeant-major in the medical corps and went overseas with the First Canadian contingent in the last war, told Mays how the club had acquired the posters.

"They were brought over from the old country by Private Billy Devlin who served with the 15th Battalion, 48th Highlanders, and he gave them to us in 1922 when we opened the club on Jarvis street," Mr. Chalkley said.

The posters went safely through a fire about a year later, though they changed color. One member, Bill May, decided they were well worth saving so he cleaned them off with the only cleaning agent at hand, wads of fresh bread. When the new club opened on Yonge street the posters were hung in a place of honor.

"We've often been asked to loan them for display at exhibitions but they are such a treasure that we don't want to risk anything happening to them," Chalkley told Mays.

"If anything happens to the club they are destined for Government archives in Ottawa and we know they will be safe there."

The six posters, ranged around two sides of the walls of the club, although a little faded with age, are in a miraculous state of preservation considering the handling and the poor quality of newsprint during the last war.



T. JAMIESON

Andy Gillespie, serving in the Royal Canadian Navy, recently arrived overseas. During a visit to his uncle in Blantyre, Scotland, he met his cousin from Ninga, Man., whom he had not seen for 16 years. The cousin, Tommy Jamieson, is serving in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Andy was born in Canada and went to live in Scotland. At the age of five he returned to Canada. Tommy Jamieson was born in Scotland and left there at the age of four. Since then the boys had not seen each other, Andy living in Toronto and Tommy in Manitoba. For the last three years Andy has been serving with the RCN. Tommy has been serving a year with the artillery.

* * *

Major Massey On Reserve

After eight months' service in the Canadian Army, Major Raymond Massey was to-day transferred to the inactive reserve because of ill health. He is resting at a Canadian resort following his discharge from a Montreal hospital.

Major Massey served from 1914 to 1918 in the Royal Canadian Artillery. He was wounded in 1916, and while convalescing he taught gunnery at Yale and Princeton as a member of the British Mission to the United States. He then served for a year in Siberia with the Canadian Army.

Major Massey again volunteered

C. A. Dunning's Son Missing



Flying Officer Avery Dunning, RCAF, son of one-time Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning, of Montreal, is missing after air operations overseas, it was learned last night. He is pictured above being congratulated by his father on the occasion of receiving his RCAF wings. F.O. Dunning graduated from Queen's University shortly before enlisting. He received his early education in Ottawa.

Arrives in Britain



PTE. NORMAN REYNOLDS, 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds, 679 Strathmore blvd. and formerly of Greenbank, Ont., who has arrived safely overseas. He enlisted in March, 1941. His father served in the first World War with the 75th Battalion."

* * *

Overseas Three Years

Trooper George W. Hurst of the Ontario Tank Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hurst of 578 Coxwell avenue, has been in active service for three years overseas. Trooper Hurst enlisted in March, 1940, and went overseas in June, 1941. Prior to enlistment he was employed by the National Iron Co. He attended St. Brigid's Separate school. He has two brothers on active service, Trooper James Hurst of the Tank Corps, now at Camp Borden, and Driver Robert Hurst, RCASC, now in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Edward Hurst is in the CWSF.



Tpr. Hurst

* * *

Badge Of Honor

Letters from Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery and one of his divisional commanders revealed to-day that the gift of a group of Canadian workers has become the badge of honor of a hard-fighting team of the British 8th Army.

This year the staff of the inspection board of the United Kingdom and Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa, contributed toward the purchase of an anti-tank six-pounder gun of a type made in Canada.

Gen. Montgomery was advised of the gift to the 8th Army and there were sent to him brass plates to be attached to the gun, bearing a note that it had been presented by the inspection board employes.

Gen. Montgomery replied that the plates would be attached to an anti-tank gun of the 7th Armored Division of the 8th Army.

"This division is a veteran division and has fought in the western desert all through the campaign," he said. "In the final advance which began at Alamein in August, 1942, the division was the first into Tobruk, first into Benghazi, first into Tripoli and first into Tunis.

"So I have selected this division to have your brass plates."

The next letter came from Maj.-Gen. G. W. E. J. Erskine, commanding the 7th Armored Division.

"I have presented these plates to the officer commanding the 1-7th Battalion the Queen's Royal Regiment on your behalf. The plates now are carried by No. 5 gun team of No. 2 Troop of the anti-aircraft platoon of H.Q. Company of this battalion.

"I gave the honor of carrying these plates to this gun team because at the battle of Medenine on March 6 this battalion destroyed 27 German tanks with their six-pounder guns, and No. 5 gun team was itself responsible for the destruction of eight tanks."

Serving Overseas



THOMAS E. (TED) CRADDOCK, who has been overseas for a year with a Canadian artillery unit. He trained at Camp Borden and Petawawa before going to Britain. His wife and parents live at 18 Erindale avenue.

* * *

Commands No. 1 I.T.S.

Wing Commander H. J. Emery, previously attached to air force headquarters at Ottawa, has taken over command of No. 1 Initial Training School, Toronto, succeeding Wing Commander E. W. Kenrick. He flew with the Royal Flying Corps in the last war.

It is reported, unofficially, that Wing Cmdr. Kenrick, who returned a few months ago from overseas, will be named second-in-command at the new RCAF Staff College to be opened here in September.

* * *

Wavell Thanks YMCA

A message from Viscount Wavell, viceroy of India, to the YMCA, written during his visit to Washington, thanks the association for their work in India.

"I am very glad to hear that your YMCA is making arrangements to increase your help for the troops in India. I shall certainly welcome it as everything of this kind is of great value in India and is much wanted," the letter reads. "I know the good work your people did for us in the Middle East and greatly appreciate it. I shall look forward to seeing your people and giving them all the help I can.

"With best wishes, yours sincerely,
A. P. Wavell."

The YMCA is still active in Nazi-occupied Norway, and YMCA tea cars are right up in the front line of this war. They are rapidly becoming famous for their agility in reaching out-of-the-way places. One tea wagon in West Africa made a trip over impassable roads to serve men working in the jungle clearings and swamps to keep open the supply routes through which so many vital war materials flow. There are 1,000 tea cars in the United Kingdom, 50 in the Middle East, six in West Africa, two in Iceland and several in Greece, Crete and Singapore.

Five From Prince Edward Killed In Sicily Fighting

Ten From County Wounded in Invasion Battles—Hastings Has 2 Killed, 20 Wounded

Picton, Aug. 11 (Special)—Official reports of casualties in Sicily continue to be received daily here, with a total of five Prince Edward County men killed and ten wounded. All were members of Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. From Hastings County, at least two have been killed and 20 wounded, all with the same unit.

Those from Prince Edward County killed in action are Cpl. Basil Rorabeck, C.S.M. Charles Nutley, Pte. Harold Lawson, Cpl. Charles Lloyd, all of Picton, and Pte. Gordon Leavitt, Bloomfield.

Wounded are Pte. Frank Franklin, Pte. Rex Shannon, Cpl. Oswald Milner, Sgt. Keith Sharpe, all of Picton; Pte. Kenneth Watkins, Cressy; Pte. Eric Mead, Bethel; Cpl. Ivan Johnson, Cherry Valley; Pte. Leonard VanCleaf, Wellington; Pte. Kenneth Bryant, Picton.

NOTED ATHLETES

Two of the casualties were well-known in sport circles. Pte. Rex Shannon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Shannon, wounded, was for a time catcher with Picton Intermediate O.B.A. team, all members of which enlisted and went overseas. Cpl. Rorabeck, killed in action, was a former Junior O.H.A. player and also starred in county hockey leagues. He was the elder son of Sgt. Arnold Rorabeck, RCAF, Mountain View, and Mrs. Rorabeck, Picton. He was born at Carleton Place 25 years ago and resided at Bloomfield before coming to Picton six years ago. He enlisted in September, 1939, and went overseas with the First Division. Besides his parents he is survived by a younger brother, Charles, and a sister, Mrs. Ernest Weaver.

MARKED BIRTHDAY

Pte. Gordon Leavitt was killed the day after he had marked his 35th birthday in Sicily, on July 22. He was born at East Lake and resided there until his marriage, when he moved to Bloomfield. He is survived by his wife, a young daughter, Fay; four brothers, Leighton, Howard and Clayton, of East Lake, and Orval, of Port Huron, Mich., and a sister, Mrs. Ray Preston, Wellington.

Cpl. Charles Lloyd was born at Salmon Point, Athol Township, and went overseas with his brother, C.S.M. Frank Lloyd, who recently returned to Canada and is now stationed at Three Rivers, Quebec. He is also survived by four sisters, Mrs. Albert Norman, Picton; Mrs. James Cory, Main Duck Island; Mrs. Stanley Rankin, Cherry Valley, and Mrs. Victor Morgan, Toronto.

C.S.M. Charles Nutley, son of Albert Nutley, Picton, was killed the first day of the Sicilian invasion, as was Pte. Harold Lawson, son of C.S.M. and Mrs. R. W. Lawson, Picton.

HAD BARBER SHOP

Pte. Frank Franklin, wounded, is one of three brothers in Sicily, the others being Ernest and Arthur. Frank was recently mentioned in news stories from Sicily when he set up a barber shop in the town of Assoro before it had been entirely rid of the enemy. His wife and his mother, Mrs. Herbert Franklin, reside here.

Pte. Kenneth Watkins, wounded, is the son of Donley Watkins, Cressy. He has a brother, George, overseas, and a sister, Ella, in the C.W.A.C. at Halifax.

Pte. Oswald Milner is a son of Arthur Milner, veteran of the last war, and Mrs. Milner. He went overseas in 1939.

Leonard VanCleaf, wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Van Cleaf, Wellington, and was a member of the First Canadian Division.

Sgt. K. Sharpe, also wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sharpe and went overseas in July, 1940. His wife and family reside here.

Pte. Kenneth Bryant, a member of the local regiment, has also been wounded, a cable last night advised.

at EATON'S

ORDER WEEK-END FOODS

EARLY THURSDAY for DELIVERY FRIDAY

PHONE TR. 3311—$1.00 minimum order for delivery.

MEAT, FISH AND POULTRY—TR. 3311

SPECIAL SELLING!



A Non-Rationed Treat

Young Roasting

CHICKENS

Grade B lb. **.39**

3½ to 3½ lb. ave.

RATION COUPONS You Can Use Now

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

BUTTER
Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23. (Expire Aug. 31st)

MEAT
(Spare A Brown)
Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 (pair) No. 12 pair valid Thurs., Aug. 12 (expire Aug. 31).

SUGAR for CANNING
All special canning sugar coupons can be used now (expire Sept. 30).

NOTE—Please make sure you have necessary coupons before ordering Rationed Goods.

DELICATESSEN

NOT RATIONED

FLAKY PIE DOUGH - 2 lbs. .25
SPICED PORK - lb. .29
POLISH SAUSAGE - ½-lb. .20
SALAMI - - ½-lb. .30

• Choice Young Grade A
TURKEYS 11 to 16 lbs. lb. .48
BEEF DRIPPING - - 2 lbs. .25

FRESH FISH. TR. 3311

• Choice Atlantic 1½ to 3 lbs.
MACKEREL - - lb. .14

• Fresh Boneless Fillets of
CODFISH - - lb. .32

• Fresh Tasty
CODFISH CUTS - - - lb. .19 STEAKS - - lb. .22

• Choice Smoked Finnan
HADDIES - - lb. .34

• Fresh Nipigon
Whitefish Whole 2 to 4 lbs. lb. .35

• Choice Cuts, 1½ to 3 lbs. each
HALIBUT CUTS - lb. .42 STEAKS - lb. .45

Satisfaction is the Judge of Coupon Value

DIAMOND Ⓔ PRIME BEEF

Properly Aged for Extra Tenderness and Flavour

All roasts and steaks cut to exact coupon weights.	Approx. Weights	Commercial Quality	Coupon Value 1 Coupon
SHOULDER ROAST		lb. .27	1¼ lb.
BLADE ROAST	3¾ to 7½ lbs.	lb. .30	1¼ lb.
MINCED ROUND		lb. .39	¾ lb.
SHORT RIB ROAST	3 to 6 lbs.	lb. .32	1 lb.
LEAN HAMBURGER		lb. .19	1 lb.
ROLLED CHUCK	2½ to 5½ lbs.	lb. .32	¾ lb.

See our big selection of unrationed meats.

• EATON'S Fresh Young
PORK SAUSAGE - lb. .28
1¼ lbs. per coupon

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—TR. 3311



Co-Eds! Career Girls! Make a Head Start Now!

And Go to Meet September in

VELVETEEN AND CORDUROY

Imported Twill Back Velveteen

Brilliant, spirit-warming colours in the pet of the campus . . . sleek cotton velveteen! For date dresses, suits and children's things . . . in pink, fuchsia, bluestone grey, sky blue, coral, mauve, purple, light and dark green, crimson, wine, taupe, light and dark navy, royal, light and dark brown, rust, white or black. 35" wide. Yard **1.25**

"Cooleroy"—Imported Pinwale Corduroy

Firm-bodied—closely woven—tireless pinwale cotton corduroy, to wear to work, or to lectures with equal energy! Grand for dresses, suits and skirts—charming for children, too! In laurel green, rum brown, jockey red, navy, light wine, matelot blue. 36" wide. Yd. **1.79**

PHONE TR. 5111

EATON'S-Main Store—Second Floor

End Of Season Clearance! WOMEN'S WHITE GLOVES

Reduced from higher priced lines! Summer gloves of fine rayon in plain and novelty slip-on styles. Welcome chance to flatter your fingers with these finely made gloves . . . some knitted on the famous Milanese machines; others in mesh as light as drifting mist. Shirred at wrists and neatly bound tops in the group. Sizes 6 and 6½. EATON Special Price, pair . . . . **.19**

PHONE TR. 5111

EATON'S-Main Store—Main Floor EATON'S-College Street—Main Floor

EATON'S Annual August Coat Event

FOR JUNIOR DEBS AND GIRLS

Big and Little Sisters Brag About Their

"BOY" COATS



There's a swaggerish dash in the Balmacaan style that intrigued the girls . . . when that style was an exclusive with the boys. Now they have their own feminine version in a whippersnapper style that's going to burrow right into the hearts of early teensters and Junior Debs alike. Comes in a ...

★ St

LOWER CEILING SEEN CUTTING LAMB SUPPLY

Lack of Delivery and Bigger Demand Also Adding to Scarcity — Promise More Before Week-End

Recent lowering of the ceiling price for dressed lamb, difficulties of delivery, and increased seasonal demand, are some of the reasons suggested by representative buyers and butchers for the scarcity of lamb in evidence last week and at present.

On July 27 the ceiling price of dressed lamb from wholesalers was reduced from 40-42 cents a pound to 30 cents. This means that the farmer instead of getting about 19 cents a pound, live weight, will be offered about 16 cents a pound. In addition, a further lowering of the ceiling price for dressed lamb to 22 cents a pound will go into effect on Sept. 1.

Because of the further reduction in prospect, a member of one packing concern, interviewed yesterday, doubted very much whether farmers were holding back their lambs from the market. At the same time, he mentioned the issuance of a government order last week which forbids the killing of any lamb under 75 pounds liveweight.

The purpose of this order, he explained, was to get more meat and to prevent lambs being sold earlier than they should.

But in actual practice, he said, no lambs came to the packers after Wednesday of any week. With the present demand for lamb being far in excess of the supply, all the lamb in butcher shops around the city was pretty well cleared out over the week-end.

"Consequently," he added, "in the first part of the week, there is bound to be a scarcity until lambs are bought, killed and distributed. For example, we are killing to-day but the meat can't be distributed until to-morrow." The marketing of lambs was, in his opinion, about normal, but the demand was twice as great.

"The butchers will all have lamb before the week is out," was his confident conclusion.

On the other hand, a representative of another concern engaged in selling dressed lamb, considered that, in consequence of the lowering of the ceiling, farmers were definitely holding back their lambs from the market.

Electorate Restive Under Regulations

Hon. J. A. McKinnon's View of By-election Results

Edmonton, Aug. 11—Results in the four Federal by-elections Monday, in which Liberal candidates were defeated, "are protest votes against ceilings on wages and farm prices, and the general war-time restrictions," Hon. James A. Mackinnon, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in an interview here.

"They are just the reaction to controls and restrictions in effect in Canada which, rightly or wrongly, the government considers necessary to the effective prosecution of the nation's war effort," he said.

Letting Building Get Too Cold No Fuel Saver

London, Ont., Aug. 11—L. E. Carrothers, superintendent of buildings for the London Board of Education, said to-day that drastic overnight cooling of school buildings during the winter, as suggested by Munitions Minister Howe yesterday, would result in increased coal consumption if carried too far.

SEES IN PICTURES WORLD LANGUAGE

Photos and Symbols Only Universal Means of Communication, Says Wells

New York, Aug. 11—Pursuit of world unity through creation of a universal language leads up a "blind alley," in the opinion of H. G. Wells. He foresees the next century possibly bringing an increase rather than a decrease in the number of spoken languages.

However, universal communication may be achieved, Wells sets forth in a copyrighted article appearing in the current issue of the Saturday Review of Literature, by the use of photograph to reproduce symbols, diagrams and pictures, and by use of "pigeon" speech in which would be amassed the basic words from many tongues.

"There is scarcely a fact spoken language can express which cannot be conveyed a thousand times as rapidly and completely through the eye," writes Wells. "When we hear talk of re-educating the whole world for unity, the speaker must either have this new visual education in mind or he must be an impracticable wishful thinker or altogether insincere."

"Basic languages" consist of the minimum vocabularies required to talk understandably in any tongue and these, Wells thinks, would be far more suitable for spreading ideas than a newly created universal language.

Stamford Airman Killed Overseas

Parents Have Two Other Sons In Active Service

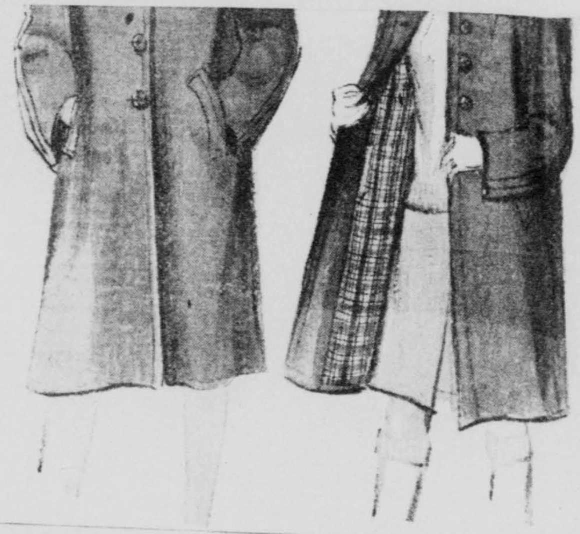
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Besides his parents, he leaves his wife, Mrs. Mamie Woodbury Hill, 681 Third avenue; a sister, Miss Annie Hill of Kitchener, and three brothers, Jack Hill of Hamilton, Gunner Arthur Hill, overseas, and Leading Stoker Bac Hill of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Yanks Keep Improving

Jersey City, N.J., Aug. 11—Yank soldiers now are being issued waterproof wax-coated matches that will not melt unless the temperature goes higher than 160 degrees, shoelaces that won't mildew in jungle humidity, and khaki-colored gum wrappers that blend with the ground when discarded. Old type gum wrappers left tell-tale white marks for an enemy aviator.

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526



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Troops Are Told Of Jungle Foods

Manual Guides Men in Pacific Isles

Washington, Aug. 11 — While Americans on the home front are consuming fresh vegetables from their Victory gardens, armed forces in the Pacific are learning to eat the more palatable varieties of weeds and roots.

"Emergency and Poisonous Plants of the Islands of the Pacific," a gourmet's guide to jungle fare, has made it much less hazardous for forces to pick their own vegetables. The book was written by Dr. E. D. Merrill, of Harvard University, as a technical manual of the War Department describing the edible plants of the Pacific islands as well as the poisonous.

When foraging for food, service men can carry this 149-page pocket manual and refer to the English and Latin descriptions of native plants and to the 113 pen-and-ink illustrations.

No fragment of the legendary Colossus of Rhodes, one of the famous seven wonders of the world, has survived from antiquity.

STORE HOURS: 9.30 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M., SATURDAY TO 1 O'CLOCK . . . COME EARLY AND COME OFTEN . . . TELEPHONE ORDER SERVICE OPEN

August at EATON'S - COLLEGE ST

– Time For Thrifty Fall



Chesterfield Makes a Handy Double Bed

The thrifty way to settle the "extra guest" problem! Chesterfield does living room duty by day, and can be easily converted into a comfortable double-size bed by night. All spring construction, with concealed bedding box for linens, nicely tailored upholstery. Chair is comfortably padded, and is upholstered in matching fabric . . . a fine quality striped cotton damask. A big value at, featured Thursday Cash Price, 2 pieces **99.50.**

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET—Fifth Floor

THRIFT

. . . to cheerful new Room" where world cleverly protected by interesting use of chi convenient kitchen . may be yours by simp Street, Main Floor.

Airy Ta

In Popular 5-foot Length FEATURED THURSDAY!

You'll like them at you windows because they're trim and neat lookin Light ecru shade that ton in well with other furnis ings, in a fine criss cro rayon weave. Sides a bottom are hemmed, t top is finished ready-t hang . . . an important f tor in these busy days. Fi for living rooms or b sitting rooms. Each curt is approx. 31" wide by feet long Featured Thursday, pair **1.1**

EAT

"Sun-T For Thr

Companionate For Bedroom

First, there is the showing a ribbon of strip with a feathery stalk str two sides of the room. paper has softly coloured



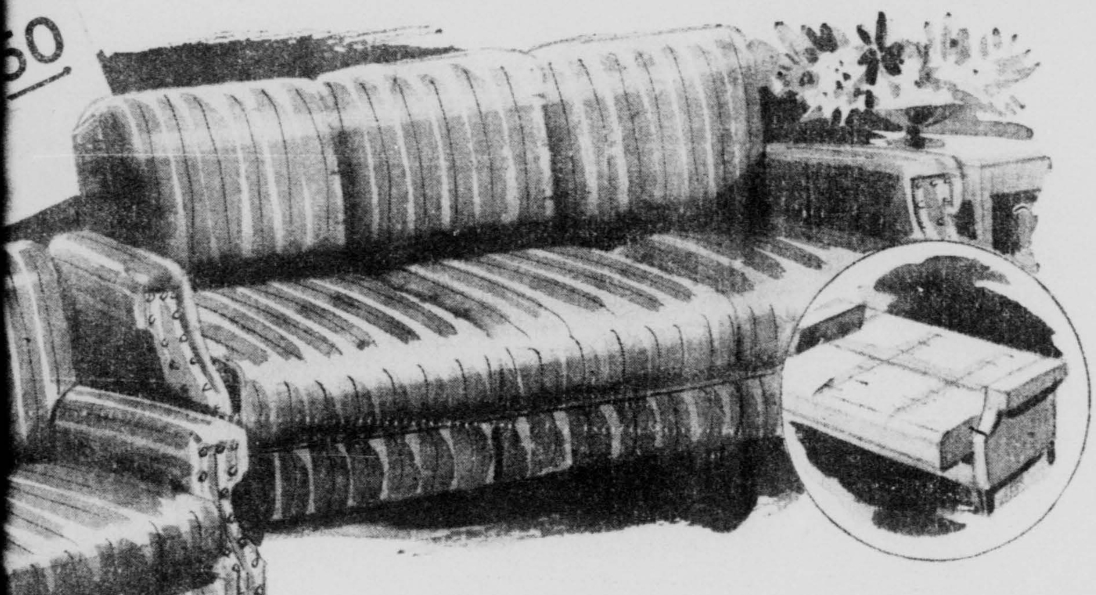
This 3-Piece

.M. TO 5.30 P.M., SATURDAY TO 1 O'CLOCK . . . COME EARLY AND COME OFTEN . . . TELEPHONE ORDER SERVICE OPEN AT 8.45 A.M. — DIAL TR. 5111

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ATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

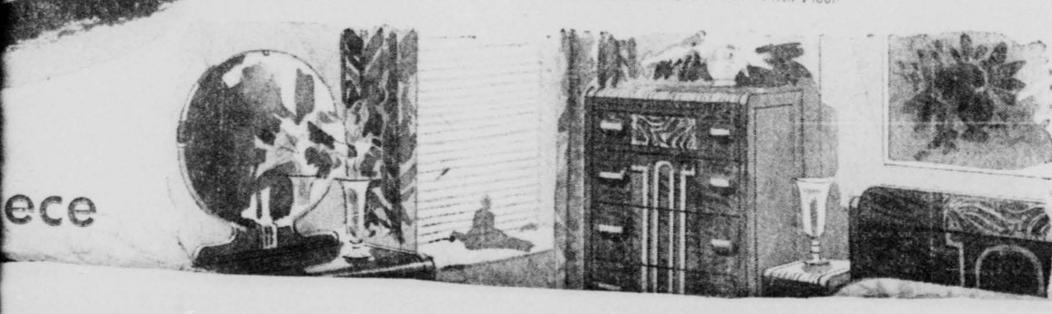
– Time For Thrifty Fall Planning



Chesterfield Makes a Handy Double Bed

The thrifty way to settle the "extra guest" problem! Chesterfield does living room duty by day, and can be easily converted into a comfortable double-size bed by night. All spring construction, with concealed bedding box for linens, nicely tailored upholstery. Chair is comfortably padded, and is upholstered in matching fabric . . . a fine quality striped cotton damask. A big value at, featured Thursday Cash Price, 2 pieces **99.50.**

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET—Fifth Floor



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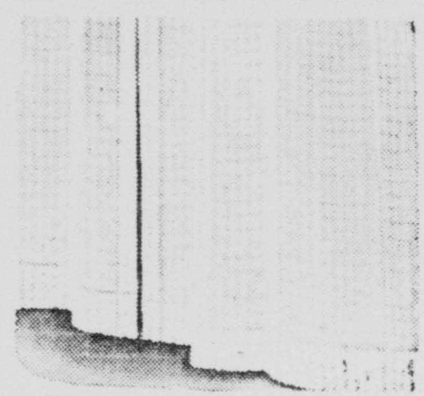
THRIFT HOUSE . . . YOUR CUE

. . . to cheerful new touches in your own home. The "News Room" where world events may be followed on a large map cleverly protected by the glass top of a giant coffee table . . . interesting use of chintz on walls and furniture . . . a bright and convenient kitchen . . . modern sectional furniture. Ideas that may be yours by simply visiting Thrift House, EATON'S-College Street, Main Floor.

Airy Tailored Curtains

In Popular 5-foot Length FEATURED THURSDAY!

You'll like them at your windows because they're so trim and neat looking. Light ecru shade that tones in well with other furnishings, in a fine criss cross rayon weave. Sides and bottom are hemmed, the top is finished ready-to-hang . . . an important factor in these busy days. Fine for living rooms or bed-sitting rooms. Each curtain is approx. 31" wide by 5 feet long Featured Thursday, pair **1.19**



PHONE TR. 5111

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET—Second Floor

"Sun-Tested" Wallpapers For Thrifty Fall Decorating

Companionate Papers For Bedrooms

First, there is the striped paper showing a ribbon of stripes alternating with a feathery stalk stripe — this for two sides of the room. Its companion paper has softly coloured ring and flow-



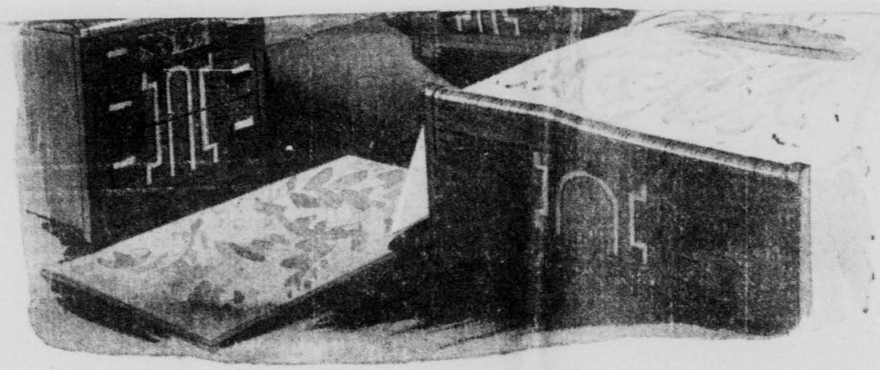
Single Roll, 19¢

Suite For

54.50 →

Small-priced, for a small budget! Unit includes bed, chest of drawers and dresser . . . all in walnut finish. Modern lines, waterfall fronts are featured, with burl effect for trim. 4'6" bed, 3-drawer dresser, and 4-drawer chest. Cash price, 3 pieces **54.50.**

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET—Fourth Floor



er motifs on the same stripe "Ready-trimmed" for easy 20½" wide, "Sun-Tested" colo green, yellow or blue. Feature Thursday, single roll ....

Handsome Classical For Lower Rooms an

Well arranged classica leaf motifs on a wide striped a paper of definitely "better" moderately priced. The stoc quality and 22" wide. The col "Tested"—two tones of oyster beige on rich Wedgwood bl cotta or beige or beige and w putty coloured ground. Fea tured Thursday, single roll

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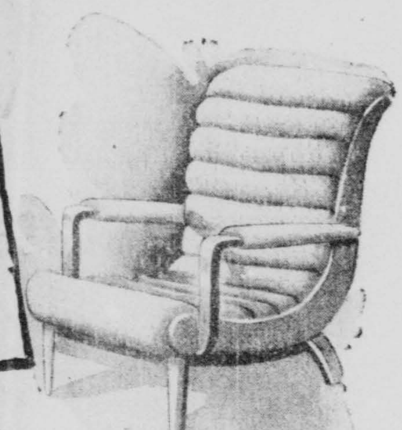
EATON'S-COLLEGE S —Second Floor

Also EATON'S-ANNE —Third Floor

See the "BARRYMORE" Upholstered Furniture

ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

"Barrymore" stands for quality, fine workmanship . . . *value* for your dollar! Built for durable, life-time use, the Barrymore seal gives you the assurance of fine upholstered furniture. Make your choice from a fine collection of suites shown on the Fifth Floor, EATON'S-College Street. 2-Piece Suites priced from **$242.50** to **$310.00.**





5 Pieces $49.95



Drop Leaf Table and 4 Chairs

For a small room where space is limited! Table is solid hardwood, walnut finished, measures about 36 x 17" closed, opens to about 36 x 46", has single cutlery drawer. Chairs are birch, walnut finish, well braced, with padded seat, upholstered in a variety of patterned cotton damasks. Table with 4 chairs. Cash Price, 5 pieces **49.95.**

Channel Back Chair, 33.95

Trimly, attractively designed! Sturdy hardwood frame, in red maple finish, "form fitting" and built for comfort. Upholstered in tapestry patterned cotton homespun effects. Green, rust, or blue for your choice. Featured Thursday. Cash Price, each **33.95.**

Tailored Club Chair, 29.00

Comfort is the feature! Chair is well padded, neatly upholstered in simulated leather. Modern style, built on square lines. Wine, green or blue. Featured Thursday. Cash Price, each **29.00.**

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET —Main Floor



Scarfe's Interior Gloss

White	Wheat Buff
Tusk Ivory	Horizon Blue
Arcadian Light Green	Peach Blossom
	Ash Grey

Quart **1.45**—Gallon **4.75**

Scarfe's French Wax

Fine quality French form wax that both polishes and prot fine furniture. 1 lb. **.45.**

Turpentine

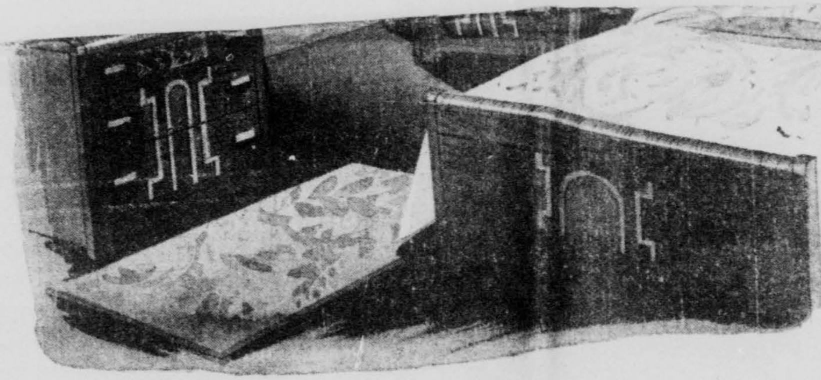
Quart **.50**—Gallon **1.8**

EATON

Shop with Confidence at EATON'S! Our Guarantee: "GOODS SATISFACTORY OR

...all budget! ...rawers and ...h. Modern ...tured, with ...ed. 3-drawer ... Cash price,

...ourth Floor



...er motifs on the same striped ground. "Ready-trimmed" for easy hanging. 20½" wide, "Sun-Tested" colours—pink, green, yellow or blue. Featured Thursday, single roll .... **.19**

Single Roll 19c

Handsome Classical Design For Lower Rooms and Halls

Well arranged classical urn and leaf motifs on a wide striped ground—a paper of definitely "better" design yet moderately priced. The stock is good quality and 22" wide. The colours "Sun-Tested"—two tones of oyster white and beige on rich Wedgwood blue, terra cotta or beige or beige and wine on soft putty coloured ground. Featured Thursday, single roll **.29**

PHONE TR. 5111

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET —Second Floor

Also EATON'S-ANNEX —Third Floor

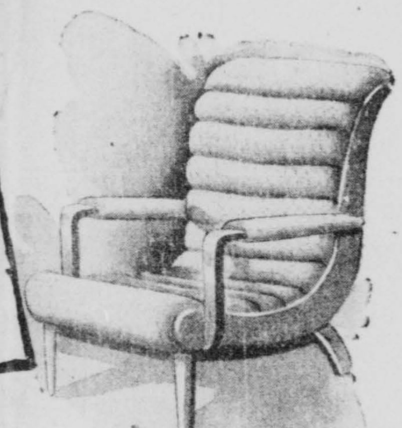


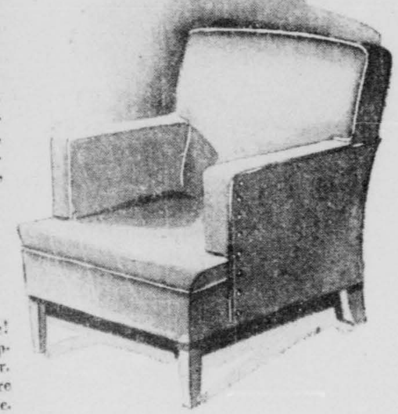
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EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET —Main Floor



T. EATON Co LIMITED



SCARFE'S

For Surface Satisfaction

Now is the time to assure your home of the adequate protection and attractive coverage that Scarfe's paints can give. All dependable finishes, obtainable in a galaxy of lovely colours to add a note of charm and gaiety to any house.

Scarfe's Interior Gloss

White, Tusk Ivory, Arcadian Light Green, Wheat Buff, Horizon Blue, Peach Blossom, Ash Grey

Quart **1.45**—Gallon **4.75**

Scarfe's French Wax

Fine quality French formula wax that both polishes and protects fine furniture. 1 lb. **.45.**

Turpentine

Quart **.50**—Gallon **1.80**

Scarfe's House Paint

Cream, Ivory, Light Buff, Flesh, Harvest Yellow, Vermillion, Outside White, Apple Green, Light Green, Olive Green, Light Blue, Maroon, Leather Brown, Medium Green, Light Grey, Pearl Grey, Silver Grey, Light Brown, Dark Green

Quart **1.45**—Gallon **4.75**

Scarfe's Varn-O-Lac Enamel

Delicate Green, Mohawk Red, Turquoise, White, Simmon's Brown, Rose Pink, Ivory White, Alberta Straw, Emerald Green, Black, Cream, Light Iris Blue, Lettuce Green, Shadow Grey, Jade Green, Cambridge Blue, Royal Blue, Canary Yellow, Tangerine Orange, Golden Brown

Quart **1.85**—Gallon **6.85**

Scarfe's Lo-Glo

White, Peach Pink, Thistle Grey, Prairie Tan, Elfin Blue, Delphinium Blue, Oyster Grey, Sylvan Green, Smoke Ivory

Quart **1.45**—Gallon **4.75**

PHONE TR. 5111

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET—Second Floor

Also EATON'S Annex Subway

Confidence at EATON'S! Our Guarantee: "GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED"

Exhibit 4 (Langmead

THE OBSERVER

Established 1791

No. 7,961 153rd YEAR LONDON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1943

Eisenhower Supreme Second Front C-in-C.

Montgomery to Lead the British Armies

Early Action in the West Expected

Alexander to Command Allies in Italy

By OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

Early action in the West is heralded by the announcement of a new Inter-Allied Command in Great Britain.

The names of the Allied Supreme Commanders of the "Second Front" invasion armies to liberate Europe from German domination were announced on Christmas Eve.

President Roosevelt revealed in a broadcast that General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 53-year-old Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, would lead the combined British and American expeditionary forces organising in the United Kingdom.

A statement issued simultaneously from No. 10 Downing Street added that General Sir Bernard Montgomery, G.O.C. British Eighth Army, would command the British invasion armies under General Eisenhower.

In the Mediterranean, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, C.-in-C. Middle East, succeeds General Eisenhower as Allied Supreme Commander; and General Sir Harold Alexander, at present General Eisenhower's Deputy in the Mediterranean, becomes Allied C.-in-C. in Italy.

The appointment of General Spaatz, who has commanded the North African Air Forces in the Mediterranean, to command the American Strategic Bombing Force operating against Germany, was also announced by President Roosevelt.

The Downing Street statement also said that various consequential appointments of other com-

Allied Air Expeditionary Force to Act with Armies

By FREDERICK TOMLINSON
OBSERVER AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE appointment of General Eisenhower's Second Front Air Commanders (in addition to that of General Spaatz already announced) will be awaited with great interest, because at least the initial success of landings in Western Europe will depend on the quality and volume of the air preparation of the bridgehead areas and on the efficiency of the cover and direct support which can be given to the invading forces.

The most obvious choice for the post of Supreme Allied Air Commander would be Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, the present Mediterranean Air Commander, for he has been largely responsible for the development of the new methods of land-sea-air co-operation which are now standard throughout his command.

He knows Eisenhower well, is an air strategist of the highest order, and has brought plans for giving air co-operation to land fighting to perfection.

He has received ungrudging support from American air commanders, and it was the decision of a conference, over which he presided, to throw every available aeroplane into the fight that saved the bridgehead at Salerno in the first days of the Italian landing.

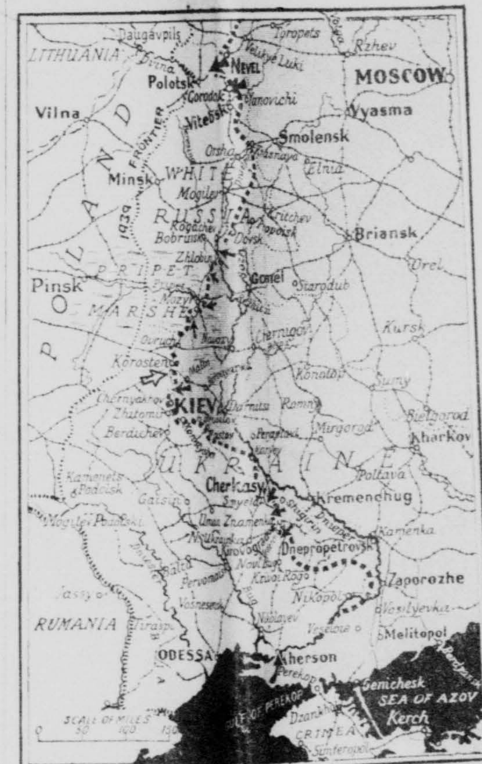
Staying in Mediterranean

But since the Italian campaign has been mainly to gain bases from which the southern air attack on Germany can be mounted, Sir Arthur may be retained in the Mediterranean to control an air campaign complementary to that now being conducted from British bases.

It is to be presumed that what might well be described as an Allied Air Expeditionary Force will contain every type of aircraft needed to support the opening and maintenance of a Second Front.

This force will obviously include long and short-range fighters, both British and American; medium bombers of both forces; fighter-bombers and tactical reconnaissance machines; troop transport and airborne troop-carriers.

Many of the British and American heavy bombers now based in Britain will, judging by the appointment of



Ortona Entirely in Allied Hands

Big 5th Army Attack Report

Ortona, key town to the German Adriatic defence line, is now entirely in Allied hands, according to Cairo Radio and Bari Radio.

The Germans were driven from the town after a stand which, said one report, equalled the fury of Stalingrad. "Suicide squads" lowered tanks into house basements and fired the turret guns through basement windows, with the result that attacking Canadian troops could advance only yard by yard.

All the reports stress the bitterness of the street fighting, which went on for four days before the town was finally taken.

Bari Radio said the town was

Political Aim Behind Tito's

Russians Cu[t] West From

Heavy Soviet Ta[nks] Near Zhitomi[r]

Vitebsk, the important Germ[an] road to Warsaw, is now virtuall[y] Moscow communiqué last night re[ported] road to the supply town of Polotsk has been cut. Russians are five m[iles] Vitebsk railway, and 13 miles fr[om] More than 200 inhabited localities

This brings the total to more than 1,000 in the twelve days of the great offensive south of Nevel.

The Russians have advanced eleven miles in the last 24 hours. Among the places captured yesterday were Zaluchye, 13 miles north of Vitebsk, Kurino, 14 miles to the north-east, and Novka, 17 miles north-east.

The communiqué did not say at which point the highway had been cut. Several stretches of it are within four miles of the railway. The only German escape route now is along the railway running south to the towns of Orsha, Mogilev, and Lhobin, but all these are menaced by Russian attacks.

Gorodok, which protected the northern approaches to Vitebsk was taken by storm in a Christmas Eve assault.

At Zhlobin, nearly two hundred miles to the south, the Russians are repelling repeated attacks by German armour and infantry. In one sector the enemy struck again and again with 80 tanks and three regiments of infantry. On each occasion Russian gunners forced them back with heavy losses.

Breaches Admitted.

The Germans reported yesterday that on the Kiev front east of Zhitomir the Russians have launched an attack on a wide front with 150,000 men, supported by great tank forces. Several breaches in the German lines were admitted. No reference to this was made by Moscow last night.

Heavy fluctuating fighting is still in progress, the German communiqué said. This usually means that the battle is going against them.

At the extreme south of the Russian front, at Kherson, on the estuary of the Dnieper, the Russians are reported to be fighting inside the town, the fall of which is said to be imminent.

Gorodok Taken by Storm

MOSCOW, Dec. 25

GORODOK, twenty-five miles north of Vitebsk,

0985

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THE OBSERVER

Established 1791

...EAR LONDON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1943 POSTAGE: INLAND 1½d.; ABROAD 1d. PRICE 2D

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Political Aim Behind Tito's

Russians Cut Road West From Vitebsk

Heavy Soviet Tank Attacks Near Zhitomir—*Berlin*

Vitebsk, the important German fortress astride the road to Warsaw, is now virtually surrounded. The Moscow communiqué last night reported that the motor road to the supply town of Polotsk, 60 miles to the west, has been cut. Russians are five miles from the Polotsk-Vitebsk railway, and 13 miles from the fortress itself.

More than 200 inhabited localities were captured yesterday. This brings the total to more than 1,000 in the twelve days of the great offensive south of Nevel.

The Russians have advanced eleven miles in the last 24 hours. Among the places captured yesterday were Zaluchye, 13 miles north of Vitebsk, Kurino, 14 miles to the north-east, and Novka, 17 miles north-east.

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MOSCOW, Dec. 25

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'The Clouds Are Breaking'

—*The King*

THE King, speaking from a room of the country house where he spent the holiday with the Queen and Princesses yesterday, made a ten-minute Christmas Day broadcast to the Empire (the message is given in full on page 5).

In his broadcast the King said: "As we see the clouds breaking on this Christmas Day, we should take comfort from our faith that out of desolation shall rise a new hope, and out of strife be born a new brotherhood."

An Eighth Army soldier, Bombardier W. Ellis, a native of South Shields, and now living in London, made a speech which preceded the King's broadcast.

Bombardier Ellis said: "I speak for the Army—the Army of Britain and her Empire.

"We are ready now to finish the job with all possible speed. We want a triumphant end, and a quick end. We believe that the hour is now approaching for decisive action.

"It is on the eve of this great event, the greatest moment in the lives of us all, the greatest moment in the life of our country, the greatest day of hope for the freedom of mankind that His Majesty, the King of this Empire and Commonwealth, speaks to his soldiers and his people."

Then His Majesty spoke.

The King has sent a special message to the Merchant Navy and fishing fleets.

Argentine Creates Security Police

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25

By a decree issued here, an Argentine Federal Police Force has been created to counter espionage and sabotage, to protect national property and officials, to co-operate in the internal defence of the country, and to guard the ... —Reuter.

200,000 Tons of Bombs on Germany

THE total weight of high-explosive and incendiary bombs dropped on Germany by Allied aircraft now exceeds 200,000 tons.

This figure, it was announced yesterday, was reached as a result of the 1,000 tons attack on Berlin on Thursday night—the seventh large-scale R.A.F. attack on the German capital since November 18.

The second 100,000 tons of bombs has fallen since May 23 last—exactly seven months. The first 100,000 tons were spread over a period from 1940 to 1943.

Sir Arthur Harris, C.-in-C. Bomber Command, said, on May 29: "We can assure the Germans that the next 100,000 tons of bombs will be better bombs and even better aimed, and that the second 100,000 tons will arrive very much quicker than the first. What she has had in the past will be chicken-feed compared with what she is going to get."

Biggest Daylight Raid

The announcement of the 200,000 tons on Germany itself followed an air bombardment of parts of German occupied territory which eclipsed all previous daylight bombing. The attack was directed against the coastal areas of Northern France, and was the culmination of five days' daylight offensive against that region.

More than 2,000 Allied aircraft crossed the Channel on Christmas Eve. The principal target was the Pas de Calais, and although an official statement referred only to "special military installations" as objectives, it is believed that these were German "secret weapon" installations, possibly rocket guns.

Not one Allied plane was lost.

The United States Air Command in Britain alone sent out over 1,300 heavy and medium bombers and fighters, including well over 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, the greatest force of four-engined bombers ever sent out to attack a single target.

R.A.F. Mitchells and Bostons, as well as Typhoons, also took part.

Returning crews described the Pas de Calais bombing as exceptionally accurate.

Berlin Still Burning

Fires were yesterday still burning in Berlin which was covered by a blanket of smoke from Thursday night's raid, said a Swedish traveller who left the city early yesterday morning.

The west of Berlin, especially the Neukoeln area, where some of the city's most important factories are situated, was the part most badly damaged the traveller said.

Straits: Misty, Calm

Straits weather last night: Misty and calm, with light variable south to westerly breezes. Visibility poor, especially at low level. Milder.

manders would be announced shortly.

Co-ordination With Red Army

It is no secret that the plans for the opening of the Western Front have been speeded up during the conferences of the last few months. Taken together with the American hint of great battles within the next ninety days, the new appointments indicate that the opening of the battle in the West will be co-ordinated with the Russian winter offensive, and will not wait for the summer campaign in the East.

The choice of General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander will be generally welcomed. It disposes of the reports that General Marshall was to take this most important command of the war.

General Marshall has the reputation of a great strategist. But he has had no actual fighting experience in this war. General Eisenhower has. He has successfully organised and conducted the three greatest amphibious operations of this war—North Africa, Sicily, and Salerno—and he has brilliantly succeeded in co-ordinating the forces of two nations and three services into one unit. This makes him the obvious choice for the great post he now takes.



A new photograph of General Eisenhower.

Popular Appointments

The organisation of his new Command is still not quite clear from the appointments so far announced. The appointment of General Montgomery as C.-in-C. of the British armies under General Eisenhower suggests a certain difference from the Mediterranean organisation, where there was no division in command between British and American land forces.

One need hardly say how extremely popular the appointment of Montgomery will be throughout the British Army. But it is to be hoped that as much as possible of the complete inter-Allied, as well as inter-Services integration will be taken over from the Mediterranean.

There will probably follow a further recasting of Commands from the top downwards. Army groups for the various Continental fronts will have to be superimposed on the various "Commands" formed originally for the defence of Britain. Plans for all this have, of course, long been prepared; it is now a question of translating them into speedy and efficient action.

Command United

The reorganisation of the Mediterranean Command is also important. It seems that the division between a North-African Command for the Western and Central Mediterranean and a Middle East Command for the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean is now ended, and that General Maitland Wilson's Command will stretch along the whole Southern Front from Gibraltar to Cyprus. This in itself is good news, in view of the obvious strategic interdependence of operations in any part of the Southern Front.

Perhaps the general public had expected General Alexander rather than General Maitland Wilson to receive this great command. The extreme brilliance of Alexander's final moves in Tunisia has not been eclipsed by the subsequently somewhat disappointing Italian campaign. Maitland Wilson, who is his senior, has a mixed record as a commander in this war. His handling of the Army of the Nile in Wavell's first offensive was perfect. In Greece he had a forlorn task which he discharged with gallantry. But his operations in Syria in the summer of 1941—hampered, it is true, by some scarcity of equipment—were at the time regarded as somewhat pedestrian, and the abortive campaign in the Aegean this autumn as definitely ill-conceived.

Maitland Wilson, one of the earliest tank experts in the British Army, has nevertheless never lost the confidence of his subordinates, among whom he is extremely popular. He is now shown to have the undiminished confidence also of his superiors. Mr. Churchill has described him as "one of the best tacticians in the British Army." The impending great operations in his enlarged command certainly give him an unprecedented chance to win renown.

Gen. Eisenhower With Montgomery

EIGHTH ARMY FRONT (Delayed)

General Eisenhower and General Montgomery chatted, joked, and studied maps with Corps and Divisional Commanders for twenty minutes when they visited the front-line area.

The two generals, who arrived unexpectedly in an open car, went straight to Headquarters and stood talking within easy earshot of the guns.

General Eisenhower was dressed in a steel blue coat with highly polished field boots. General Montgomery wore his much-badged black beret with a wool-lined leather jacket over his battle-dress tunic and corduroy trousers.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill: Steady Progress

The following bulletin was issued yesterday from No. 10, Downing-street: "The Prime Minister is making steady progress and gathering strength."

It was signed by only two doctors, Lord Moran, who is Mr. Churchill's personal medical attendant, and Brigadier Evan Bedford.

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OBSERVER CORRESPONDENT

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Thus far it has not been necessary for successive Yugoslav Governments in exile to make any appreciable inroad upon these resources, the reason being that they had at their disposal considerable sterling and dollar balances with which to meet current expenditure. Now, however, these balances are believed to be almost exhausted, and the question arises whether the Government in Cairo shall be recognised as possessing the right to use the State gold reserves or to contract loans in the name of Yugoslavia.

There is another financial aspect to the problem of Yugoslav authority. According to a report current in London, some time ago the Yugoslav refugee Government then in office contracted for the printing in London of Yugoslav banknotes to the amount of 10,000 million dinars. These notes were intended for use by the exile Government when it returned to liberated Yugoslavia.

What the effects of such a step would be on the financial and economic structure of the country is a matter of conjecture, but there can be no doubt that it would place a formidable political weapon in the hands of the returning Government.

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The unreality of the present situation is underlined by the fact that Britain, America, and the Soviet are still in full diplomatic relationship with the refugee Government, while they maintain close liaison with the Provisional Government, and are giving increasing military support to the Partisan forces. Tito has been recognised as an Allied army commander.

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...hotograph of General Eisenhower.

...this autumn as definitely ...d.

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CHRISTMAS PLAYS

MR. TERENCE RATTIGAN'S new play at the Globe is called **"While the Sun Shines,"** but it might as well be called "Albany Moonshine," "The Earl and the Girl," or "Our Boys in the Clifford Bax Country." There is no effort here to renew the poignancies of "Flare Path"; the play descends rather from (or to) "French Without Tears" and an obedient first-night audience was entranced by the humours of a British duke astray in Albany and the French language. He is, incidentally, trying to marry his daughter to a two-million-pound earl, now a naval rating. The too hospitable earl has a habit of entertaining back-room boys (they seem to sleep as many to a bed in war-time Albany as in Blackpool in August) and that leads to the usual troubles of farce. This play seemed to me amusing whenever Mr. Ronald Squire (as the duke) and Miss Brenda Bruce (as a trollop) were on the stage, charming whenever Miss Jane Baxter was impersonating the W.R.A.F., but not raffish, daughter, aggressively entertaining when Mr. Hugh Macdermott, as an American airman, was in command, but otherwise a quite ordinary pursuit of routine fun. The second act is handicapped because Miss Baxter never appears and the third act is rather dull, despite the fact that she does. But it will be an enormous success. The humours of an English earl, American airman, and French sailor sharing a bed while a brace of ladies wait in the offing are war-time winners without a doubt. But is this quite in tune with the Tennent tradition and "the great Globe itself"?

* * *

Emile Littler's **"Humpty Dumpty"** at the Coliseum gives one the rare pleasure of being concerned about a pantomime plot. Humpty, it seems, lived in what is now known as a shell-egg. This was perched on a wall, and nobody (believe it or not) stooped to steal it or otherwise get cracking. At last it fell over under sinister influence, thus causing King Yolk to lose his crown. Then there was a general embarkation, fun in a revolving cabin, a journey to Snowland, and home to the Palace of Sugar by way of a haunted house. In the course of all this, Principal Boy, of course, meets Girl. The boy is described as Prince of Truly-Rural, which must be a misprint for Truly-Crural, since boy (Miss Pat Kirkwood) shows a leg of incomparable grace while rendering the songs of dash and devotion with a spirit proper to the role. The clowns are a quartette whose renewal of old acquaintance is always a slapstick carnival of the highest. If parlours are to be papered or houses haunted, then Messrs. Nervo, Knox, Naughton, and Gold (with Mr. Hal Bryan also running) are the perfect engineers of riot. With such house-breakers at work, the full holiday house is assured from the start. But they should leave Shakespeare alone. If you like to see a young lady turned into a projectile or teetotum, Miss Juanita (with the Brothers Ganjou) does this more daringly and stylishly than any. There's a nice "panto" horse and all the trimmings.

The Players' Theatre Club con-[...] pantomimes of our ancestors. This year's revival is Byronic, being the 1860 **Cinderella** of H. J. B., whose unwearying facetiae regaled the human species of eighty-three years ago. (The rhyme is his own—and typical.) Students of history will observe that since 1860 the part of Dandini has gone down in the world and the part of Buttons gone up. Dandini gets into the sub-title, which is "The Lover, The Lackey, and The Little Glass Slipper." The business of Pantomime then seemed to begin and end with punning in rhyme (there was less knock-about than in our days of Nervo-and-Knoxery), and H. J. Byron's ingenious industry played on words like some frantic xylophonist on his keys. Prince Charming, then called Prince Poppetti, and Dandini are played with a grand flourish by the Misses Boys and Bidmead, Miss Preney's Cinders has the right daft innocence, and Mr. Harradine is equally happy as adapter and actor of this period escapade. The lyrics and score range from oysters crossed in love to John Gay, Stephen Foster, and Donizetti. The harlequinade is a beauty, and Mr. Woolley's scenic knack has wit and fancy, too.

I. B.

* * *

A modern **"Cinderella"** needs the Board of Trade for her Fairy Godmother: if the young lady is to emerge from rags and go to the ball in proper outfit, coupons not pumpkins are required. Theatres seem to be generously treated in this respect; in any case ingenuity helps out shortages of the old splendour. So Cinders at His Majesty's, prettily presented by Carole Lynne, duly melts the public's heart in the kitchen, takes its eyes in the ball-room, and soothes its ears with song. Miss Evelyn Laye's Prince Charming charms sight and hearing, too, and gives a sparkle to the show, which goes along gaily. Miss Tessie O'Shea's grand mixture of energy, volume, and beneficence is perfect for pantomime comedy, but Mr. George Moon's Buttons needs a better script on which to use his talent. No complaints are likely. Audiences have plenty of colour and sound to see, hear, and go home singing for themselves.

F. T.

* * *

Lewis Carroll is not easy to dramatise; if **"Alice in Wonderland"** is broadened or fussily fantasticated, the wonder vanishes. Miss Clemence Dane has left the books to speak unadorned. Text, and scenes at the Scala are unhampered Carroll-and-Tenniel—Miss Gladys Calthrop's designs are miraculously right—and the result is an illustrated edition-de-luxe to enchant all followers of the White Rabbit. Children who know nothing of Wonderland or the Looking-Glass country may be faintly puzzled, but even the youngest of these must warm to the wide-eyed eagerness of Miss Roma Beaumont's Alice. Dame Sybil Thorndike revels in a pair of Queens (does her Queen of Hearts, suppressor of guinea-pigs, sigh for blank verse?), and the whole pack of cards, creatures, and chessmen, directed ingeniously by Miss Esmé Church, makes of this a Christmas Carroll to be enjoyed for its wit and honoured for its discretion.

J. C. T.

Radio

By TOM HARRISSON

WAR'S Christmas times bring us better cheer, whatever the news or the weather. In fact, the worse the weather the more Christmassy we feel it to be, and that quaint, faint crackling of snow in the air, which gets into our loudspeakers, is for once welcomed. The wireless has added much to Christmas. This year the B.B.C. responded to the Christmas season in suitable spirit and with unusual intelligence. There were plenty of church services, notably that on Christmas morning from Lowdham village, Notts; "Scrooge," as usual, accentuated by J. B. Priestley's "New Judgment" on Dickens; and a Gordon Boshell ghost story, as well as Dorothy Sayers's Nativity play and a mock-pantomime by witty Michael Barsley.

John Burrell's worth-while production of "Pilgrim's Progress" was repeated; but there was a shortage of worth-while music. We had plenty of jazz and variety, including Joyce Grenfell, Handley, Flanagan and Allen, inimitable Gracie Fields, imitable Frances Day, and all. A stocking full indeed! For some years we have been spared the extreme form of world-wide greeting; this year's "WE ARE ADVANCING" avoided some, not, alas, all, of radio's "international brotherhood" fuss. Yet it is in this linking of people, sensibly and sensitively done, that wireless can be most seasonable.

Fellowship

The B.B.C. has noticeably not developed this potential fellowship. True, the whipped-up "mateyness" exploited commercially by Radio Luxembourg and U.S.A. stations can become exhausting. Nevertheless, there is room for people to feel that listening is something sociable and shared, not wholly personal and passive. The apathy of leisure threatens to weaken those positive aspects of citizenship on which any healthy democracy depends. We increasingly pay to see or hear about others doing things (including thinking) for us, instead of doing them ourselves. Radio charges least for the largest quantity of such comfortable service.

It is pleasant to accept these facilities, and one of the easier sorts is the radio game, with "Quiz" a good first. To me it seems effective popularisation, which slides varied information, often useless, yet healthily factual, into ears otherwise untouched. Then there is Puzzle Corner, including Ronnie Waldman's ingenious method of challenging listeners to detect a "deliberate mistake" and write in about it, thus stimulating active audience participation. From this it is a simple stage to the criminal mistake. In "Crime Chasers, Ltd.," we have two young people bringing curiously-timed crimes, which they solve in the prescribed five minutes; solution later in the programme. Chief Inspector French (Milton Rosmer) was more probable and thought-provoking (solution-as-you-go) in the recent excellent series written for radio by that good craftsman, Free-

The Open Air

TIME was when the fathers of the Church discouraged the use of evergreens for the celebration of Christmas, no doubt because of its old Saturnine associations, but though other evergreens more or less surrendered to the protest holly survived, thanks perhaps to its innate cheerfulness. We have only three indigenous evergreen trees in Britain, perhaps not more than two in England. The only native fir or pine—for either word is now accepted—is the Scotch, and that belongs properly to the North. The yew and the holly remain.

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…AYS

…our ancestors. This …is Byronic, being …**rella** of H. J. B., …ing *facetiaes* re… …species of eighty-… (The rhyme is …ypical.) Students …observe that since …Dandini has gone …ld and the part of …. (Dandini gets …e, which is "The …key, and The Little … The business of …n seemed to begin …punning in rhyme … knock-about than … of Nervo-and-… H. J. Byron's in-… played on words …ic xylophonist on …e Charming, then …Poppetti, and Dan-…d with a grand … Misses Boys and … Preney's Cinders …aft innocence, and …s equally happy as …tor of this period …e lyrics and score …ers crossed in love …ephen Foster, and … harlequinade is a …r. Woolley's scenic …and fancy, too.

I. B.

* *

…**Cinderella**" needs …rade for her Fairy … the young lady is … rags and go to the …outfit, coupons not …required. Theatres …erously treated in … any case ingenuity …rtages of the old … Cinders at His …tily presented by … duly melts the …n the kitchen, takes …e ball-room, and …ears with song. …ye's Prince Charm-…t and hearing, too, …arkle to the show, …long gaily. Miss …s grand mixture …lume, and bene-…ect for pantomime …Mr. George Moon's …a better script on …s talent. No com-…y. Audiences have … and sound to see, … home singing for

F. T.

* *

…l is not easy to …**Alice in Wonder-**…ened or fussily …the wonder van-…lemence Dane has …s to speak un-… and scenes at the …hampered Carroll-…iss Gladys Cal-… are miraculously … result is an illus-…e-luxe to enchant … the White Rabbit. …know nothing of … the Looking-Glass …e faintly puzzled. … youngest of these …e wide-eyed eager-… Roma Beaumont's … Sybil Thorndike …r of Queens (does …earts, suppressor of …n for blank verse?), …e pack of cards, …chessmen, directed …Miss Esmé Church. … Christmas Carroll …or its wit and hon-…cretion.

J. C. T.

Radio

By TOM HARRISSON

WAR'S Christmas times bring us better cheer, whatever the news or the weather. In fact, the worse the weather the more Christmassy we feel it to be, and that quaint, faint crackling of snow in the air, which gets into our loudspeakers, is for once welcomed. The wireless has added much to Christmas. This year the B.B.C. responded to the Christmas season in suitable spirit and with unusual intelligence. There were plenty of church services, notably that on Christmas morning from Lowdham village, Notts; "Scrooge," as usual, accentuated by J. B. Priestley's "New Judgment" on Dickens; and a Gordon Boshell ghost story, as well as Dorothy Sayers's Nativity play and a mock-pantomime by witty Michael Barsley.

John Burrell's worth-while production of "Pilgrim's Progress" was repeated; but there was a shortage of worth-while music. We had plenty of jazz and variety, including Joyce Grenfell, Handley, Flanagan and Allen, inimitable Gracie Fields, imitable Frances Day, and all. A stocking full indeed! For some years we have been spared the extreme form of world-wide greeting; this year's "WE ARE ADVANCING" avoided some, not, alas, all, of radio's "international brotherhood" fuss. Yet it is in this linking of people sensibly and sensitively done, that wireless can be most seasonable.

Fellowship

The B.B.C. has noticeably not developed this potential fellowship. True, the whipped-up "mateyness" exploited commercially by Radio Luxembourg and U.S.A. stations can become exhausting. Nevertheless, there is room for people to feel that listening is something sociable and shared, not wholly personal and passive. The apathy of leisure threatens to weaken those positive aspects of citizenship on which any healthy democracy depends. We increasingly pay to see or hear about others doing things (including thinking) for us, instead of doing them ourselves. Radio charges least for the largest quantity of such comfortable service.

It is pleasant to accept these facilities, and one of the easier sorts is the radio game, with "Quiz" a good first. To me it seems effective popularisation, which slides varied information, often useless, yet healthily factual, into ears otherwise untouched. Then there is Puzzle Corner, including Ronnie Waldman's ingenious method of challenging listeners to detect a "deliberate mistake" and write in about it, thus stimulating active audience participation. From this it is a simple stage to the criminal mistake. In "Crime Chasers, Ltd.," we have two young people bringing curiously-timed crimes, which they solve in the prescribed five minutes; solution later in the programme. Chief Inspector French (Milton-Rosmer) was more probable and thought-provoking (solution-as-you-go) in the recent excellent series written for radio by that good craftsman, Free-

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… out on a wild party with some American soldiers, wakes up in the morning with a dim memory that she has been married, finds herself pregnant, goes through an emergency wedding ceremony with a harassed rustic lover (Eddie Bracken), and makes everything nice and cosy by becoming the mother of sextuplets. This seems to me a bad joke in the poorest possible taste, the sort of film that makes me groan in spirit; but I am bound to recommend it to the technicians; it is neat, it is crisp, it has been done by a man who knows his cinema brilliantly.

* * *

Jane Eyre (Odeon) will positively be adored by thousands. It is a lovely romance about an orphaned governess who goes to live in a fog-wreathed, bastioned, Gothic castle, and falls in love with her black-avised employer, who keeps a mad wife tucked away somewhere beneath the battlements. Joan Fontaine makes a pretty mouse of Jane; Orson Welles, although monstrously miscast, works his way through the role of Mr. Rochester by sheer dint of hard acting. The script is attributed to Aldous Huxley, Robert Stevenson, and John Houseman, and we even see a replica of the opening chapter: "My name is Jane Eyre. I was born in 1820, a harsh time of change in England." Set up in folio and bound in vellum, this Huxley - Stevenson - Houseman "Jane Eyre" is both handsome and impressive. And yet I retain a weakness for a plain old thing of the same name by one Charlotte Brontë, beginning "There was no possibility of taking a walk that day. We had been wandering," etc.

Best Foot Forward (Empire), with Lucille Ball, is a musical comedy about a film star who turns up at an American college and causes a riot. Some day we shall see a film about a student who turns up at an American college. That should be a scream.

SUBURBS AND PROVINCES

Girl Crazy.—Boy a bit eccentric, too. Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland ensure the future of a college in the prairies by installing co-education and an annual rodeo.

Wintertime.—Sonja Henie, as a Norwegian heiress travelling in Canada, delights and surprises everyone by proving she can skate.

Let's Face It.—*You don't have to.*

THEATRE DIARY

To-morrow.—"CINDERELLA," His Majesty's (Evelyn Laye, Tessie O'Shea). "WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS," Winter Garden.

Tuesday.—"LES JOURS HEUREUX," comedy by Claud-André Puget, Rudolf Steiner Hall (French Players; directed by Edward Stirling).

Thursday.—"WINKLES AND CHAMPAGNE," a "Cavalcade of Music Hall," Unity Theatre.

"PETER PAN"

There was the usual enthusiastic audience for **"Peter Pan"** at the Cambridge, where Glynis Johns is a most graceful Peter, while Miss Cicely Byrne, as Mrs. Darling, and Mr. Baliol Holloway, in the Darling-Hook hook-up, represent the …

pence - coloured, pun-groaning | "Peter Pan": Col. 7.

man Wills Crofts.

Amateur Theatricals

The popular Red Cross competitions are too much of a hotchpotch for my taste, although it is amusing to try to tell which of three sounds is Stuart Hibbert blowing his noise. The aerial amateur theatricals, lately represented by "I WANT TO BE AN ACTOR," have not been so entertaining as they were earlier in the war. Caricatured villains and heroines are funny only if well acted, or if the script is well written. They are boring when performers fall between the stools of serious effort and adequate caricature. The business of picking amateurs out of an audience needs to be convincingly done, too. I must admit, however, that my nine-year-old loves it.

All these, and other, radio games may be less than home initiative and personal play. But they are certainly less like "dope" than much that we hear on our air, in those cubic areas of the so-called Forces Programme. The full and important possibilities of tying broadcasting to intelligent citizenship and vigorous democracy have barely been recognised, except perhaps in Scandinavia, and certainly sadly ignored here in Britain.

This Week:

TO-NIGHT.—John Gielgud in "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" (Home, 9.30 p.m.). FRIDAY.—Special New Year's Eve programmes (Home, 9.20 p.m. to 12.20 a.m.). SATURDAY.—"ATLANTIC SPOTLIGHT" (Forces, 5.30 p.m.); Edith Evans in "THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Home, 9.35 p.m.).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

HOME (203.5m.; 391.1m.; 449.1m.; 48.54m.).—**7.0**, News. **7.15**, The Little Orchestra. **7.50**, Greetings: Ceylon. **8.10**, Band. **8.40**, Organ. **9.0**, News. **9.30**, Service. **10.15**, Records. **10.30**, Light Music. **11.0**, Music Hall. **11.20**, Songs of Brahms. **11.55**, Mazurka Orchestra. **12.15**, Halle Orchestra (records). **1.0**, News. **1.15**, Talk. **1.30**, Records. **1.55**, Church Music. **2.15**, Mr. Middleton. **2.30**, Bach's Christmas Oratorio: Parts 1 and 2. **3.30**, "Three Wishes" (play). **4.5**, Organ. **4.25**, Talk by Dr. C. J. Wright. **4.40**, Welsh. **5.0**, Children: "Hansel and Gretel." **6.0**, News. **6.30**, Travellers' Tales. **7.0**, Radio Doctor. **7.5**, Field Fare. **7.15**, Northern Orchestra. **8.0**, Service conducted by Archbishop of Canterbury. **8.40**, Good Cause. **8.45**, Battle Honour. **9.0**, News; Postscript. **9.30**, "The Pilgrim's Progress," with John Gielgud. **11.5**, Czech Music. **11.25**, Organ. **11.40**, Quintet. **12.0-12.20**, News.

FORCES (296.1m.; 342.1m.).—**6.30**, Records. **7.0**, News. **7.15**, The Little Orchestra. **7.50**, Records. **8.30**, Cairo. **9.30**, Serenade. **10.15**, Service. **10.30**, Indian Forces. **11.0**, Band. **11.30**, Workers' Playtime. **12.0**, Light Music. **12.30**, ITMA. **1.0**, News. **1.15**, Jack Benny. **1.40**, Light Music. **2.15**, Ice Hockey. **2.30**, Canadian Revue. **3.0**, Light Music. **3.30**, Scottish Orchestra. **4.15**, Brains Trust. **5.0**, Records. **5.20**, Films. **5.30**, Transatlantic Call. **6.0**, News. **6.30**, "Cockaigne." **7.0**, News-Letter. **7.10**, Happidrome. **8.0**, Organ. **8.15**, Grand Hotel. **9.0**, News; Postscript. **9.30**, Light Music. **10.0**, Epilogue. **10.5**, Armchair Traveller. **10.30-11.0**, Light Music.

TO-MORROW

HOME.—**7.0**, News. **7.15**, Exercises. **7.30**, Composer. **7.55**, Prayers. **8.0**, News. **8.15**, Frozen Pipes (talk). **8.20**, Records. **9.0**, Sextet. **9.30**, Starlight. **9.45**, Organ. **10.0**, Scots Anthology. **10.15**, Service. **10.30**, Light Music. **11.0**, Records. **11.45**, Light Music. **12.10**, Country. **12.30**, Ensa Concert. **1.0**, News. **1.30**, Viola and Piano. **2.0**, Band. **2.30**, Ballet Music. **3.0**, Light Music. **4.0**, Scottish Orchestra. **4.45**, Welsh Carols. **5.0**, Welsh News. **5.20**, Children. **6.0**, News. **6.30**, "This is the Army." **7.0**, "Broken Swords." **7.30**, Violin and Piano. **8.0**, Monday Night at Eight. **9.0**, News. **9.20**, "Lady Precious Stream." **9.50**, Northern Orchestra. **10.35**, Armchair Detective. **10.45**, Gaelic. **10.50**, Light Music. **11.40**, Poems. **11.45**, Piano. **12-12.20**, News.

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spring; but the seedlings are worth waiting for.

B. T.

Sayings of the Week

"Every day new surprises are sprung on us."—*Goebbels.*

"Be proud, my South Hackney supporters, aggressively proud and not ashamed, that your Member of Parliament was capable of so thinking and so acting."—*Mr. Herbert Morrison.*

"Pantomime? Say, what's that?"—*Private Morris (U.S. Army).*

sentative collection and properly to display it, anyone who wishes to learn what English artists can achieve when left to cultivate their native romanticism in peace, uninfluenced by Continental fashions and uninhibited by fear of being dubbed anecdotal, should spend a long time in the National Gallery. Incidentally I can think of no more enjoyable Christmas outing in this year of grace 1943.

Chess, Bridge, and Crossword on Page 7.

have always thought, underestimated. If you are contemplating a trip to the West End with some young thing, don't overlook the Tatler and the Astoria.

* * *

The new films, I fear, hardly measure up to the standard of the old ones. There is a new Preston Sturges film at the Plaza, **The Miracle of Morgan's Creek**, which might have been quite an event if it had not been so obsessed with Blessed Event. It is about a small-town girl (Betty Hutton), who goes

MANY QUESTIONS: A Combined Quiz

I. GENERAL

Set by OBSERVER

1. What was Mr. Churchill's seventeen-word phrase in honour of the R.A.F. in the Battle of Britain (House of Commons, August 20, 1940)?
2. Who said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace"?
3. Name (*a*) The Minister of Food; (*b*) The Dean of St. Paul's; (*c*) The Governor-General of Australia; (*d*) Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; (*e*) The Editor of *The Times*.
4. How old are (*a*) Mr. Lloyd George; (*b*) Mr. Bernard Shaw; (*c*) Lord Wavell; (*d*) Mr. Roosevelt; (*e*) Lord Louis Mountbatten; (*f*) Mr. Noel Coward?
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1. How many Shakespeare characters were called Antonio? Who were they?
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2. Who directed the following: (*a*) The Story of Louis Pasteur; (*b*) The Life of Emile Zola; (*c*) This Man Reuter; (*d*) Edison the Man; (*e*) Journey Into Fear?
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1. Give the proper names of (*a*) El Greco; (*b*) Ape; (*c*) Tintoretto; (*d*) the Beggarstaff Brothers.
2. What famous painter was (*a*) a diplomat; (*b*) stockbroker; (*c*) a natural son of Talleyrand; (*d*) a Communard; (*e*) a racing cyclist?
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4. Fill in the missing names (*a*) "*Le violon de* ——"; (*b*) "*le divin* ——"; (*c*) Birdsnest ——"; (*d*) Athenian ——"; (*e*) Douanier ——"
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1. Which was the first Allied victory on land in this war?
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1. Where do we find (*a*) Mr. Salteena; (*b*) Madam-de-Maine; (*c*) Lupin Pooter?
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4. Sources of:
   (*a*) "Spade! with which Wilkinson hath tilled his lands!"
   (*b*) "With the poor crooked scythe and spade."
5. Who lived at (*a*) Rosings; (*b*) Manderley; (*c*) Thornfield Hall?

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Set by TOM HARRISSON

1. How many, if any, B.B.C. Governors have titles?
2. What is the effect of connecting earth wire to aerial terminal on your set?
3. On what date, in what language was the first B.B.C. foreign service?
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5. What is the average pay for a B.B.C. Home Talk?

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Set by SIR W. BEACH THOMAS

1. Do grass-snakes and/or adders lay eggs?
2. What causes the peculiar quiver of aspen leaves?
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1. What is a *Missa Sine Nomine*?
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1. Igor Sikorsky, one of the world's best-known aircraft designers, flew for the first time in his own plane on June 3, 1910. How successful was the flight?
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3. What is the difference in rank between an Air Vice-Marshal and a Vice-Admiral?
4. What was the strength of the Royal Air Force on November 11, 1918?
5. How did the Luftwaffe's power compare with that of the R.A.F. at the beginning of this war?

XI. WOMEN

Set by ALISON SETTLE

1. How many women M.P.s are there; how many hold office; and who are they?
2. Of the 17,500,000 married women keeping house, how many have received evacuees?
3. In what country, more than a thousand years B.C., did women wear divided skirts, tight-laced bodices, flounces, panniers, boots?
4. Does a woman lose British nationality if she marries a citizen of the U.S.S.R., a Pole, a Frenchman, an American, Spaniard, Swede?
5. What, if any, coupon values for women's wear have altered in the last three months? Up, or down?

XII. SPORT

Set by R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW

1. How many players are there in a lacrosse team?
2. Who has won the British Amateur Golf Championship most often? How many wins?
3. Who was called (*a*) The Champion; (*b*) The Croucher; (*c*) The Coroner; (*d*) The Demon?
4. Who said "If I was to think *every* ball, they would never get a run"?
5. Who made 99 not out for Oxford v. Cambridge while suffering from measles?

Answers appear on page 6

man Wills Crofts.

Amateur Theatricals

The popular Red Cross competitions are too much of a hotchpotch for my taste, although it is amusing to try to tell which of three sounds is Stuart Hibbert blowing his noise. The aerial amateur theatricals, lately represented by "I WANT TO BE AN ACTOR," have not been so entertaining as they were earlier in the war. Caricatured villains and heroines are funny only if well acted, or if the script is well written. They are boring when performers fall between the stools of serious effort and adequate caricature. The business of picking amateurs out of an audience needs to be convincingly done, too. I must admit, however, that my nine-year-old loves it.

All these, and other, radio games may be less than home initiative and personal play. But they are certainly less like "dope" than much that we hear on our air, in those cubic areas of the so-called Forces Programme. The full and important possibilities of tying broadcasting to intelligent citizenship and vigorous democracy have barely been recognised, except perhaps in Scandinavia, and certainly sadly ignored here in Britain.

This Week:

TO-NIGHT.—John Gielgud in "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" (Home, 9.30 p.m.). FRIDAY.—Special New Year's Eve programmes (Home, 9.20 p.m. to 12.20 a.m.). SATURDAY.—"ATLANTIC SPOTLIGHT" (Forces, 5.30 p.m.). Edith Evans in "THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Home, 9.35 p.m.).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

HOME (203.5m.; 391.1m.; 449.1m.; 48.54m.).—**7.0**, News. **7.15**, The Little Orchestra. **7.50**, Greetings, Ceylon. **8.10**, Band. **8.40**, Organ. **9.0**, News. **9.30**, Service. **10.15**, Records. **10.30**, Light Music. **11.0**, Music Hall. **11.20**, Songs of Brahms. **11.55**, Mazurka Orchestra. **12.15**, Halle Orchestra (records). **1.0**, News. **1.15**, Talk. **1.30**, Records. **1.55**, Church Music. **2.15**, Mr. Middleton. **2.30**, Bach's Christmas Oratorio, Parts 1 and 2. **3.30**, "Three Wishes" (play). **4.5**, Organ. **4.25**, Talk by Dr. C. J. Wright. **4.40**, Welsh. **5.0**, Children: "Hansel and Gretel." **6.0**, News. **6.30**, Travellers' Tales. **7.0**, Radio Doctor. **7.5**, Field Fare. **7.15**, Northern Orchestra. **8.0**, Service conducted by Archbishop of Canterbury. **8.40**, Good Cause. **8.45**, Battle Honour. **9.0**, News. Postscript. **9.30**, "The Pilgrim's Progress," with John Gielgud. **11.5**, Czech Music. **11.25**, Organ. **11.40**, Quintet. **12.0-12.20**, News.

FORCES (296.1m.; 342.1m.).—**6.30**, Records. **7.0**, News. **7.15**, The Little Orchestra. **7.50**, Records. **8.30**, Cairo. **9.30**, Serenade. **10.15**, Service. **10.30**, Indian Forces. **11.0**, Band. **11.30**, Workers' Playtime. **12.0**, Light Music. **12.30**, "Itma." **1.0**, News. **1.15**, Jack Benny. **1.40**, Light Music. **2.15**, Ice Hockey. **2.30**, Canadian Revue. **3.0**, Light Music. **3.30**, Scottish Orchestra. **4.15**, Brains Trust. **5.0**, Records. **5.20**, Films. **5.30**, Transatlantic Call. **6.0**, News. **6.30**, "Cockaigne." **7.0**, News-Letter. **7.10**, Happidrome. **8.0**, Organ. **8.15**, Grand Hotel. **9.0**, News. Postscript. **9.30**, Light Music. **10.0**, Epilogue. **10.5**, Armchair Traveller. **10.30-11.0**, Light Music.

TO-MORROW

HOME.—**7.0**, News. **7.15**, Exercises. **7.30**, Composer. **7.55**, Prayers. **8.0**, News. **8.15**, Frozen Pipes (talk). **8.20**, Records. **9.0**, Sextet. **9.30**, Starlight. **9.45**, Organ. **10.0**, Scots Anthology. **10.15**, Service. **10.30**, Light Music. **11.0**, Records. **11.45**, Light Music. **12.10**, Country. **12.30**, Ensa Concert. **1.0**, News. **1.30**, Viola and Piano. **2.0**, Band. **2.30**, Ballet Music. **3.0**, Light Music. **4.0**, Scottish Orchestra. **4.45**, Welsh Carols. **5.0**, Welsh News. **5.20**, Children. **6.0**, News. **6.30**, "This is the Army." **7.0**, "Broken Swords." **7.30**, Violin and Piano. **8.0**, Monday Night at Eight. **9.0**, News. **9.20**, "Lady Precious Stream." **9.50**, Northern Orchestra. **10.35**, Armchair Detective. **10.45**, Gaelic. **10.50**, Light Music. **11.40**, Poems. **11.45**, Piano. **12-12.20**, News.

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spring: but the seedlings are worth waiting for. B. T.

Sayings of the Week

"Every day new surprises are sprung on us."—*Goebbels.*

"Be proud, my South Hackney supporters, aggressively proud and not ashamed, that your Member of Parliament was capable of so thinking and so acting."—*Mr. Herbert Morrison.*

"Pantomime? Say, what's that?"—*Private Morris (U.S. Army).*

... sentative collection and properly to display it, anyone who wishes to learn what English artists can achieve when left to cultivate their native romanticism in peace, uninfluenced by Continental fashions and uninhibited by fear of being dubbed anecdotal, should spend a long time in the National Gallery. Incidentally I can think of no more enjoyable Christmas outing in this year of grace 1943.

Chess, Bridge, and Crossword on Page 7.

... have always thought, underestimated. If you are contemplating a trip to the West End with some young thing, don't overlook the Tatler and the Astoria.

* * *

The new films, I fear, hardly measure up to the standard of the old ones. There is a new Preston Sturges film at the Plaza, **The Miracle of Morgan's Creek**, which might have been quite an event if it had not been so obsessed with Blessed Event. It is about a small-town girl (Betty Hutton), who goes

MANY QUESTIONS: A Combined Quiz

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F--D F---S

Christmas Quiz



Is Father as all-wise as he thinks he is? How many facts about food does Mother really know? What do the children know about things on the Food Front? Here's the way to find out! Try your hand at these questions. Make a game of it round the fire this evening and see whether the men or womenfolk score the highest. The total score is 40 for each set of questions. 35 is excellent; 25 not bad; anything less than 20 is—probably Father! (The one with the lowest should be made to do the washing-up.)

DOES MOTHER KNOW HER P'S AND Q-PONS?

(Try these on the girls too)

1 **Which is the correct way to wash cooking fat so that it can be used again?**
(*a*) Pour boiling water over it; (*b*) Rub through a fine sieve; (*c*) Bring to the boil in water, pour into a bowl; when cool, lift off and scrape underneath; (*d*) Hold it under running cold water. *Score 10*

2 **Two of the following are correct reasons why children need cod liver oil. Which two?**
(*a*) To make their hair curl; (*b*) To prevent rickets and build strong, sturdy bodies; (*c*) To make them good at arithmetic; (*d*) To increase resistance to infection and ward off colds; (*e*) To stop them sucking their thumbs. *5 for each correct reason, full score 10*

3 **Fill in the missing words from the following:**
The correct way to cook green vegetables is as follows: (*a*) First ______ the greens; (*b*) Put a ______ of water into the saucepan; (*c*) Put in greens while water is ______; (*d*) Be sure the ______ is on the pan; do not cook longer than ______ minutes; (*e*) This method preserves the flavour and the ______ *Score 2 for each part of the question, full score 10*

4 **(*a*) How many yolks and how many whites are in a 1/3 packet of Dried Eggs? (*b*) How many packets are you allowed this month?** *Score 5 for each correct answer, full score 10*

PENALTY: Has Mother filled in Section A at the top of page 35 of her ration book? If not, deduct 5 from her total.

HOW CLEVER IS FATHER? *(Let the boys have a go at these also)*



1 **What is (or are) Rose Hips?**
(*a*) Name of a famous woman spy; (*b*) An Eastern Dance; (*c*) Pods of the wild rose, rich in Vitamin C; (*d*) Name of a Russian Folk Song. *Score 10*

2 **(*a*) On what days, and at what time, is the Kitchen Front Broadcast? (*b*) When does the Radio Doctor broadcast?** *5 for each correct answer, full score 10*

3 **Two of the following are provided by the Government for children under six years old. Which two?**
(*a*) cocoa; (*b*) cod liver oil; (*c*) cornflour; (*d*) tomato juice; (*e*) orange juice. *Each correct answer 5, full score 10*

4 **How much priority milk are children under six allowed?** *Score 10*

PENALTY: Did Father offer anyone some of his sweet ration this Christmas? If not, he loses 5 points from his score!

ANSWERS

FOR MOTHER AND THE GIRLS: 1-(c). 2-(b) and (d). Cod liver oil contains two important vitamins! Vitamin A, which builds up a strong resistance to infectious ailments, and Vitamin D, which is needed for strong, sturdy bodies and fine straight limbs. 3-(a) shred; (b) teacupful; (c) boiling; (d) lid; 15; (e) Vitamin C. 4-(a) 12 yolks and 12 whites—i.e. 12 whole eggs. (b) 2 for adults, 4 for green ration book holders.

FOR FATHER AND THE BOYS: 1-(c). 2-(a) Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8.15 a.m.; (b) Wednesdays at 8.15 a.m. 3-(b) and (e). 4-7 pints of milk a week for green ration book holders.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, LONDON, W.1 FOOD FACTS No. 1??



MR. PRESIDENT

"Mr. Roosevelt." By Compton Mackenzie. (Harrap. 17s. 6d.)

By S. K. RATCLIFFE

THE Roosevelt presidency has run concurrently with the reign of Adolf Hitler. The early months of 1933 marked the lowest point of the great American Depression. At midday on March 4, when the new President delivered his Inaugural Address ("This nation calls for action, and action now"), the American people looked up again, and eight days later, on a memorable Sunday evening, they listened for the first time to the tones of combined hope and authority in a voice which was to become, with one other, the best known of all voices on the air.

The wonder is, not that the life of the President should have been written by so many hands but rather that the books about the man and his career available for the British public should be so few in number. The success of Mr. Mackenzie's, therefore, is assured. It is an animated and unqualified eulogy.

* * *

At the close of the first world war Franklin Roosevelt held a minor post in the Wilson Administration. In 1920, self-sacrificingly, he shared in a forlorn hope, being candidate for the Vice-Presidency in a campaign that was lost before the firing of the first shot. Nine months after the polling day he was stricken down. He was forty; and if he had not been a Roosevelt with all the family qualities, that would have been the end of his public life. There followed instead an heroic episode—the seven years' fight with paralysis.

Under pressure from party associates, which the Roosevelts felt to be unwise, F. D. returned to politics and was twice elected Governor of New York State. He emerged as the manifest choice of the Democratic party when, in 1932, politicians of all shades were aware that Mr. Hoover could not have a second term.

* * *

Looking back to the election of 1932 an English observer finds this fact as curious as any: that Mr. Roosevelt, whose Governorship of New York had been relatively quiet, was not generally recognised as a conspicuously able man, a citizen of high importance. For instance, the most accomplished of American publicists has not been allowed to forget that he described Governor Roosevelt as a pleasant gentleman who had a strong desire to be President. The opening moves, alike in policy and in executive action, sufficed to make the world realise that, as the Nazi clouds were gathering over Europe, the United States had come under new guidance, and was responding to a stimulus of force and freshness. The character of the Roosevelt presidency was unmistakable from its first week. Who would attempt to outline what might have happened to us all, and to North America, if the people had chosen differently in 1932 and in 1936?

* * *

The versatility of Compton Mackenzie is astonishing. There fell to him last year the task of writing the epic of Greece in its present agony. From that heart-rending theme he turns to a novel about the Home Guard, of necessity humorous, and then to the

LANDSCAPE ARTISTS

By J. C. TREWIN

"Landmarks." Edited by G. Rostrevor Hamilton and John Arlott. (Cambridge University Press. 8s. 6d.)

THIS, in its way, is a modern "Poly-Olbion," much easier to read than Michael Drayton's "chorographical description." Although, throughout his slow march, Drayton fitted the miles to the metre with unending courage, his work needs an anthologist. Mr. Rostrevor Hamilton and Mr. Arlott (who offer him respectful homage) have fashioned here a garland of topographical verse—"strictly concerned with the spirit or appearance of a particular place or district"—from a cluster of 180 poets between Chaucer and Betjeman. Ingeniously, they manage to cover England and Wales "*from old Belerium to the northern main*," and to miss none of the counties, plain or coloured.

* * *

Every reader with territorial loyalties will want to revise and refit, to tear down his neighbour's landmark and to erect his own. ("*What various views, what lovely landskips rise!*") This does not reflect upon the editors who have been nobly impartial. They begin with London (and the laurels of Dunbar) and find for the Thames a worthy wreath, with one leaf from Herrick: "*May all clean Nimphs and curious water Dames, With Swan-like-state flote up and down thy streams*" (a practice properly deprecated by the Port of London Authority). Beside Blake's golden vision, "The Fields from Islington," and Henley's burnished El Dorado stands Mr. John Betjeman's "Blackfriars," musty-sweet distillation of a lost Dickensian world. Elsewhere in the book Mr. Betjeman calls up for us suburban Croydon, the windy sheen of Upper Lambourne, and Trebetherick's foam-and-tamarisk-and-turf. No topographical poet can more successfully seize and fix a mood without resort to rhymed guide-bookery or metrical town-planning.

Before we leave for detailed field-work in the counties, the editors whisk us around England and Wales. Even these few pages show how much our landscape-lovers, lords of language, have depended upon the rivers. Riparans are strong in this volume, from Sir John Squire's litany of his Devon streams to Pope's "*chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.*"

* * *

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MR. PRESIDENT

"Mr. Roosevelt." By Compton Mackenzie. (Harrap. 17s. 6d.)

By S. K. RATCLIFFE

THE Roosevelt presidency has run concurrently with the reign of Adolf Hitler. The early months of 1933 marked the lowest point of the great American Depression. At midday on March 4, when the new President delivered his Inaugural Address ("This nation calls for action, and action now"), the American people looked up again, and eight days later, on a memorable Sunday evening, they listened for the first time to the tones of combined hope and authority in a voice which was to become, with one other, the best known of all voices on the air.

The wonder is, not that the life of the President should have been written by so many hands but rather that the books about the man and his career available for the British public should be so few in number. The success of Mr. Mackenzie's, therefore, is assured. It is an animated and unqualified eulogy.

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At the close of the first world war Franklin Roosevelt held a minor post in the Wilson Administration. In 1920, self-sacrificingly, he shared in a forlorn hope, being candidate for the Vice-Presidency in a campaign that was lost before the firing of the first shot. Nine months after the polling day he was stricken down. He was forty; and if he had not been a Roosevelt with all the family qualities, that would have been the end of his public life. There followed instead an heroic episode—the seven years' fight with paralysis.

Under pressure from party associates, which the Roosevelts felt to be unwise, F. D. returned to politics and was twice elected Governor of New York State. He emerged as the manifest choice of the Democratic party when, in 1932, politicians of all shades were aware that Mr. Hoover could not have a second term.

***

Looking back to the election of 1932 an English observer finds this fact as curious as any: that Mr. Roosevelt, whose Governorship of New York had been relatively quiet, was not generally recognised as a conspicuously able man, a citizen of high importance. For instance, the most accomplished of American publicists has not been allowed to forget that he described Governor Roosevelt as a pleasant gentleman who had a strong desire to be President. The opening moves, alike in policy and in executive action, sufficed to make the world realise that, as the Nazi clouds were gathering over Europe, the United States had come under new guidance, and was responding to a stimulus of force and freshness. The character of the Roosevelt presidency was unmistakable from its first week. Who would attempt to outline what might have happened to us all, and to North America, if the people had chosen differently in 1932 and in 1936?

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The versatility of Compton Mackenzie is astonishing. There fell to him last year the task of writing the epic of Greece in its present agony. From that heart-rending theme he turns to a novel about the Home Guard, of necessity humorous, and then to the

LANDSCAPE ARTISTS

By J. C. TREWIN

"Landmarks." Edited by G. Rostrevor Hamilton and John Arlott. (Cambridge University Press. 8s. 6d.)

THIS, in its way, is a modern "Poly-Olbion," much easier to read than Michael Drayton's "chorographical description." Although, throughout his slow march, Drayton fitted the miles to the metre with unending courage, his work needs an anthologist. Mr. Rostrevor Hamilton and Mr. Arlott (who offer him respectful homage) have fashioned here a garland of topographical verse—"strictly concerned with the spirit or appearance of a particular place or district"—from a cluster of 180 poets between Chaucer and Betjeman. Ingeniously, they manage to cover England and Wales "from old *Belerium to the northern wave,*" and to miss none of the counties, plain or coloured.

***

Every reader with territorial loyalties will want to revise and refit, to tear down his neighbour's landmark and to erect his own ("*What various views, what lovely landskips rise!*"). This does not reflect upon the editors who have been nobly impartial. They begin with London (and the laurels of Dunbar) and find for the Thames a worthy wreath, with one leaf from Herrick: "*May all clean Nimphs and curious water Dames, With Swan-like-state flote up and down thy streams*" (a practice properly deprecated by the Port of London Authority). Beside Blake's golden vision, "The Fields from Islington," and Henley's burnished El Dorado stands Mr. John Betjeman's "Blackfriars," musty-sweet distillation of a lost Dickensian world. Elsewhere in the book Mr. Betjeman calls up for us suburban Croydon, the windy sheen of Upper Lambourne, and Trebetherick's foam-and-tamarisk-and-turf. No topographical poet can more successfully seize and fix a mood without resort to rhymed guide-bookery or metrical town-planning.

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He gives us an excellent sociological sketch of the well-to-do bourgeoisie in Central Europe at the turn of the century: the prosperity and contentment of the older generation, the problems, ideas, and troubles of the younger—his contemporaries — in Imperial Vienna. Then, with his wanderings through the Continent, the great figures in art and literature appear before us as he meets them: Rilke, Rodin, Verhaeren, Roman Rolland, Max Reinhardt, and many others. Zweig draws a vivid picture of the first years of the last war in Austria. Fortunate enough to spend the later part of the war in neutral Switzerland, he tells how he joined there the band of those intellectuals from all countries who tried and worked for peace and international understanding. There are observations—some of them very shrewd—on the post-war chaos in Central Europe and on the ascent of Nazism and the fate of its victims.

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What is really the "world of yesterday"? Zweig hardly meant 1939 to be the borderline between yesterday and to-day. It may be 1914, the end of what he calls the age of security, that golden age of the artist, humanist, intellectual, connoisseur, and cosmopolite of whom Zweig pictures himself as the embodiment. Or, again, it may be 1933, the year of Hitler's advent, in which Zweig became an exile from his native Austria and the German-speaking world. More than one remark of his leads us to suppose that he felt his own world collapse when he saw his work banned in those countries where the very instrument of his art—the German language—was best understood. Like a painter whose pictures can be given to the world only in black-and-white reproduction, he was forced to approach most of his readers through the medium of translations.

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All this indicates the essentially egocentric character of the book. Nevertheless, Zweig has lived through so much that his account is extremely interesting, indeed absorbing. It will give to the ordinary reader an exciting and—even in the translation—a well-written chronicle, and the student of history may find in it valuable material.

W. G.

put in this book, seems to justify much in the way of mortifications and egocentric exercises which the layman might find somewhat repellent. The object of all artists after all is to reach the ultimate truth. Such a mystic as S. Teresa may well have found the short cut to it. It is hard to say the same for S. Thérèse de Lisieux. She of Avila had talked of Our Lord as "His Majesty." She of Lisieux might almost have been imagined by Barrie, with her sugary diminutives, her jargon of "little flowers," the "little Virgin," the "little child Jesus," and she his "little spiritual wife, Thérèse Martin." Nevertheless she possessed qualities of outstanding virtue, and numerous miracles performed by her have been formally attested.

New Novels

By NORMAN COLLINS

Headaches In Whitehall

"Comedy in Chains." By Dennis Gray Stoll. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)
"Pemberton." By David Footman. (Cresset Press. 7s. 6d.)
"The Lautensack Brothers." By Lion Feuchtwanger. (Hamish Hamilton. 9s.)
"Beyond Terror." By Jack Lindsay. (Andrew Dakers. 9s. 6d.)
"Grig in Retirement." By H. B. Creswell. (Faber and Faber. 9s. 6d.)
"An Eye for a Tooth." By Dornford Yates. (Ward Lock. 9s. 6d.)

THE difficulty of writing a novel about Anglo-India is rather like that of writing a play about a wild duck—it has been done uncommonly well before.

But, after Mr. E. M. Forster, le *déluge*. And in this downpour Mr. Dennis Stoll's "COMEDY IN CHAINS" is one of the very brightest spots. The book is clever, biting and well written. And earnestly intentioned. Altogether, it is the sort of thing which senior officials at the India Office may, in the words of their junior colleagues, find a bit of a headache.

Not that it is lop-sided, even though it is Left-sided. It is very far from being a crude study in black and white, with all the colours in reverse. The principal character — an Oxford-educated Eurasian doctor supplies the finer shades of feeling as of colour, and there are plenty of shadows in the purely Indian scene. Admittedly the English Deputy Collector is a nasty piece of work. That, however, is as much Mr. Stoll's fault as the Deputy Collector's. He is a type rather than a character, and might have been bought cut-rate from any novel-writing agency. But he is also a warning. Caught up in the caste system of the British *raj*, he is an Unteachable striving to govern the Untouchable.

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Mr. Footman's "PEMBERTON" is another Whitehall headache—in the Foreign Office this time. It is an annihilating picture of a minor Legation in the Balkans in the early days of the war, drawn either second-hand from memory or first-hand from a thunderingly good imagination. I found everything from the Vuchinian Legation staff—a beautiful collection of maliciously discerning portraits—to the local Tabarin with its very dubious *atrakcioni*, thoroughly convincing. I have one quarrel. Fancy names for imaginary countries are all right in musical comedy but, in more serious stuff, they blow the gaff completely. Ruritania, yes; but Vuchinia, no. Otherwise the novel is excellent—neat, expert and with the moral on top of you before you notice it.

Mr. Feuchtwanger goes back to the causes of things and shows us pre-war Nazi Germany. It is not one of his best novels—the Lautensack Brothers don't live in the same street as the Oppermanns—but it should be read by anyone, whether detained under 18B or not, who may still have a lingering belief in the orderliness and discipline of the Totalitarian system. Here is a cross section of the foundations—the superstition, the feuds, the jealousies, the hysteria, the sheer gullible *silliness*. There remains the nice question of whether living persons should be introduced into fiction. On this evidence, I am doubtful. The chapters in which Hitler appears seem to me to distort the novel without enriching it. They are all sound and Fuhrer, signifying nothing.

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In "BEYOND TERROR," Mr. Jack Lindsay provides the sort of excitement which perhaps comes over better at 3s. 6d. in the stalls. The scene is Crete: the date, 1941. As a super-spectacle it has everything: massed air invasion, bombings, close-ups of tough-guy Imperial soldiery, terrorised inhabitants, guerrilla bands in the hills, and a tortured love idyll culminating on a mountainside. The writing . . . but what has writing got to do with this kind of entertainment?

Mr. H. B. Creswell has achieved what every novelist would like to do—he has created a character. Mr. Grigblay, builder, is an authentic bit of pawky Old England, and he carries the best wishes of all of us with him into his retirement. But really, the last instalment of his life is a very odd affair. It is half *belles-lettres*, and half builder's text-book. There is even a glossary for the unapprenticed like myself who are a bit hazy about such things as grouts, muntins, purlins, oversailings, skewbacks, and undercloaks.

Mr. Dornford Yates has dedicated his new adventure story to you and me, dear reader. This is how his inscription runs: "To the British—the same yesterday, to-day and forever, the finest fighting material in the world." Well, I call that pretty handsome of Mr. Yates. I was only a bit taken aback after that to learn from the blurb that "AN EYE FOR A TOOTH" has "nothing to do with wars or rumours of war." But it is the blurb that is right. All quiet, in fact; just murders and blackmail.

FOR THE TOKENS

BOOKS arriving too late for ordinary pre-Christmas review, but suitable for the Book Token List to be used when the shops reopen, include **"Drawn and Quartered,"** by Charles Addams (Hamish Hamilton, 12s. 6d.). Mr. Addams is a *New Yorker* artist, and has the true sinister gaiety and lurid, preposterous fantasy of that school. He deals in men, monsters, madness, and riotous, spooky humour. Just the book for those who can't bear another minute of quiet, English vicarage-garden, *Punch*-at-its-seemliest fun.

Four King Penguins, at two shillings each, are an obvious treasure, if found. The make-up and illustration in colour of these books are a miracle at the price and the text has quality, too. New volumes are **"The Bayeux Tapestry,"** by Sir Eric Maclagan; **"A Book of Lilies,"** by Fred Stoker; **"Fishes of Britain's Rivers and Lakes,"** by J. R. Norman; and **"The Poets' Corner,"** two dozen Max Beerbohm cartoons, with an Introduction by John Rothenstein.

"This is the day (writes Alison Settle) on which, with a pained intake of the breath, we say, "Goodness! How could I have forgotten them! And they have sent me a Most Expensive Calendar." The appearance of **"Those Little Ones,"** by Mavis Axtell (Alliance Press, 2s. 6d.), will now solve many problems. It has a gay cover and excellent print, costs only half-a-crown, concerns the doings and sayings of small people in a wartime nursery, and devotes exactly as many pages to delightful photographs of babies and children in action as it does to the engaging text.

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"For Ever England" (Cassell, 9s. 6d.) is a patriotic anthology. Mr. Collie Knox has collected many of the famous things said and written about the country, and he has added a section largely of new material by eminent contributors. Throughout we hear the note of the battle-order at Crécy: "Advance banners! Saint George for England!"

most vital of Presidents. The skilled novelist's pen stands him in good stead for all the picturesque stages of his hero's activities, and he lays claim to full consistency over a period of thirty years. All the President's State papers have been published, together with a verbatim transcript of extempore utterances. What other statesman of the time could stand this test? The book is wholly personal. Mr. Mackenzie has not included even a brief summary of the New Deal. He does not indicate the character and scope of the anti-Roosevelt forces. His record is brought down only to the Lease-Lend Act in 1941. This is a fault of proportion. The Roosevelt family is given a good show. The illustrations are profuse and delightful. Mr. Mackenzie is careful over details; but like nearly all English writers, and too many Americans, he copies incorrectly the key sentence of the Declaration of Independence.

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STEFAN ZWEIG covers almost the whole of his career, from the 1880's to the outbreak of the present war—two years before he took his own life. The book, less an autobiography than a story of his times, is history strictly from his own point of view, or, as he puts it, with himself as the "pivotal point."

He gives us an excellent sociological sketch of the well-to-do bourgeoisie in Central Europe at the turn of the century: the prosperity and contentment of the older generation, the problems, ideas, and troubles of the younger—his contemporaries — in Imperial Vienna. Then, with his wanderings through the Continent, the great figures in art and literature appear before us as he meets them. Rilke, Rodin, Verhaeren, Romain Rolland, Max Reinhardt, and many others. Zweig draws a vivid picture of the first years of the last war in Austria. Fortunate enough to spend the later part of the war in neutral Switzerland, he tells how he joined there the band of those intellectuals from all countries who tried and worked for peace and international understanding. There are observations—some of them very shrewd—on the post-war chaos in Central Europe and on the ascent of Nazism and the fate of its victims.

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What is really the "world of yesterday"? Zweig hardly meant 1939 to be the borderline between yesterday and to-day. It may be 1914, the end of what he calls the age of security, that golden age of the artist, humanist, intellectual, connoisseur, and cosmopolite of whom Zweig pictures himself as the embodiment. Or, again, it may be 1933, the year of Hitler's advent, in which Zweig became an exile from his native Austria and the German-speaking world. More than one remark of his leads us to suppose that he felt his own world collapse when he saw his work banned in those countries where the very instrument of his art—the German language—was best understood. Like a painter whose pictures can be given to the world only in black-and-white reproduction, he was forced to approach most of his readers through the medium of translations.

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All this indicates the essentially egocentric character of the book. Nevertheless, Zweig has lived through so much that his account is extremely interesting, indeed absorbing. It will give to the ordinary reader an exciting and—even in the translation—a well-written chronicle, and the student of history may find in it valuable material.

W. G.

put in this book, seems to justify much in the way of mortifications and egocentric exercises which the layman might find somewhat repellent. The object of all artists after all is to reach the ultimate truth. Such a mystic as S. Teresa may well have found the short cut to it. It is hard to say the same for S. Thérèse de Lisieux. She of Avila had talked of Our Lord as "His Majesty." She of Lisieux might almost have been imagined by Barrie, with her sugary diminutives, her jargon of "little flowers," the "little Virgin," the "little child Jesus," and she his "little spiritual wife, Thérèse Martin." Nevertheless she possessed qualities of outstanding virtue, and numerous miracles performed by her have been formally attested.

New Novels

By NORMAN COLLINS

Headaches In Whitehall

"Comedy in Chains." By Dennis Gray Stoll. (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.)
"Pemberton." By David Footman. (Cresset Press, 7s. 6d.)
"The Lautensack Brothers." By Lion Feuchtwanger. (Hamish Hamilton, 9s.)
"Beyond Terror." By Jack Lindsay. (Andrew Dakers, 9s. 6d.)
"Grig in Retirement." By H. B. Creswell. (Faber and Faber, 9s. 6d.)
"An Eye for a Tooth." By Dornford Yates. (Ward Lock, 9s. 6d.)

THE difficulty of writing a novel about Anglo-India is rather like that of writing a play about a wild duck—it has been done uncommonly well before.

But, after Mr. E. M. Forster, le déluge. And in this downpour Mr. Dennis Stoll's "COMEDY IN CHAINS" is one of the very brightest spots. The book is clever, biting and well written. And earnestly intentioned. Altogether, it is the sort of thing which senior officials at the India Office may, in the words of their junior colleagues, find a bit of a headache.

Not that it is lop-sided, even though it is Left-sided. It is very far from being a crude study in black and white, with all the colours in reverse. The principal character — an Oxford-educated Eurasian doctor supplies the finer shades of feeling as of colour, and there are plenty of shadows in the purely Indian scene. Admittedly the English Deputy Collector is a nasty piece of work. That, however, is as much Mr. Stoll's fault as the Deputy Collector's. He is a type rather than a character, and might have been bought cut-rate from any novel-writing agency. But he is also a warning. Caught up in the caste system of the British raj, he is an Unteachable striving to govern the Untouchable.

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Mr. Footman's "PEMBERTON" is another Whitehall headache—in the Foreign Office this time. It is an annihilating picture of a minor Legation in the Balkans in the early days of the war, drawn either second-hand from memory or first-hand from a thunderingly good imagination. I found everything from the Vuchinian Legation staff—a beautiful collection of maliciously discerning portraits—to the local Tabarin with its very dubious *atrakcioni*, thoroughly convincing. I have one quarrel. Fancy names for imaginary countries are all right in musical comedy but, in more serious stuff, they blow the gaff completely. Ruritania, yes; but Vuchinia, no. Otherwise the novel is excellent—neat, expert and with the moral on top of you before you notice it.

Mr. Feuchtwanger goes back to the causes of things and shows us pre-war Nazi Germany. It is not one of his best novels—the Lautensack Brothers don't live in the same street as the Oppermanns—but it should be read by anyone, whether detained under 18B or not, who may still have a lingering belief in the orderliness and discipline of the Totalitarian system. Here is a cross section of the foundations—the superstition, the feuds, the jealousies, the hysteria, the sheer gullible silliness. There remains the nice question of whether living persons should be introduced into fiction. On this evidence, I am doubtful. The chapters in which Hitler appears seem to me to distort the novel without enriching it. They are all sound and Fuhrer, signifying nothing.

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In "BEYOND TERROR," Mr. Jack Lindsay provides the sort of excitement which perhaps comes over better at 3s. 6d. in the stalls. The scene is Crete: the date, 1941. As a super-spectacle it has everything: massed air invasion, bombings, close-ups of tough-guy Imperial soldiery, terrorised inhabitants, guerrilla bands in the hills, and a tortured love idyll culminating on a mountainside. The writing . . . but what has writing got to do with this kind of entertainment?

Mr. H. B. Creswell has achieved what every novelist would like to do—he has created a character. Mr. Grigblay, builder, is an authentic bit of pawky Old England, and he carries the best wishes of all of us with him into his retirement. But really, the last instalment of his life is a very odd affair. It is half *belles-lettres*, and half builder's text-book. There is even a glossary for the unapprenticed like myself who are a bit hazy about such things as grouts, muntins, purlins, oversailings, skewbacks, and undercloaks.

Mr. Dornford Yates has dedicated his new adventure story to you and me, dear reader. This is how his inscription runs: "To the British—the same yesterday, to-day and forever, the finest fighting material in the world." Well, I call that pretty handsome of Mr. Yates. I was only a bit taken aback after that to learn from the blurb that "AN EYE FOR A TOOTH" has "nothing to do with wars or rumours of war." But it is the blurb that is right. All quiet, in fact: just murders and blackmail.

FOR THE TOKENS

BOOKS arriving too late for ordinary pre-Christmas review, but suitable for the Book Token List to be used when the shops reopen, include **"Drawn and Quartered,"** by Charles Addams (Hamish Hamilton, 12s. 6d.). Mr. Addams is a *New Yorker* artist, and has the true sinister gaiety and lurid, preposterous fantasy of that school. He deals in men, monsters, madness, and riotous, spooky humour. Just the book for those who can't bear another minute of quiet, English vicarage-garden, *Punch*-at-its-seemliest fun.

Four King Penguins, at two shillings each, are an obvious treasure, if found. The make-up and illustration in colour of these books are a miracle at the price and the text has quality, too. New volumes are **"The Bayeux Tapestry,"** by Sir Eric Maclagan, **"A Book of Lilies,"** by Fred Stoker, **"Fishes of Britain's Rivers and Lakes,"** by J. R. Norman, and **"The Poets' Corner,"** two dozen Max Beerbohm cartoons, with an Introduction by John Rothenstein.

This is the day (writes Alison Settle) on which, with a pained intake of the breath, we say, "Goodness! How could I have forgotten them! And they have sent me a Most Expensive Calendar." The appearance of **"Those Little Ones,"** by Mavis Axtell (Alliance Press, 2s. 6d.), will now solve many problems. It has a gay cover and excellent print, costs only half-a-crown, concerns the doings and sayings of small people in a wartime nursery, and devotes exactly as many pages to delightful photographs of babies and children in action as it does to the engaging text.

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"For Ever England" (Cassell, 9s. 6d.) is a patriotic anthology. Mr. Collie Knox has collected many of the famous things said and written about the country, and he has added a section largely of new material by eminent contributors. Throughout we hear the note of the battle-order at Crécy: "Advance banners! Saint George for England!"



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· 1791 ·

22, Tudor Street, E.C.4 Central 9481

LONDON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1943

NEXT YEAR

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Certainly, the name of Fascism will vanish from European politics for a time. To be called a Fascist or Nazi will soon be an actionable insult for any active politician anywhere. Even the blackest tyranny will shun these discredited trade-marks like pestilence.

But we are not fighting to erase a name. We are fighting to eradicate an evil thing. The thing, tyranny, may still reassert itself under any other name; perhaps even—why not?—under the name of democracy. One can every day meet ardent "democrats" who thunder against what they call out-of-date party politics, who cry for purges and the outlawry of their opponents, who revel in the most militant nationalism and look eagerly forward to "taking leaves from Hitler's book" on the persecution or deportation of racial and national minorities. Unless we recognise these people in time for what they are, democracy may still have lost its battle against tyranny in Europe, even though Britain will have won her war against Germany.

The danger of Fascism—the thing and not the name—remains formidable. The very progress of our technical age favours this particularly loathsome form of scientific tyranny; it provides it with the means to engineer and manipulate mass emotions and to hunt down and destroy these individuals who resist its "propaganda." Greater vigilance and sterner resolve are needed in the twentieth century than in any former time if popular government and free institutions are not to perish.

Moreover, the soil is to-day everywhere in Europe prepared for the seed of poison that corrupted the soul of Germany and Italy. Fascism thrives on national defeat and humiliation, and on the vengeful passions which they arouse. Europe after this war will be full of such seeding-beds for Fascist fury.

Here is a danger not only to the happiness of the long tormented peoples of Europe; it is a danger—distant, perhaps, but clearly perceptible—to our own peace and safety. As Aristotle said, the end of tyranny is war. History has amply proved the truth of his adage; British history in particular shows that we have never enjoyed lasting peace while Continental tyranny flourished at our doorstep. And if we are sometimes taunted as "perfidious Albion" for changing our national alliances, we may boast our unchangeable

A TIME FOR LITTLENES[S]

By IVOR BROWN

IT must have been frequently pointed out, though it is perhaps insufficiently remembered, that the Christmas story delivers a powerful snub to the admirers of capital cities and Babylonian majesties and to all persons and places that exult in pomp and magnitude. Jesus, it says, was born in a village. He was killed in the capital. Everything about that story stresses the immense and everlasting significance of all people and things commonly deemed to be insignificant.

The scene is one of the smallest, "merest" provinces of the mighty Roman Empire and not even its chief town. The hero is a babe, the home is in a hamlet, the father a small craftsman, the birthplace an outhouse of the inn in another hamlet. It is not a tale of two cities, not even of "one-horse towns"; say rather of one-ass villages, for no creature so large and lordly as a horse was the means of transportation in this tremendous saga of the tiny.

BLESSINGS OF DISSENT

From these minute beginnings came that which challenged and in part defeated the bulkiest, most confident, and wealthiest of material powers, Rome. Rome, in turn, conquered its conqueror, as many think who agree with the famous aphorism of Hobbes. "The Papacy is not other than the Ghost of the deceased Roman Empire sitting crowned upon the grave thereof."

The spiritual imperialism of the Papacy re-established the sovereignty of size. The idea of a single Christian community is certainly an attractive vision, but since so many men have a natural and indestructible impulse for freedom of conscience and of thought, it can only be established on a basis of toleration unlikely ever to be acceptable to the authoritarians of Rome. Dissent, whether secular or religious, is one of the natural activities and pleasures of mankind and a world without difference and discussion would be a world of atrophy, drowsy with the slow fevers of decay. Does agreement to differ, unity in dissent, mean chaos come again and come to stay, the "terrible state of chassis" lamented by O'Casey's Paycock? Here lies, more obviously than ever, the problem of the twentieth century, whose second half will have to resolve this conflict of the small and great or see the final failure of man's curious adventure upon earth. He has struggled down some thousands of blood-poisoned years to turn the life that is "nasty, brutish, and short" into one that is social, civilised, secure, and long. Often he has seemed victorious over force and folly, but only for a short while.

In a way everything seems now to be on the side of size. The small can only hope to survive by merging with the large. Scientific and mechanical progress have made nonsense of the vaunted independence of small communities. There was a time when the brawn and brain and gallantry of a few could hold the [illegible] look on the sea, but bombers and air-borne troops look down on both and make a farce of frontiers. It is idle to talk of national independence without four indispensable foundations for it, a large population, ample raw materials, abundant engineering power, and high technical skill. The sovereignty of small or pastoral States is now a phrase, an echo of dead yesterdays, drifting off the old platforms of good intention.

But that is nothing to regret. The fact that communities must coalesce for safety, joining either in Federations or sinking their material forces in super-national combines, possibly at last in one World State, need not in the least destroy what the Irish poet George Russell called "the National Being." By that he meant far more than armies and taxes; he meant the character, the culture, the difference whereby States are mentally nourished, wherein they have pride and pleasure. It was surprising that no Frenchman (considering the French reputation for logic) welcomed the Smutsian comments on the passing of France as a Great Power. While the English Francophiles were abashed and muttering, "Oh, I say, Sir, not quite good form," rather as though the great General had gone to the Eton and Harrow match in a bowler hat and brown boots, it would have been delightful, and it would also have been timely and sensible had a Frenchman said quietly, "France, whether great or small, will contribute its share of defence and its loyalty of purpose to the new Community of Europe (or the World) which alone can guarantee peace. This Great Power business is a suicidal sport, as we, most of all, ought to know. In 1920 we were the Greatest Power in Europe: what did it avail and where are we now? France is not envious of the Versailles legacy. It will remain happily itself in custom, culture, language, arts, amenities, whatever its Power-status. That is what matters to civilised men. In essentials all sane people are happy to be small, for they know that this is truly to be great."

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There is a school, small but outspoken, of anti-mechanists who believe that [illegible] delicate fingers of the craftsman. Thomas Campbell once announced in a famous line that "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," and some now appear to believe that poor Freedom yelled when Henry Ford arose and has been screaming ever since. The Distributists also, and the devotees of the Small Shop, can bring their Rousseau up to date by announcing that man was born free, but everywhere he is in chain-stores. Others would recapture the fabled merriment of old England by putting the hand to the sickle, the ox to the plough, though whether any actual farm-labourers would feel merrier for being medievally rid of modern tractors is a matter for question. Machines can in fact be great liberators, and many an urban worker enjoys the freedom of the hills and dales conferred by a motor-bicycle more than he relishes the somewhat elusive political liberties conferred by a vote.

CASE OF THE SCHOOLS

The problem, of course, can be made to look insoluble. For example, if we have a large number of small, independent schools, we may have some which are very bad. If, however, we clamp them all into one State-organised, State-inspected, State-unified system, we may get none which is very good. Size and system make for medium standards, efficiency without excellence. Efficiency we must have: excellence we sorely need. Therefore, in every great act of social reconstruction it should be a matter of high concern always to see that we leave room for the exceptional, while we toil at improving the average. The century of size and assimilation must also be the epoch of the unique, the nonconforming, the experimental. The World State will be intolerable unless we retain our loyalty to the suburb and the parish, and the best of the cosmopolites may well be he whose heart bleeds, even unto pernicious anaemia, over a game lost upon the village green.

But let that pass. We have got to find room inside our great society for the rebel and the recluse, for the independent spirit and the alone-standing man, and it can be done if we mean it. Just as super-nationalism, so necessary for man, can live with a full and flourishing cultural nationalism, so the services of Big Industry, which can be real services in providing cheapness and abundance, must never crush out the quality and character of the individual craftsman, artist, and merchant. In solving the social equation of the big and small units, both among nations and inside them, lies the primary problem of twentieth century Politics. This is a dilemma which every sensitive or reflective person must often and acutely feel. The world must be made one, and yet the singleton must somehow exist freely and happily within it. The "odd man out" must become the odd man in. Christmas with its reminder alike of the smallest and greatest, the Infinite and the infinitesimal, should

NOTES OF THE WEEK

GENERAL EISENHOWER, whose appointment to supreme command in the campaigns of European liberation based on Britain will be welcomed, has proved himself, by general admission, a first-rate collaborator. He has a grand knack of finding talents and mixing them. It was unfair to give him political responsibilities in North Africa and in his new position he will be free of these troubles. Britain will accept the appointment as being based on merit and achievement and not as a piece of international manoeuvre and balancing.

The Eisenhower stock is only German a long way back. His family moved into Switzerland in the seventeenth century and into America in the eighteenth: they were Pennsylvanians originally, and later emigrants into Kansas and Texas. "Ike" was a Tank man in the last war and went to the Philippines in 1935 as MacArthur's Chief of Staff. After Pearl Harbour he moved to the Staff at Washington. He has specialised in all kinds of mechanical warfare and the production needed for it.

The Goalkeeper

There is an obvious parallel between the task which Mr. Casey fulfilled in Cairo and the one he is about to take on in Bengal. In both cases he acts, as it were, as the goalkeeper for great Imperial armies. The Middle East was the main base for our Mediterranean campaigns; Bengal will be the main base for the reconquest of Burma and Malaya. Neither area is free from grave problems which, badly handled, might imperil our armies. In Cairo, Mr. Casey did a great job, of which the whole story is not yet told. It is largely to his credit that in the dark days when Rommel threatened Cairo this whole region kept quiet, steady, and loyal. In Bengal, Mr. Casey will find famine and pestilence, besides even graver political convulsions. If he can match his Cairo success in Calcutta—where he will be the first Commonwealth statesman to take high office in India—this will justify closer ties of Commonwealth and Empire.

Reprisals

Mr. Churchill tells in the "World Crisis" how in the closing days of the last war, with the end in sight and armistice negotiations already under way, a German U-boat sunk a food ship between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, with heavy loss of life. He puts on record how the violent reaction of public feeling to this gratuitous and stupid outrage completely killed the efforts of all those who, like himself, strove for a generous treatment of the beaten foe. "Swine they are and swine they remain" was the general verdict. If the Germans carry out their threat to commit judicial murder against our captured airmen they will make sure that the same feeling prevails once more.

The Benes Broadcast

Dr. Benes has left no doubt that his country will in future work in close harmony with Soviet Russia in economic, as in political, matters. Before leaving Moscow last week, for his journey back to London, he made a broadcast to Czecho-Slovakia in which he discussed the political significance of the new Pact with the Soviet, and his Government's economic aims. Czecho-Slovakia, he said, will "accept for its economic life a system of planning, with a scientifically prepared first Five-Year Plan." The country is to be less dependent economically on Germany

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constancy in never flinching from tyranny's challenge, whatever national language it might speak.

In the conquered enemy countries we shall be in a position to suppress by force every attempt at the revival of Fascism or Nazism, while at the same time encouraging every honest endeavour to turn over a new leaf and to acquire the decencies and liberties and tolerance of the democratic way of life. In friendly countries the use of force on our part is out of the question. But it would be tragic if we positively helped to introduce into those countries the very germ which we have been fighting in Germany and Italy.

When we see Allied kings surrounded by the men who formerly established and carried on dictatorships in their countries; when we hear a friendly Head of State announce in a perfectly dictatorial manner fundamental decisions on the future of his nation over the heads of his still subjugated countrymen, even prescribing the number of parties he might admit to future elections; when we see movements and institutions fostered in London which are clearly modelled on the Storm Troopers and the Gestapo; when we watch on liberated territory that scapegoat-hunting and persecuting zeal which always herald the end of free speech and free opposition—then we must indeed regard all this as a most serious danger signal. To deal with these menaces in allied and friendly countries will require great skill and high determination.

HOME RAILS

THE Christmas public has obediently stayed (more or less) at home and the railways have had the dubious satisfaction of not turning thousands away. This war-time discipline, common now in all crafts and branches of commerce, of evading one's customers and frustrating trade, is a melancholy matter. Especially does it bear hardly on the railways which will need all the good will they can muster to meet competition after the war.

The railways are far too important for military and industrial purposes to be allowed to collapse when conditions change. They have done excellent war-service under galling conditions. Though we have cursed them for crowdings and delays, we have owed them more than we know. The twenty-first birthday of the present system of grouping was celebrated last week. Whether or no this form of grouping and control remain, reforms will be needed.

On the engineering side our railways have usually been excellent. On what may be called the domestic and amenity side they have not. Their huge boards of directors have never kept pace with the changes in the public's ways of living and feeding. Long after the Victorian Sunday had passed into our week-end, they continued apparently to believe that Sunday travel is a form of sin, deserving to be punished by a special service of slow and scanty trains. (The 'bus companies knew better and even doubled their Sunday services.) The equipment of stations was utterly behind the times. Who would wait in a station waiting-room without a shudder? Many of the refreshment rooms still belong to the age of gas-jets and lace-curtains. The enormous changes in public services, and amenity made by the modern cinema, motor-coach, cafés, cafeteria and so on, were overlooked.

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THE RESTORATION OF AUSTRIA

By A STUDENT OF EUROPE

THE decision of the Moscow Conference to restore a free and independent Austria has received relatively little public comment. But it was not only the most incisive political decision taken on any of the recent great conferences; it may also, in its implications, prove of the greatest importance for the future arrangement of all Europe. For Austria is not just some small country. It is one of the key regions of the Continent—economically, strategically, politically, culturally. And it has grown, not lessened, in importance through the developments of the last six years.

YEARS OF ECLIPSE

These last six years have been years of eclipse and humiliation for Austria. But they have brought one event which completely transforms the prospect for a re-established Austria: the great south-east migration of German industry. The war has shifted the industrial centre of greater Germany towards Austria, Bohemia, and Silesia, just as it has shifted Russia's industrial centre to the Urals. From 1938 onwards, the Nazis started an industrial high-pressure development in Austria, rightly regarding it as a much more conveniently situated centre of war production than the exposed Ruhr.

Later, when our air offensive enforced an actual evacuation of industries from the Ruhr-valley and western Germany in general, Austria became the main reception area. In a few years the country has been transformed into a gigantic workshop; and the value and importance of its new productive capacity is enhanced by the immeasurable industrial devastation in Germany herself and many other industrial areas of Europe. If Austria can get herself out of the German grip before she is heavily bombed—a big supposition, of course—she has quite a different prospect before her from that of the poor, agricultural, continually semi-bankrupt rump-Austria of 1919. Austria may to a considerable extent become the heir of Germany's inherent industrial power; she may experience the fairy-tale luck of Hansel and Gretel, who emerge from their captivity in the witch's house laden with the dead witch's riches.

The importance of this—not only for Austria but for Europe—can hardly be overrated. It may prove the key factor in the biggest problem of the first post-war decade: the economic recovery of Europe. UNRRA, in its first session in Atlantic City, very significantly failed even to broach this problem. There was probably a silent consensus that it cannot be solved even by the biggest international effort from outside. Relief alone—the short-term provision of the most desperately needed consumers' goods for the stricken countries—will tax the productive power of the outside world heavily. American and British industries will still for a long time have to produce for the war against Japan; Britain also faces big reconstruction tasks at home. Russian production will for many years after the war be entirely absorbed by the demands of internal reconstruction.

Much of the industrial power of Germany, France, and Italy is in ruins, and the devastation will increase before the firing ends. All these, or their equivalent, will have to be restored if Europe is to find her feet again. But there must be something intact somewhere from which to replant, retool, restart them; and it looks as if this something and somewhere may be found in Austria. If so, there will be no need to worry about unemployment and insolvency in the new Austria, and Vienna will become the natural centre of European reconstruction agencies—and thereby a natural capital city of Europe again.

However, Austrian industry will be largely without an owner after the war. Much of it belongs to-day to the Hermann Göring concern or to other German State or Party financed trusts, which will disappear with the crash of the Nazi system. At the same time, Austrian industry will require a certain amount of recapitalisation for the transition from war to peace production. This will probably have to come from Britain and the U.S.A. Britain and the U.S.A. will thereby acquire a corresponding amount of control; and the question of ownership may perhaps find its solution in some European trusteeship under the general supervision of UNRRA.

THE NEW WORKSHOP

If some such solution is arrived at, something like an economic general staff for Europe will automatically have come into being. And the industries of Austria, while immensely benefiting the country and every single one of its inhabitants, will nevertheless be a European, and not an Austrian, asset. If the same system can be extended to the plants which will be set up from there in other countries, this would obviously mean a big step towards European integration and unity. But that may be looking too far ahead.

In the meantime, it is clear that the economic existence of the new Austria will be, so to speak, a European existence. Austria will earn its living by being the original workshop of European rehabilitation, and later by remaining one of the European workshops. It will live as a province of Europe; as an isolated unit it would, just as in the years after 1919, only be able to vegetate. It is natural to ask whether there is not a political parallel to this economic relation between Austria and Europe.

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The political existence of that little Austria, which the Moscow Conference has decided to restore, presents a hitherto unsolved problem. Austria is not a small nation; it is the rump of a great Power. Vienna is not the capital of Tyrol, Styria, and Carinthia; it is one of the capitals of Europe. Its more popular reputation as a city of music and gaiety apart, it has been, for many hundred years, one of the greatest sources of political talent and ambition, and one of the greatest schools of administration in Europe; and that little top-heavy country of which it is the capital has even in its complete helplessness after 1919 never ceased to have some of the political magnetism of a potential great Power.

UNITED EUROPE

It is still irrationally feared by its succession States, who feel that even in the most carefully balanced and equalitarian Danubian federation Vienna would somehow eclipse Prague and Belgrade. It is hotly coveted—and also vaguely feared—by Italy and Germany, of whom it was, between the wars, the alternate satellite; memories of Austrian rule are not quite extinct either in Southern Germany or in Northern Italy. And projects are still everywhere rife to-day for making Austria again the centre of some bigger regional combination—Catholic South German or Danubian.

By insisting on Austrian independence, the Big Three have rejected all these projects. But the problem of Austria will somehow have to be solved, and if the regional solutions are discarded what remains but the bolder and more comprehensive European solution? Economically, Austria can only exist as a province of Europe; politically, too, her problems would dissolve if she were to become one of the United States of Europe. The political surplus forces and traditions of Vienna, for which little Austria provides too narrow a form, could easily and profitably be absorbed in the federal service of Europe.

The military defence of Austria's independence, which cannot be provided from her own resources and is difficult to guarantee by the far-off Powers of Britain, France, and Russia, would cease to be a problem in a federal defensive framework. An independent Austria will remain a centre of inevitable tension in Europe—pretender and potential prey, feared in the East and South-East, fearing the North and South—as long as she is not united with the East, North, and South under one overriding and uniting European authority, in which all have their part, and in which their rivalries are neutralised. In deciding on Austrian independence, the Big Three seem to have, consciously or unconsciously, drawn a bill on the account of a United Europe.

its trade with the rest of the world; in particular, it will recognise "the fact that we are geographically in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union, which will have fundamental interests in our economic life." The invitation to Poland to join in this new system of collaboration in Eastern Europe was renewed.

Changing Russia

The abolition of the Internationale as the national anthem of the Soviet Union (the B.B.C., however, played it after the King's Broadcast yesterday afternoon) and its replacement by a national and patriotic song comes at the end of a year which has seen more fundamental changes in Russia than any since the great revolution. The restoration of an officer corps; the abolition of the political commissars in the army; the adoption by Stalin of the title of Marshal; the dissolution of the Comintern; the restoration of the Russian Church—all this together, now symbolised in the change of the national anthem, amounts to little less than a new revolution from above, peaceful and orderly, but profound.

Songs of the Comrades

The Internationale was probably not as well known in this country as the Red Flag, on whose announcement that "The People's Flag is deepest red" our young Socialists were musically, and somewhat lugubriously, reared. Neither ditty had a very inspiriting air, and Bernard Shaw dismissed the latter as "the funeral march of a fried eel." The Red Flag's sombre "Tannenbaum" tune, with its note of defeatism, was perhaps better suited when some Left-wing boys rewrote the words, beginning "The Labour Flag is palest pink."

Platform Ditties

The British usually like their songs to be of the willow-waly kind, sonorous but sad. The Marseillaise was the perfect dithyramb of insurgents, but it fell into most unsuitable company when used by certain recent specimens of French politician. The songs that youth heard at Comrades' knees (or even from Red-hot mommas) have gone out, and British politics are dismally unmusical at present. There has been little of the combative party lyric since the 1909 Budget days. Then there was the Land Song (set to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia"—or was it Lloyd-Georgia?) and "Stamp, stamp, stamp upon Protection," which sounded like a treatise on tariffs by the great Josiah but was in fact the Free Traders' battle hymn, inviting to dismissive foot-work in fiscal matters. But these musical pleasures of the hustings are rare now. Why not a revival? There should certainly be a Beveridge ballad and something also on the theme of "Oh, to be in England, now that Uthwatt's there."

The Authoress of Ambleside

Three generations of children have known the Peter Rabbit books and the nursery rhymes of Beatrix Potter, who died last week. For the two-to-seven age-group her gentle, subtly simple stories have always been best-sellers; in the nursery Peter Rabbit is another Peter Pan. Many of the details were inspired by Miss Potter's memories of her Lake District childhood; to preserving this region she gave her money and her energies. Mr. McGregor, of the Peter Rabbit tales, was her uncle's gardener. One of her secrets was to have only a very few lines on each page; children learned to read easily in these wide open spaces, with their entrancing rivulets of story. The author (who was her own illustrator) saw her work translated into many languages; before the war, and possibly even now, the Peter Rabbit books were read as eagerly by French children as by English.

Wider Italian Control May Ease Situation

By OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT

AFTER the capture of Montelungo, by Fifth Army troops, including Italian units, General Clark issued an Order of the Day: "The firm will of the Italian soldiers to free their country from the Nazi yoke, shown by the victory which has crowned the attack on harsh and rugged terrain, may serve as an example to all European people oppressed by the common German enemy."

Whatever the varying shades of political opinion in the Italian fighting forces, it is certain that their spirit will be still further buoyed by the knowledge that they are fighting for a self-governing, free, and independent Italy.

The Advisory Council for Italy seems to appreciate this, and has recommended the transfer to an Italian administration of all occupied territory at a certain distance from the actual battle zone. This recommendation coincides with the spirit of the declaration issued after the Moscow Conference about Italy and, if accepted, will go far towards solving the pressing problems facing the Allies in the first freed territory of Europe.

Popular Pressure

The objection that the fulfilment of the recommendation means the transfer of further territory to the unrepresentative Badoglio Government, does not hold good. Only with territory greater than it has at its disposal at present, can any Italian Government become representative; because only when faced by larger masses will the King and his certainly undemocratic circles give way to the pressure of the people who demand vigorous prosecution of the democratic war and the building up of a sound political and economic democracy.

A thorough democratisation of Italian organisations, from local authorities and trade unions to a central Government, would go some way to solve the terrible economic problems now afflicting Southern Italy.

Black Market

The difficulties arising from the shortage of transport, clothing, fuel, and, above all, food can only be alleviated by a just distribution of available goods and services. Yet the black market cannot be tackled without giving the actual producer, the farmer and the labourer, responsibilities, accompanied by the knowledge that they can exercise their legitimate rights. The urgently needed democratisation of local councils and trade unions would necessarily follow the transfer of administration advocated by the Advisory Council.

Badoglio needs efficient and popular men in his Government and this need will become greater as the territory under his control is increased. But he knows that he can obtain such collaboration only at the price of King Victor's abdication. Pressed by more urgent needs, he—or whoever may take his place—would finally have to pay that price.

The Allies would thus be spared the task of tackling a problem which they themselves cannot possibly solve satisfactorily, but for the solution of which they are and will be held responsible as long as the administration of the greater part of liberated Italian territory remains in their hands.

Nazis Trying To Build a New Bomber Force

But Her Training Personnel Was Wasted in Russia and Africa

By FREDERICK TOMLINSON, Observer Air Correspondent

THE Germans are striving to re-create the Luftwaffe's bomber force, but it is improbable that they will be able again to make it the offensive weapon we knew in 1941. The handicaps under which they are labouring are too great.

In the crises at Stalingrad and in Tunisia instructors were taken from the bomber schools and sent to pilot the Ju 52 transport planes which tried to supply the hard-pressed German ground forces. They were shot down in their hundreds. From Sfax to Foggia almost every airfield bears the wreckage of triple-engined German transport aeroplanes which gave such valuable service when there was no air power to challenge the Luftwaffe.

Many more were destroyed in Russia and the Germans lost not only aircraft (which they could easily replace) but invaluable pilots who had led the 1940-41 night offensive against Britain. Their loss broke the back of the German bomber operational training plan.

For the creation of what they hope will be a new bomber force the Germans are re-equipping squadrons with the Me. 410, the Ju. 188, and the heavy Heinkel 177, which (for the moment) is largely being used as a shipping reconnaissance aircraft. It is impossible even to guess whether these new aeroplanes are to be used against this country, against Russia, or held as a strategic air reserve against the invasion of western Europe.

2,000, But Too Few

It has been fortunate for Germany that the Luftwaffe fighter pilot training scheme did not suffer the same fate as the bomber organisation, and this is the reason why the enemy has been able to assemble 2,000 day and night fighters in the west. But even this formidable force is proving inadequate now that the American area bombing of north-western German targets is assuming, in German eyes, something of the seriousness of Bomber Command's night attacks.

Two years ago the German defences against air attack were characterised by a great belt of searchlights stretching many miles to the south from Denmark. The night bombers had to pass through the lights whatever their target, and the Germans believed that the bombers would fall easy prey to their night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries.

Scientific developments in aids-to-night-fighting, however, made the searchlight belt redundant, and it was replaced by a belt of radiolocation stations called the Kammhuber line, after General der Flieger Kammhuber, who was in charge of the German night defences. Each station had an effective range of about 20 miles, and its purpose was to direct night fighters to the bombers.

This method of vectoring night fighters to individual raiders was used throughout the Battle of the Ruhr, but it proved ineffective when Bomber Command began its systematic attacks on Hamburg. In the first Hamburg attack we lost only 12 bombers and in the second only 17.

The Germans then decided to supplement the ground control of individual fighters by instituting night-fighter packs, which were directed towards the bomber formation and then left to their own devices. So far as one can discover the Germans have largely abandoned any hope of guiding individual aircraft to our

France Swept by Sabotage

—Petain

MARSHAL PETAIN, making his first broadcast, on Christmas Eve, since the mysterious cancellation of his speech on November 13, spoke with apparent vigour until towards the end of his three-minute speech. Then he betrayed signs of fatigue and excitement.

"Christmas Day is the day of love," he said. "Nevertheless, sabotage is sweeping through France, causing real terror. Frenchmen are quarrelling, hating each other and refusing to accept the laws of the authorities. In spite of all its disasters, I maintain my faith in France's future.

"But I beseech you French to stop fruitless discussion, futile rivalries. I ask you to think of the mortal peril which would strike down France if she were to be overridden by civil war.

"Our sufferings are immense, but the storm will subdue and the day will come when Frenchmen will love each other again."

Nazi Works Wrecked

French Patriots, in a forty-eight-hour drive in Savoy, knocked out chemical works, crippled engineering works, and disrupted enemy transport, according to reports received yesterday by French quarters in London.

Eluding sentries guarding the German water-power station near Modane (French end of the Mont Cenis tunnel) the Patriots mined the water gates of the dam producing electric current for the most important chemical works at Plombieres Saint Marcel. Half-an-hour later there was a terrific explosion and two of the three gates were shattered. The chemical works were out of action for at least a fortnight.

A few hours before this ten Patriots, masked, armed, and each carrying a bomb, gained entrance to the German engineering works near Grenoble and blew up the power transformer. On the following day oil stocks outside the main marshalling yards near Grenoble, on the Paris-Italian line, were set on fire.

Portugal Frees Prisoners

Hundreds of political prisoners in Portugal will be released under a Christmas amnesty, and it was semi-officially stated that there are now virtually no political prisoners in the country, apart from a few dozen held for what are described as "social offences," such as illegal strikes.

WAR-TIME BRITAIN No. 2—"Belfast Dancehall"



By Feliks Topolski.

Allied Offensive 'from all Points of Compass'

Mr. Roosevelt's Hopes of Peace for Generations

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his Christmas Eve broadcast announcing the appointment of General Eisenhower as Allied Supreme Commander of the "Second Front" in Europe, disclosed that of the ten million men now in the United States armed forces 3,800,000 are now on duty overseas, more than twice the number overseas a year ago. He said that by July, 1944, that number will rise to over five million.

The President also reviewed the decisions of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences, and plans made with the leaders of Britain, Russia, and China for "stepping up our successful attack on our enemies as speedily as possible and from many different points of the compass."

He gave a warning against complacency, saying that "the end is not yet in sight," but he expressed his sense of "certainty" that the Allies would win a "just peace that would last for generations."

"We may look forward with real substantial confidence that, however great the cost, 'peace on earth, good-will toward men' can be and will be realised and ensured. This year I can say that. Last year I could not do more than express a hope. To-day I express a certainty, though the cost may be high and the time may be long.

"Within the past year, within the past few weeks, history has been made, and it is far better history ... sise that word respectable—for we intend to rid them once and for all of Nazism and Prussian militarism and the fantastic and disastrous notion that they constitute the master race.

"To use an American and ungrammatical colloquialism, I may say that I 'got along fine' with Marshal Stalin.

"He is a man who combines a tremendous, relentless determination with a stalwart good humour. I believe he is truly representative of the heart and soul of Russia, and I believe that we are going to get along well with him and the Russian people very well.

"Britain, Russia, China, and the United States and their Allies represent more than three-quarters of the total population of the earth. As long as these four nations stick together in determination to keep the peace there will be no possibility of an aggressor nation arising to start another world war.

"But these four Powers must be united and co-operative with all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe and Asia, and Africa, and the Americas. The rights of every nation, large or small, must be respected and guarded as jealously as are the rights of every individual within our own republic.

Fight for Freedom

"It has been our steady policy, and it is certainly a common-sense policy, that the right of each nation to freedom must be measured by the willingness of that nation to fight for freedom.

"And to-day we salute our unseen Allies in occupied countries—the

Indian Leader Again Tells Britain to Quit

KARACHI, Dec. 25

TELLING Britain to "divide and quit," Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, presiding at the thirty-first session of the All-India Muslim League here last night, made a strong demand that Britain should leave India and grant the Muslims independence.

"We shall never rest content until we seize the territories that belong to us and rule over them," he said.

Mr. Churchill said he did not preside over the British Government to liquidate the Empire. But voluntary liquidation is more honourable than a compulsory one, and the British Empire will be liquidated one day.

"We are now impressing on British statesmen that the only honest way for Great Britain is to 'divide and quit.'"

Referring to the Viceroy's speech at Calcutta recently, Mr. Jinnah said: "It is really astonishing that the representative of the Crown can think that he can win this war while he is totally indifferent to the political situation.

"The British Government have to get the whole-hearted support of some party in this country, if not all, but every party is kept at arm's length and dissatisfied."

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THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

...is Trying To Build New Bomber Force

Her Training Personnel Was Wasted in Russia and Africa

...ERICK TOMLINSON, Observer Air Correspondent

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[illegible]

2,000, But Too Few

[illegible]

...e Swept ... Sabotage

—Petain

[illegible]

...ks Wrecked

[illegible]

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[illegible]

WAR-TIME BRITAIN No. 2—"Belfast Dancehall"



By Feliks Topolski.

Allied Offensive 'from all Points of Compass'

Mr. Roosevelt's Hopes of Peace for Generations

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his Christmas Eve broadcast announcing the appointment of General Eisenhower as Allied Supreme Commander of the "Second Front" in Europe, disclosed that of the ten million men now in the United States armed forces 3,800,000 are now on duty overseas, more than twice the number overseas a year ago. He said that by July, 1944 that number will rise to over five million.

The President also reviewed the ... of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences and ... made with the leaders of Britain, Russia, and China ... our successful attack ... our enemies as ... as possible and from many different points of the compass."

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Germany's Influence in Bolivian Revolution

Warning from South America

OBSERVER SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, December 24

THE decision of Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, to await developments before deciding whether to recognise the new Bolivian regime appears fully justified in the face of conflicting reports reaching Washington and New York, and contradictory opinions expressed by South Americans here.

The revolution is essentially nationalistic and anti-capitalistic. To understand it one must realise that since 1889, when the old colonial silver oligarchy was replaced by the new tin oligarchy, the entirely distorted economic life of Bolivia was dominated by three tin masters: Patino, Aramayo, and Hoschild.

Patino started exploitation of the tin mines as a poor half-caste and is to-day one of the five richest men in the world.

His mining enterprises are closely connected with American capital, his smelting interests are strongly connected with British capital through his control of Williams Harvey, the Liverpool smelters.

All revolutions and all Governments in the past forty years have been financed by one or other of the tin masters. The present revolution is the first against the tin interests.

To-day, in Washington, I had a personal interview with Enrique Lozada, "confidential agent" of the new Bolivian Government and its ambassador if it is recognised. Lozada was adviser to Rockefeller, and is a well-known Liberal.

He says that the group taking power, the "Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario," has been in existence for eight years, has many adherents among younger officers, and has Leftish tendencies.

Contact with Nazis

Victor Paz Estenssero, leader of the new regime, is nationalistic and socialistic. He was for many years regarded as being in contact with the Germans, who are naturally exploiting the situation.

It is also of importance to remember that the Bolivian Army, like other South American armies, is mainly German-trained.

The antecedents of Senor Estenssero and the "Nationalist Revolutionary Movement" are not reassuring. In the past they were distinctly pro-Axis and anti-American, opposed Bolivia's declaration of war on the Axis. Their official organ was on the American black-list.

They accused General Penaranda of laxness in pressing Bolivia's national plans. Their declarations since arriving to power contradict their past. They promise people civil rights, new elections, social security, and pledge fidelity to the United Nations.

Other South American observers have issued warnings that these declarations are merely camouflage, that Estenssero visited Buenos Aires ten weeks ago, where the plot was planned, and that the Bolivian revolution is the result of Axis and Falangist Argentine action to organise the Spanish-speaking republics on a Fascist-militaristic basis under Argentine leadership against Brazil, the United States, and the United Nations.

The pretext for this would be that it is necessary to form a front against Bolshevism which they say may come in Europe as a result of the Anglo-American alliance with Russia.

This is the old story of establishing totalitarianism through fear of Bolshevism.

The same observers also issue a warning against possible similar events in Chile, Peru, and Paraguay.

Whole Nazi Idolatry Must Go —*The Primate*

THE need of rooting out Nazi idolatry was stressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. W. Temple) in a Christmas Day broadcast.

Hitler's tyranny could be overthrown by force of arms, and we meant to do it.

But beyond that was the greater need to root out from men's minds the Nazi idolatry, and that could not be done by force of arms.

"The thing we are fighting is a revival in a peculiarly hideous and most mighty form of the thing Christ came to supersede.

"Germany, with the exception of its better and wiser folk, believed that Hitler could lead and deliver first Germany and then mankind. To us this seems so ridiculous that many Englishmen cannot take it seriously.

"They see that there is a tyranny to be destroyed, but they cannot see that there is an idolatry to be torn out of men's minds; and it is vital that we all should see this.

"This idolatry is very old. Mussolini used to talk of reviving the Roman Empire. Hitler aimed at achieving in real fact what the Holy Roman Empire aspired to be."

The causes that produced the Nazi idolatry were in the souls and circumstances of men. It was not enough to destroy the tyranny of darkness. We must become carriers of that light which was ready to guide our feet into the way of peace.

'Tribunals Set Up to Try Airmen'

GENEVA, Dec. 25

Special tribunals are being set up in Germany for trying British and American airmen as a reprisal for the Soviet hanging of German war criminals, claims the Vienna correspondent of La Suisse, to-day.

Although news of the formation of the tribunals has not appeared in the German Press, it has spread throughout Germany.

"People are wondering why these reprisals are being taken against British and Americans but not against Russians," said the Vienna correspondent, who added:—

"Opinion here is that the German rulers do not wish to provoke the Russians, as they still hope for a change of Russian foreign policy."—Reuter.

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Impossible Task

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From Denmark to Paris and from France to Eastern Germany the German fighter squadrons have to be at readiness for twenty-four hours a day, and under the new method of Allied bombing the precise target is rarely clear to the enemy until a few minutes before the pathfinders drop their "markers."

The target for the night may appear to be Berlin. But the bombers may suddenly turn aside and attack any one of half a dozen towns within a radius of 100 miles of the capital. The fighter packs will be told to go to one assembly point after another until the target is discovered. They may then be many miles from the bombing, and in the past few weeks the main strength of fighters has frequently arrived over the target area when most of the bombs have been dropped.

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More Ground Defences

Incidentally, it has been reported that there has recently been a considerable strengthening of German ground defences. Many 88mm. guns, which would be useful in Russia or Italy as anti-tank weapons, are now defending the Reich against air attack; only a quarter of Germany's anti-aircraft personnel is now on the Russian and Italian fronts.

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The King's Christmas Broadcast to the Empire

Below is the text of the King's Christmas broadcast to the Empire yesterday

ONCE again, from our home in England, the Queen and I send our Christmas greetings and good wishes to each one of you, all the world over.

SOME of you may hear me on board your ships, in your aircraft, or as you wait for battle in the jungles of the Pacific islands, or on the Italian peaks. Some of you may listen to me as you rest from your work, or as you lie sick or wounded in hospital. To many of you, my words will come as you sit in the quiet of your homes. But, wherever you may be, to-day of all days in the year, your thoughts will be in distant places and your hearts with those you love.

I HOPE that my words, spoken to them and to you, may be the bond that joins us all in one company for a few moments on this Christmas Day.

WITH this thought in my mind, I wish to all who are on service good luck and a stout heart; to those who wait for them to return, proud memories and high hopes to keep you strong; to all children, here and in the lands beyond the seas, a day of real happiness.

I SEND these words of Christmas greeting to all of you who dwell within the family of the British Commonwealth and Empire. I know you would wish me also to send a message of hope to our gallant Allies who fight with us, and to all who, in the loneliness of exile or the horror of invasion, look forward to our coming victory.

IN this year almost passed, many things have happened, under God's providence, to make us thankful for His mercies.

THE generous strength of the United States of America, the tremendous deeds of Russia, the endurance of China under her long ordeal, the fighting spirit of France re-born, and the flower of the manhood and womanhood of many lands that share the burdens of our forward march—all these have played their part in the brightening of our fortunes on sea, on land, and in the air.

SINCE I last spoke to you many things have changed. But the spirit of our people has not changed. As we were not downcast by defeat, we are not unduly exalted by victory. While we have bright visions of the future we have no easy dreams of the days that lie close at hand. We know that much hard working and hard fighting and perhaps harder working and harder fighting than ever before are necessary for victory. We shall not rest from our task until it is nobly ended.

MEANWHILE, within these islands, we have tried to be worthy of our fathers; we have tried to carry into the dawn the steadfastness and courage vouchsafed to us when we stood alone in the darkness.

THIS is not the time for a chronicle of our progress. But there is one landmark in the sombre, world-embracing battlefield which I hope and I trust may endure. Wherever their duty has called our men and women, they have gained new friends and come to know old friends better. They have learnt to share the burdens, and to read the hearts, of their neighbours; they have laid the foundations of new friendships between nations, and strengthened old ones formed long ago.

AS a result, there is springing up in every country fresh hope that out of comradeship in sacrifice shall come power to restore, and power to build anew.

I SAW proof of this when I visited North Africa in the summer. I saw many thousands of men of the United Nations, united in action, in heart, and mind and purpose. The only rivalry between them was in the service of a great cause, their only aim was the defeat of a common enemy.

IN the same spirit of unity men of divers races have come together in the council chamber and round the conference table; some to meet the stern, immediate demands of war itself; others to heal the wounds that war deals to all humanity—to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, mend the broken, and succour the poor.

SO, as we see the clouds breaking on this Christmas Day, we should take comfort from our faith that out of desolation shall rise a new hope, and out of strife be born a new brotherhood.

FROM this ancient and beloved festival that we are keeping today, sacred as it is to home and all that home means to us, we can draw strength to face the future of a world riven by a tempest such as it has never yet endured. In the words of a Scottish writer of our day: "No experience can be too strange and no task too formidable, if a man can link it up with what he knows and loves."

The King's quotation in the last paragraph is from "Memory Hold the Door," the autobiography of Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan).

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MEANWHILE, within these islands, we have tried to be worthy of our fathers; we have tried to carry into the dawn the steadfastness and courage vouchsafed to us when we stood alone in the darkness.

THIS is not the time for a chronicle of our progress. But there is one landmark in the sombre, world-embracing battlefield which I hope and I trust may endure. Wherever their duty has called our men and women, they have gained new friends and come to know old friends better. They have learnt to share the burdens, and to read the hearts, of their neighbours; they have laid the foundations of new friendships between nations, and strengthened old ones formed long ago.

AS a result, there is springing up in every country fresh hope that out of comradeship in sacrifice shall come power to restore, and power to build anew.

I SAW proof of this when I visited North Africa in the summer. I saw many thousands of men of the United Nations, united in action, in heart, and mind and purpose. The only rivalry between them was in the service of a great cause; their only aim was the defeat of a common enemy.

IN the same spirit of unity men of divers races have come together in the council chamber and round the conference table; some to meet the stern, immediate demands of war itself; others to heal the wounds that war deals to all humanity—to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, mend the broken, and succour the poor.

SO, as we see the clouds breaking on this Christmas Day, we should take comfort from our faith that out of desolation shall rise a new hope, and out of strife be born a new brotherhood.

FROM this ancient and beloved festival that we are keeping to-day, sacred as it is to home and all that home means to us, we can draw strength to face the future of a world riven by a tempest such as it has never yet endured. In the words of a Scottish writer of our day: "No experience can be too strange and no task too formidable, if a man can link it up with what he knows and loves."

The King's quotation in the last paragraph is from "Memory Hold the Door," the autobiography of Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan).

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Ferment Spreads

The Tory Reform Committee's best achievement, apart from performances in debate, has been the production of a manifesto—"Forward—by the Right"—to explain the progressive policies of the Tory Left. With great boldness and vigour in Parliamentary debate and action, these young Conservatives can be a powerful force.

These beginnings of intellectual ferment in the Conservative Party have spread to its Centre. The Progress Trust has been formed, an forestry; another will shortly deal with the effect of taxation on woodlands. Meanwhile, the Government has refused to be committed on everything. It has barely been brought so far over agriculture as to agree to discuss policies for the transitional and post-war periods.

Over the whole Parliamentary field, the most encouraging fact is that ideas are circulating again—real ideas, not snippets from textbooks; and this fresh thinking is most to be noticed in the Tory Party, next among the Liberals, and least in the Labour Party.

Answers to Many Questions See page 2

GENERAL: OBSERVER

1. "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."
2. George Washington: Speech to both Houses of Congress, Jan., 1790.
3. (a) Col. J. J. Llewellin; (b) Dr. W. R. Matthews; (c) Lord Gowrie; (d) Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin; (e) Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward.
4. (a) 80, b. Jan. 17, 1863; (b) 87, b. July 26, 1856; (c) 60, b. May, 1883; (d) 61, b. Jan. 30, 1882; (e) 43, b. June 25, 1900; (f) 44, b. Dec. 16, 1899.
5. Six: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone.

DRAMA: IVOR BROWN

1. Five. The Merchant of Venice, the usurping Duke of Milan (Tempest), Sea Captain (Twelfth Night), Brother of Leonato (Much Ado), Father of Proteus (Two Gentlemen of Verona).
2. (a) David Garrick, 1769. (b) None. Garrick recited his own verses. (c) Boswell. (d) Foote.
3. (a) "Arms and the Man," 1894; (b) Golding Bright, subsequently play-agent to Barrie and others; (c) "I quite agree with you, my friend, but what are we two against a whole house?"
4. J. M. Barrie. "Jane Annie" (Savoy, 1893).
5. In "S.O.S." by Walter Ellis at St. James's Theatre, with Sir Gerald du Maurier, 1928.

FILMS: C. A. LEJEUNE

1. "The Terror," October, 1928.
2. (a, b, c) William Dieterle; (d) Clarence Brown; (e) Norman Foster.
3. "The Wise Little Hen."
4. Merle Oberon, Wendy Barrie, Elsa Lanchester, Binnie Barnes, Everley Gregg. Catherine of Aragon was a sub-title.
5. Mickey Rooney and Mickey Mouse.

ART: OSBERT LANCASTER

1. (a) Domenico Theotocopuli; (b) Carlo Pellegrini; (c) Jacopo Robusti; (d) Nicholson and Pryde.
2. (a) Rubens; (b) Gauguin; (c) Delacroix; (d) Courbet; (e) Vlaminck.
3. Ruskin of Cuyp.
4. (a) Mons. Ingres; (b) Correge; (c) Hunt; (d) Stewart; (e) Rousseau.
5. (a) Thackeray on the Crystal Palace; (b) T. S. Eliot on St. Magnus Martyr.

THE WAR: LIBERATOR

1. Battle of Lvov, September 17-18, 1939.
2. (a) Marshal Voroshilov—Field Marshal von Leeb; (b) Marshal Timoshenko—Field Marshal von Bock; (c) Marshal Budyenny—Field Marshal von Rundstedt.
3. 850.
4. Paris, Belgrade, Rome.
5. Germany was promised the completion of the greatest victory in her history by the end of 1941 by Hitler in his New Year's message on December 31, 1940.

LITERATURE: J. C. TREWIN

1. (a) "The Young Visiters" (Daisy Ashford); (b) "Delina Delaney" (Amanda M. Ros); (c) "The Diary of a Nobody" (G. and W. Grossmith).
2. (a) Robert Bridges; (b) Edmund Waller; (c) A. E. Housman; (d) A. C. Swinburne.
3. (a) "One World"; (b) "Wonderings"; (c) "None But the Lonely Heart."
4. (a) "To the Shade of a Friend" (William Wordsworth); (b) "The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses" ("The glories of our blood and State"), by James Shirley.
5. (a) Lady Catherine de Bourgh ("Pride and Prejudice"); (b) Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca"; (c) Mr. Rochester ("Jane Eyre").

RADIO: TOM HARRISSON

1. Three: Sir Allan Powell, Captain Sir Ian Fraser, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter.
2. Often to improve reception.
3. January 4, 1938, in Arabic.
4. Japan. About 10 per cent of programme time.
5. Roughly ten shillings a minute. (But the talk has to be written first!)

OPEN AIR: SIR W. BEACH THOMAS

1. Grass snakes lay eggs. Adders are viviparous.
2. The long leaf-stalk is flattened at right angles to the plane of the leaf.
3. (a) A squirrel's nest, (b) a hare's layer.
4. The outer tail feathers.
5. Hollies bear male and female flowers on different trees.

MUSIC: WILLIAM GLOCK

1. A Mass based not on a given melody but on the composer's own.
2. (a) Sir Walter Parratt; (b) Sir Edward Elgar; (c) Sir Walford Davies; (d) Sir Arnold Bax.
3. Toccare, to beat: from the drums which accompanied brass fanfares of the late Middle Ages.
4. Henri Duparc.
5. (a) Schubert; (b) Milhaud; (c) Handel; (d) Aaron Copland; (e) Mozart; (f) Weber.

AIR: FREDERICK TOMLINSON

1. The flight lasted 12 seconds, covered a distance of 200 yards, and the aircraft reached an "altitude" of 4 feet.
2. The alternate violet and white stripes of the D.F.C. are one-eighth of an inch wide, and those of the D.F.M. one-sixteenth of an inch.
3. A Vice-Admiral is senior to an Air Vice-Marshal, being equivalent in rank to an Air-Marshal.
4. It possessed 3?? operational and training squadrons and more than 22,000 aircraft. Eighteen months later only twenty-five squadrons remained, so ardently was disarmament practised.
5. Germany had a four to one superiority in bombers, as many fighters as Britain and France together, and 1,200 troop carriers to the R.A.F.'s none.

WOMEN: ALISON SETTLE

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The forty-sixth annual general meeting of J. Brockhouse and Company, Limited, was held last Wednesday at West Bromwich.

Mr. J. T. Brockhouse, J.P., chairman and managing director, said that the balance-sheet showed the continued success of the company during the past year. It was essential that thought should be given to the methods that would be adopted in re-building the structure of trade after the war was won. Industry would have a large part to play, and it was only through industry that improved standards of life could be made a possibility. It was clear that we had got to be competitive in the world's markets. The whole situation appeared to be in co-operation.

They had a number of new products to bring on to the market. They would be introducing a range of municipal vehicles, and they felt that they had a large field to explore at home, and possibly abroad, with the patent Lewin road-sweeper, the universal sweepers and the Lewin compressor refuse collectors. They had for many years been large producers of cold rolled-steel sections, and the introduction of pre-fabricated building structures, particularly houses, had brought new and varied uses for that product. They were manufacturers of cooking stoves, cooking utensils, household baths and many other domestic products which undoubtedly would be in great demand after the war. For these reasons and others he did not see why the company should not continue to extend in the future as it had done during the past twenty years; in fact, under normal conditions its progress should be even greater.

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THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

Ferment Spreads

The Tory Reform Committee's best achievement, apart from performances in debate, has been the production of a manifesto—"Forward—by the Right"—to explain the progressive policies of the Tory Left. With great boldness and vigour in Parliamentary debate and action, these young Conservatives can be a powerful force.

These beginnings of intellectual ferment in the Conservative Party have spread to its Centre. The Progress Trust has been formed, an forestry; another will shortly deal with the effect of taxation on woodlands. Meanwhile, the Government has refused to be committed on everything. It has barely been brought so far over agriculture as to agree to discuss policies for the transitional and post-war periods.

Over the whole Parliamentary field, the most encouraging fact is that ideas are circulating again—real ideas, not snippets from text-books; and this fresh thinking is most to be noticed in the Tory Party, next among the Liberals, and least in the Labour Party.

Answers to Many Questions See page 2

GENERAL: OBSERVER

1. "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."
2. George Washington: Speech to both Houses of Congress, Jan., 1790.
3. (a) Col. J. J. Llewellin; (b) Dr. W. R. Matthews; (c) Lord Gowrie; (d) Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin; (e) Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward.
4. (a) 80, b. Jan. 17, 1863; (b) 87, b. July 26, 1856; (c) 60, b. May, 1883; (d) 61, b. Jan. 30, 1882; (e) 45, b. June 25, 1900; (f) 44, b. Dec. 16, 1899.
5. Six: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone.

DRAMA: IVOR BROWN

1. Five: The Merchant of Venice, the usurping Duke of Milan (Tempest), Brother Sea Captain (Twelfth Night), Brother of Leonato (Much Ado), Father of Proteus (Two Gentlemen of Verona).
2. (a) David Garrick, 1769; (b) None. Garrick recited his own verses. (c) Boswell. (d) Foote.
3. (a) "Arms and the Man," 1894; (b) Golding Bright, subsequently play-agent to Barrie and others; (c) "I quite agree with you, my friend, but what are we two against a whole house?"
4. J. M. Barrie: "Jane Annie" (Savoy, 1893).
5. In "S.O.S." by Walter Ellis at St. James's Theatre, with Sir Gerald du Maurier, 1928.

FILMS: C. A. LEJEUNE

1. "The Terror," October, 1928.
2. (a, b, c) William Dieterle; (d) Clarence Brown; (e) Norman Foster.
3. "The Wise Little Hen."
4. Merle Oberon, Wendy Barrie, Elsa Lanchester, Binnie Barnes, Everley Gregg. Catherine of Aragon was a sub-title.
5. Mickey Rooney and Mickey Mouse.

ART: OSBERT LANCASTER

1. (a) Domenico Theotocopuli; (b) Carlo Pellegrini; (c) Jacopo Robusti; (d) Nicholson and Pryde.
2. (a) Rubens; (b) Gauguin; (c) Delacroix; (d) Courbet; (e) Vlaminck.
3. Ruskin of Cuyp.
4. (a) Mons. Ingres; (b) Corrège; (c) Hunt; (d) Stewart; (e) Rousseau.
5. (a) Thackeray on the Crystal Palace; (b) T. S. Eliot on St. Magnus Martyr.

THE WAR: LIBERATOR

1. Battle of Lvov, September 17-18, 1939.
2. (a) Marshal Voroshilov—Field Marshal von Leeb; (b) Marshal Timoshenko—Field Marshal von Bock; (c) Marshal Budyenny—Field Marshal von Rundstedt.
3. 850.
4. Paris, Belgrade, Rome.
5. Germany was promised the completion of the greatest victory in her history by the end of 1941 by Hitler in his New Year's message on December 31, 1940.

LITERATURE: J. C. TREWIN

1. (a) "The Young Visiters" (Daisy Ashford); (b) "Delina Delaney" (Amanda M. Ros); (c) "The Diary of a Nobody" (G. and W. Grossmith).
2. (a) Robert Bridges; (b) Edmund Waller; (c) A. E. Housman; (d) A. C. Swinburne.
3. (a) "One World"; (b) "Wonderings"; (c) "None But the Lonely Heart."
4. (a) "To the Spade of a Friend" (William Wordsworth); (b) "The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses" ("The glories of our blood and State"), by James Shirley.

5. (a) Lady Catherine de Bourgh ("Pride and Prejudice"); (b) Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca"; (c) Mr. Rochester ("Jane Eyre").

RADIO: TOM HARRISSON

1. Three: Sir Allan Powell, Captain Sir Ian Fraser, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter.
2. Often to improve reception.
3. January 4, 1938, in Arabic.
4. Japan. About 10 per cent. of programme time.
5. Roughly ten shillings a minute. (But the talk has to be written first!)

OPEN AIR: SIR W. BEACH THOMAS

1. Grass snakes lay eggs. Adders are viviparous.
2. The long leaf-stalk is flattened at right angles to the plane of the leaf.
3. (a) A squirrel's nest; (b) a hare-layer.
4. The outer tail feathers.
5. Hollies bear male and female flowers on different trees.

MUSIC: WILLIAM GLOCK

1. A Mass based not on a given melody but on the composer's own.
2. (a) Sir Walter Parratt; (b) Sir Edward Elgar; (c) Sir Walford Davies; (d) Sir Arnold Bax.
3. Toccare, to beat: from the drums which accompanied brass fanfares of the late Middle Ages.
4. Henri Duparc.
5. (a) Schubert; (b) Milhaud; (c) Handel; (d) Aaron Copland; (e) Mozart; (f) Weber.

AIR: FREDERICK TOMLINSON

1. The flight lasted 12 seconds; covered a distance of 200 yards, and the aircraft reached an "altitude" of 4 feet.
2. The alternate violet and white stripes of the D.F.C. are one-eighth of an inch wide, and those of the D.F.M. one-sixteenth of an inch.
3. A Vice-Admiral is senior to an Air-Vice-Marshal, being equivalent in rank to an Air-Marshal.
4. It possessed 373 operational and training squadrons and more than 22,000 aircraft. Eighteen months later only twenty-five squadrons remained, so ardently was disarmament practised.
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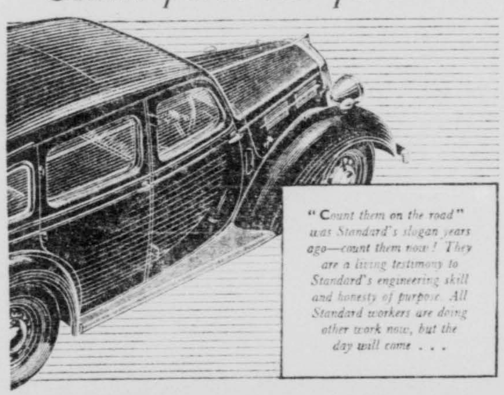
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It is not easy to be the son of a very great man: people expect so much, too much, of the child. From the moment Gwilym Lloyd George entered public life he showed great common sense in not trying to emulate his father, either in style of speaking or in action. He made no attempt to try on his father's breeches, because he knew they would not fit! This lesson, and some others, he may have learnt from his very wise mother. Father and son differ in physique and in temperament. They resemble each other in sympathy for the under-dog and in courage when it is most needed. Gwilyn (as he is affectionately called, or sometimes "G") has his mother's native shrewdness and common sense, abundant humour, and no excessive crusading zeal. Captain Fitzroy thought of him as a possible Speaker. It is no secret that, when Lord Woolton recently became Minister of Reconstruction, the Prime Minister offered the position of Minister of Food to Gwilym Lloyd George. But he is no quitter in times of difficulty and he chose to remain at the Ministry of Fuel and Power, with its intractable problems.

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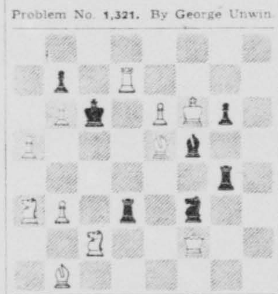
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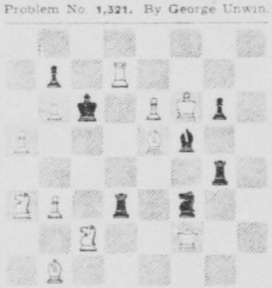
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North: "After drawing trumps and taking two rounds of Diamonds, why not take a third round and *eliminate* the suit?" (The word "eliminate" began to ring a bell with South.) "Now put East in with a Heart, and he, poor fellow, must almost certainly lead a Spade, which you allow to run. Now, if West leads another Spade you are home and dried; if he leads a Heart or a Diamond you get a ruff in Dummy and get rid of your own losing Spade. So what?"

South, with that charming old-world grace for which Souths in Bridge problems are famous, said:

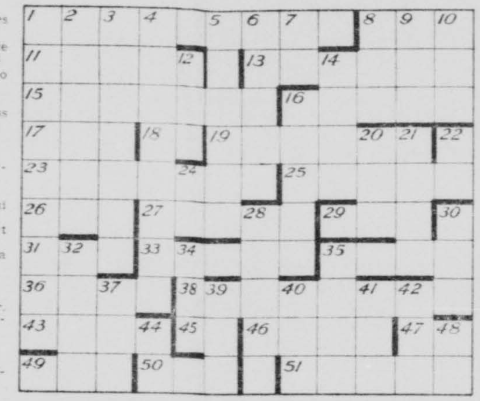
ACROSS DOWN CROSSWORD (TORQUEMADA STYLE)

1 Nine seats for the stupid
8 See 26
11 Spruce
13 Henry King was apt to get his teeth into it
15 Dog debts
16 This girl's heart is easily broken
17 Set was the end of me with 49
18 Same person either way
19 Sounds as if it might be a thriller, but it's only a filler
23 Habitual becomes negligence
25 To-day's metaphysics with 10
26 Feudal oriental lord with 8 ac.
27 Can this be allowed? Yes, so to speak
29 After 22 our islands were both happy and fortunate.
31 —and free from all this
33 rev. Turn out
35 See 38
36 On 14 rev.'s head
38 If you want broken bottles you can get two here with 35
43 Let me go back to it
45 God half goddess
46 Box of a dozen
47 Wants it to be one
49 See 17 and 9
50 After 32 more generally seen even more so
51 Theotocopuli after 24

1 Not very well put together
2 Often caused by half
3 Kind of back-scratcher
4 If light leaves leaves go light
5 Cuts back before company for a coat
6 Singular property so propounded
7 44
8 rev. Keeps compass flat before 30
9 Revolt after 49
10 See 25
12 rev. Occasional behaviour of Phyllis
14 rev. See 36
16 Precedes Pomp and Circumstance
20 rev. Disturbing part of 2
21 Put up first for a writer
22 See 29
24 See 51
28 Here was said "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"
30 See 8
32 See 50
34 Runs across a continent
35 Long-lived fish?
37 A frightful apparition. (But it isn't)
39 Like Amaryllis?
40 Pull or pole
41 Do you colour?
42 rev. Actor's last words
44 7
48 Quite a small number

CROSSWORD (TORQUEMADA STYLE)

No. 924.—By "ARGENT"



LAST WEEKS SOLUTION AND NOTES

ACROSS.—1. Dragon-fly; 6.* Parma; 9. White hair (Henry IV., Pt. ii., V.v. 50); 10. Nabob; 11. You next; 12. Earlier; 13. Ear; 14. Dimeter; 17. Steeper; 19. S-urgent; 22. Streets (Ps. 144); 24. Arc; 25. Echelon; 26. Umpteen; 29.* Swa-m-p; 30. Extricate (see next two clues); 31. Liege (Cont. in clue); 32. Twenty-one (3 dn. 3 x 7). **DOWN.**—1. Downy; 2. Adieu; 3. Overeat; 4. Flatter; 5. Yorkers; 6. Panurge (Rabelais); 7. Rabbi-t Pie; 8.* Ambergris; 14.* Dispersal; 15. March Hare; 16. Eon; 18. Tat; 20. El-lip-se; 21. Tangent; 22. Scuttle; 23. Repaint; 27. Erato; 28. Nie-ce.

* Anagram.

"How right you are, my dear North. Please accept my sincere regrets for my failure to make my contract."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

Soon comes the end of '43:
But '44 will longer be.

1. Stone-fruit—but, you must own, A fruit that has no stone.
2. A most unpleasant sight: (A stye you may think right.)
3. Of me no simian Has a high opinion.
4. A bird (like Aphrodite's dove) That's absolutely full of love.

[Solution next week.]

The Meteor

SUCH is this, and such is that,
To man's too-tidy mind.
He treads the earth, and studies it,
And has it all defined.

Yet sometimes he will see the sky
Seared with a falling fire,
And all his graphs are given the lie
By hunger and desire.

Then science with its dogma flows
Like water into sand,
And all that man has learned, he knows
He'll never understand.

RICHARD CHURCH.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Tem. 7611.) Evenings, 6.15. Matinees, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2. Tom Arnold presents Ivor Novello's **THE DANCING YEARS.**

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. Evgs., 6.0. Wed. & Sat., 2.30. Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. **THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT.**

AMBASSADORS. (Tem. 1171.) Mon. 2.30, 5.45. Subs. evgs. 6.30. W., S., 2.30. **SWEET & LOW.** Gingold & Crisham.

APOLLO. (Ger. 2663.) Evgs., 6. Mats., Box. Day, Tues., Thurs., Sats., 2.30. **FLARE PATH,** by Terence Rattigan. (2nd Year.)

ARTS. (Tem. 7544.) To-day & To-morrow, 2.30 & 7. Farquhar's **THE RECRUITING OFFICER.** Membs. only. Theatre Mem. 5/-.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. Tem. 6056. Dly., 2.30. Bxg. Day, W., Th. & S., 10.30 a.m. **PETER PAN,** with G. Johns, B. Holloway, D. Deare, C. Byrne.

COLISEUM. Ch. X. Tem. 3161. Twice Daily at 2 & 6 p.m. **HUMPTY DUMPTY.**

COMEDY. Whi. 2578. Twice Daily 2.45 & 6. Comedy. **THIS TIME IT'S LOVE.** "Sparkling—reminiscent of Seymour Hicks's masterpieces."—The Queen.

DUCHESS. Tem. 8243. Evgs. 6.15. Mats., Box Day, Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2. Noel Coward's **BLITHE SPIRIT.** (3rd Year.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. (Tem. 5122.) Twice Daily at 2.45 & 6. **PINK STRING AND SEALING WAX.** Iris Hoey, Dorothy Hyson, David Horne.

GARRICK. (Tem. 4601.) Daily, 2.30, M., W., F., S., 7.15. **SHE FOLLOWS ME ABOUT.** By Ben Travers. With R. Hare, B. Radford, C. Lacey, J. Heron.

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HAYMARKET. Whi. 9832. Evgs., 6.30. Mats., Box. Day, Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2.15. Gielgud, Yvonne Arnaud, Angela Baddeley in Congreve's **LOVE FOR LOVE.**

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KINGS. (Riv. 5094.) Daily 2 & 5.30. Jack Hylton's pantomime **JACK & JILL.** Celia Lipton, Brian Michie.

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PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) 6.15. Wd., Th., St., & Dec. 27th, 2.15. **SOMETHING IN THE AIR.** J. Hulbert, C. Courtneidge.

PHOENIX. (Tem. 8611.) 6.0. Wed., Sat., & Dec. 27th, 2.0. Mary Ellis, Raymond Lovell, Peter Graves, Elisabeth Welch. **ARC de TRIOMPHE,** by Ivor Novello.

PICCADILLY. Ger. 4506. Evgs., 6.15. Mats. daily, 2.15. Bebe Daniels, Richard Hearne, Max Wall, Ivan Brandt, Claude Hulbert in **PANAMA HATTIE.**

PLAYHOUSE, opp. Charing X U'gd. 6.0. W., S., & Bxg. Day, 2.30. Alastair Sim, Walter Fitzgerald in Bridie's new play **MR. BOLFRY,** with Sophie Stewart.

PRINCES. (Tem. 6596.) 6.30. Th., St., & Dec. 27th, 2.30. Shephard's **HALFWAY TO HEAVEN.** B. Howes & S. Howard. "One long glorious laugh."—Evg. Stand.

"Q." Kew Bge. Chi. 2920. Mon., 1.30, 4.30 & Daily, 2.30. **CLAUDIUS THE BEE.** Boys' & Girls' adventure story. Evgs. 6.45, "I Killed the Count." (Thriller.)

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. (Pad. 8219.) Com. Dec. 27 for 6 nights at 6.15. Mat. Sat., 2.30. French Players (Dir. Ed. Stirling). **LES JOURS HEUREUX.**

ST. JAMES'S. Whi. 3903. Agatha Christie's Famous Thriller, **TEN LITTLE NIGGERS.** Twice Daily, 2.30 & 6 p.m., for week com. Mon. Dec. 27.

ST. MARTIN'S. (Tem. 1443.) Twice Daily at 2.30 & 6.15. **CLAUDIA,** by Rose Franken. "Brilliant."—Sunday Dispatch. Now in its 2nd Year.

SAVILLE. (Tem. 4011.) Evgs., 6.15. Wed., Thurs., Sat., & Dec. 27, 2.30. Firth Shephard's **JUNIOR MISS.** "London's most hilarious show."—Daily Mail.

SAVOY. (Tem. 8888.) 6.30. Wd., St., & Dec. 27, 2.30. Firth Shephard's **MY SISTER EILEEN.** "The funniest I have ever seen."—J. Agate, Sunday Times.

SCALA. Mus. 5731. Twice daily, 11.0 & 2.30. Sats. 2.30 & 6.0 p.m. **ALICE IN WONDERLAND.** Roma Beaumont, Sybil Thorndike, Zena Dare.

STOLL. Kingsway. Hol. 3703. Twice Daily at 2 & 6 p.m. Jack Hylton's **Hi-De-Hi.** Flanagan and Allen, Florence Desmond, Gwen Catley, Eddie Gray.

STRAND. (Tem. 2660.) Evgs. 6.30. Th., St. & Dec. 27, 2.30. Firth Shephard's **ARSENIC AND OLD LACE.** Braithwaite, Jerrold, Wayne, Pettingell, Willard.

STREATHAM HILL. Twice Daily 2.30 & 6.30. **THE SLEEPING BEAUTY** with George Lacy, Nita Croft, Freddie Forbes.

VAUDEVILLE. Tem. 4871. Daily (incl. to-mor.), 2.30. Evgs. exc. Fri. at 6. Gordon Harker in **ACACIA AVENUE,** by Mabel & Denis Constanduros.

VICTORIA PALACE. Vic. 1317. Twice Daily, 2.15 & 5.45. Arthur Askey in **THE LOVE RACKET.**

WESTMINSTER. (Vic. 0283.) Evgs. 6 sharp. Mon., Tu., Th., St., 2.15. Robert Donat presents Wilde's **AN IDEAL HUSBAND.**

WHITEHALL. Whi. 6692. Cont. dly. 2-9. A. Esdaile's Revue Spectacle. Phyllis Dixey. **GOOD NIGHT LADIES.**

WINDMILL. Picc.-cir. **REVUDEVILLE.** 12th Yr. 169th Edition (5th week). Cont. daily 12.15-9.30 p.m. Last perf. 7.0. A Vivian Van Damm Production.

WINTER GARDEN. (Hol. 8881.) To-morrow, Wed., Thur. & Sat., 11 a.m. Daily 2.30. **WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.** Adm. 2/- to 10/6. Book now.

WYNDHAM'S. (Tem. 3028.) Extra perfs. to-morrow, 2 & 6.15. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2. **QUIET WEEK-END,** by Esther McCracken. (3rd year.)

SEE A SHEPHARD SHOW.—"Arsenic & Old Lace"—Strand. "Junior Miss"—Saville. "My Sister Eileen"—Savoy. and "Halfway to Heaven"—Princes.

EXHIBITIONS

ETCHINGS BY DURER, REMBRANDT, & some modern masters. Paintings & Watercolours by selected artists.—Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, W.1.

REDFERN GALLERY, 20, Cork-street, W.1. "AUX SPECTACLES"—Theatre, Sport, Ceremonies; also FRENCH PAINTINGS. Hours 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

CLUBS

CIROS CLUB (Members and their guests only). Lunch, Dinner, Cocktails. Noon to 3 p.m. 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Dancing to Maurice Winnick and his orchestra. Enquiries for membership to Sec., Ciros Club, Orange-street, W.C.2.

PICTURE THEATRES

EMPIRE, Leic.-sq. To-day from 3.30. **BEST FOOT FORWARD** (U), with Lucille Ball, Harry James and his Music Makers.

GAUMONT, Haymarket. Whi. 6655. Humphrey Bogart in **SAHARA** (A). News, etc. Progs. com. 3.30 and 6.10.

LEICESTER SQ. TH. To-day, 3.30, 6.0. Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Ed. G. Robinson in **Flesh & Fantasy** (A).

LONDON PAVILION. To-day, from 3.0. Samuel Goldwyn's Greatest Picture of These Years, **NORTH STAR** (A).

MARBLE ARCH PAV. May. 5112. Humphrey Bogart in **SAHARA** (A). News, etc. Progs. com. 3.30 and 6.20.

NEW GALLERY (G.B.). Walt Disney's **SNOW WHITE & THE SEVEN DWARFS** (U). (In Technicolor.) At 3.55 & 6.25.

ODEON, Leic.-sq. Programme commences 3.30 & 6.15 p.m. Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine, **JANE EYRE** (A).

PLAZA. THE MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK (A). Craziest, Funniest Comedy Yet! Open 3 p.m. Progs. 3.35, 6.10.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Pad. 8011. **NORTH STAR** (A). To-day at 4.0 & 6.45. The greatest film of these years.

RITZ, Leicester-sq. 4th YEAR. **GONE WITH THE WIND** (A). To-day starts at 3.35, finishes at 7.20. Wkdys. from 10.15. "G.W.T.W." 1.10 & 5.20.

STUDIO ONE. 4.30, 7.25. Françoise Rosay **CARNET DE BAL** (A) (Fr.) & P. Day **DREAMS COME TRUE** (U).

TIVOLI, Strand. Tem. 5625. 3 to 9. **THE NIGHT IS ENDING** (A). Gals Incorporated (U). Progs. 3.30 & 6.20.

WARNER. Ger. 3423. 20 Great Warner stars in **THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS** (U). Progs. com. 3.30 & 6.10.

CONCERTS

WIGMORE HALL. Sat. Next, Jan. 1, at 2.45. HAROLD HOLT announces Piano Recital by VERA BENENSON. Bach-Liszt, Mozart, Prokofieff, Beethoven. 10/-, 7/-, 5/-, 2/6, from Hall, Chappell's, 50 New Bond-street, W.1, and Agents.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY at 2.30. JAY POMEROY presents Auspices of London Music, Art, and Drama Society, Ltd.: LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. HEATHCOTE STATHAM. CLIFFORD CURZON. Bach-Beethoven Prog. SUNDAY NEXT at 2.30. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. HUBERT FOSTER CLARK. EILEEN JOYCE. Schubert-Grieg-Beethoven Prog. 10/6, 8/6, 6/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6. Usual Agents & at Theatre (Tem. 2527). IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-st.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC & DRAMA, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Principal: Edric Cundell, Hon. R.A.M., F.G.S.M. SIX SCHOLARSHIPS VACANT. SINGING (ages 16-24), £50. VIOLIN, £52 10s. SINGING & INSTRUMENTS (Males under 21, Females under 18), £46. PIANOFORTE, £25. STRINGED INSTRUMENTS, £40. ELOCUTION, £30. State subject when applying for entry form. Closing date Jan. 1.—SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 10.

STAMPS

LOTS of 250 Modern Colonials & Continentals sent on appro. at ½d. each.—Cheeseman, 16, Addiscombe-rd., Watford.

EMPIRE SECTIONAL LEAVES. Any colony separately. Send 2½d. for prospectus. Stamp Literature catalogue 1s. 2d. post free.—Harris Publications, Ltd., 112a, Strand, W.C.2.

PERSONAL

HATS OFF TO GUY'S! Hundreds of old felt hats are still wanted by Guy's Hospital, S.E.1, for wartime purposes. If you have any to spare, please will you send them to The Appeal Secretary.

PROMOTION and increased salary often originate from an employer noticing improved personal traits indicating development is on right lines, thus justifying his confidence in you. Rapidism ensures (1) mental efficiency and (2) personality development.—Write now for free Booklet to The Rapidism Institute, E241 Tutton House, London, S.W.19.

SELL YOUR FURNITURE NOW! Large demand for dining and bedroom suites, carpets, bedding, etc. You expect the best price and you get it from John Perring, house furnishers. Est. 50 years. Richmond-road, Kingston, S.W. 'Phone Kingston 3313/4, or High-street, Sutton. 'Phone Vigilant 4412/3. Resident South Coast Buyer, John Perring, Chapel-road, Worthing. 'Phone Worthing 65.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD. Antique and Modern Silver Purchased for Cash. Unusually High Prices. Call or post. Holmes, Ltd., the famous Jewellers and Silversmiths, 29, Old Bond-st., W.1. 'Phone Reg. 1396.

NO ORDINARY DEAF AID can compare with a "Belclere" High Efficiency Valve Amplifier.—Manufactured by John Bell & Croyden, 51, Wigmore-st., London, W.1, and 117, High-st., Oxford.

ARTORAL, the 2 minute cleanser for artificial teeth. Keeps the mouth healthy and the breath sweet. 2s. 1½d. from Boots, Stores and Chemists, or write Artoral, 357, Kennington-lane, S.E.11.

HOSPITAL NURSING affords an opportunity of sharing in the war effort while qualifying for a peace-time career. Educated girls wishing to become student nurses can obtain full information from the Nursing Recruitment Centre, 21, Cavendish-square, W.1. Tel.: Langham 4362.

THERE'S MUCH extra nourishment in Bermaline Bread. It restores energy, invariably remedies digestive troubles, and pleases everyone because it is so delicious. Will help save shipping, too. Ask Baker or write Bermaline, Fairley-street, Glasgow, S.W.1.

AN INECTO treatment will restore your hair to its natural colour. Consultations free. Phyllis Earle, Ltd., 32, Dover-street, W.1. REGent 7541.

GOLD, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, Jewellery, Silver, &c., Bought for Cash. Highest Prices Given. Call or send registered post. Spink and Son, Ltd., the all-British firm (Est. 1772), 5-7, King-st., St. James's, London, S.W.1. Tel., Whitehall 5275 (4 lines).

CONVERT your Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Jewellery into cash now while prices are high. Registered parcels receive same attention as personal transactions.—Harrods Ltd., London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

CARPETS & RUGS of distinction purchased. Best prices given. Perez, English and Persian Carpet Specialists, 168, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Ken. 9878) and 97, New Bond-st., W.1 (Mayfair 7008).

HIGH-GRADE SALOON or Limousine Car urgently required. Must be privately owned and in first-class condition.—Write Box 4406, c.o. OBSERVER, London, E.C.4.

BROOKLANDS of BOND-STREET would like particulars of any good car for disposal.—103, New Bond-street, W.1.

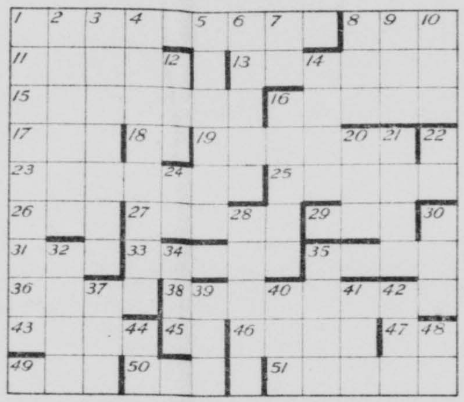
A GAME of cards, a restful spell, Tom Long, a smoke, and all is well.

CROSSWORD (TORQUEMADA STYLE)

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4. A bird (like Aphrodite's dove)
That's absolutely full of love.

[*Solution next week.*]

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To man's too-tidy mind.
He treads the earth, and studies it,
And has it all defined.

Yet sometimes he will see the sky
Seared with a falling fire.
And all his graphs are given the lie
By hunger and desire.

Then science with its dogma flows
Like water into sand,
And all that man has learned, he knows
He'll never understand.

RICHARD CHURCH.

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PICCADILLY. (Ger. 4506.) Evgs., 6.15. Mats. daily, 2.15. Bebe Daniels, Richard Hearne, Max Wall, Ivan Brandt, Claude Hulbert in **PANAMA HATTIE.**

PLAYHOUSE. (Whi. Charing X. [illegible]) 6.0. W., S., & Bxd. Day, 2.30. Alastair Sim, Walter Fitzgerald in Bridie's new play, **MR. BOLFRY**, with Sophie Stewart.

PRINCES. (Tem. 6596.) 6.30. Th., St., & Dec. 27th, 2.30. Shephard's **HALFWAY TO HEAVEN.** B. Howes & S. Howard. "One long glorious laugh."—Eve. Stand.

"Q." Kew Bge. Chi. 2920. Mon. 1.30, 4.30 & Daily, 2.30. **CLAUDIUS THE BEE.** Boys' & Girls' adventure story. Evgs. 6.45. "I Killed the Count" (Thriller).

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. Pad. 8219. Com. Dec. 27 for 6 nights at 6.15. Mat. Sat., 2.30. French Players (Dir. Ed. Stirling). **LES JOURS HEUREUX.**

ST. JAMES'S. Whi. 3903. Agatha Christie's Famous Thriller, **TEN LITTLE NIGGERS.** Twice Daily, 2.30 & 6 p.m., for week com. Mon. Dec. 27.

ST. MARTIN'S. (Tem. 1443.) Twice Daily at 2.30 & 6.15. **CLAUDIA**, by Rose Franken. "Brilliant."—Sunday Dispatch. Now in its 2nd Year.

SAVILLE. (Tem. 4011.) Evgs., 6.15. Wed., Thurs., Sat., & Dec. 27, 2.30. Firth Shephard's **JUNIOR MISS.** "London's most hilarious show."—Daily Mail.

SAVOY. (Tem. 6888.) 6.30. Wd., St., & Dec. 27, 2.30. Firth Shephard's **MY SISTER EILEEN.** "The funniest I have ever seen."—J. Agate, Sunday Times.

SCALA. Mus. 5731. Twice daily, 11.0 & 2.30. Sats. 2.30 & 6.0 p.m. **ALICE IN WONDERLAND.** Roma Beaumont, Sybil Thorndike, Zena Dare.

STOLL. Kingsway. Hol. 3703. Twice Daily at 2 & 6 p.m. Jack Hylton's **HI-DE-HI.** Flanagan and Allen, Florence Desmond, Gwen Catley, Eddie Gray.

STRAND. (Tem. 2660.) Evgs. 6.30. Th., St., & Dec. 27, 2.30. Firth Shephard's **ARSENIC AND OLD LACE.** Braithwaite, Jerrold, Wayne, Pettingell, Willard.

STREATHAM HILL. Twice Daily 2.30 & 6.30. **THE SLEEPING BEAUTY** with George Lacy, Nita Croft, Freddie Forbes.

VAUDEVILLE. Tem. 4871. Daily (incl. to-mor.), 2.30. Evgs. exc. Fri. at 6. Gordon Harker in **ACACIA AVENUE**, by Mabel & Denis Constanduros.

VICTORIA PALACE. Vic. 1317. Twice Daily, 2.15 & 5.45. Arthur Askey in **THE LOVE RACKET.**

WESTMINSTER (Vic. 0283.) Evgs. 6 sharp. Mon., Tu., Th., St., 2.15. Robert Donat presents Wilde's **AN IDEAL HUSBAND.**

WHITEHALL. Whi. 6692. Cont. dly. 2-9. A Esdaile's Revue Spectacle. Phyllis Dixey. **GOOD NIGHT LADIES.**

WINDMILL. Picc.-cir. **REVUDEVILLE.** 12th Yr. 159th Edition (5th week). Cont. daily 12.15-9.30 p.m. Last perf., 7.30. A Vivian Van Damm Production.

WINTER GARDEN. (Hol. 8881.) To-morrow, Wed., Thur., & Sat., 11 a.m. Daily 2.30. **WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.** Adm. 2/- to 10/6. Book now.

WYNDHAM'S. (Tem. 3028.) Extra perfs. to-morrow, 2 & 6.15. Evgs. 6.15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2. **QUIET WEEK-END**, by Esther McCracken (3rd year).

SEE A SHEPHARD SHOW.—"Arsenic & Old Lace"—Strand; "Junior Miss"—Saville; "My Sister Eileen"—Savoy; and "Halfway to Heaven"—Princes.

EXHIBITIONS

ETCHINGS BY DÜRER, REMBRANDT, & some modern masters. Paintings & Watercolours by selected artists.—Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, W.1.

REDFERN GALLERY, 20, Cork-street, W.1. "AUX SPECTACLES"—Theatre, Sport, Ceremonies; also FRENCH PAINTINGS. Hours 10-6, Sat. 10-1.

CLUBS

CIROS CLUB (Members and their guests only). Lunch, Dinner, Cocktails. Noon to 3 p.m., 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Dancing to Maurice Winnick and his orchestra. Enquiries for membership to Sec., Ciros Club, Orange-street, W.C.2.

PICTURE THEATRES

EMPIRE, Leic.-sq. To-day from 3.30. **BEST FOOT FORWARD** (U), with Lucille Ball, Harry James and his Music Makers.

GAUMONT, Haymarket. Whi. 6655. Humphrey Bogart in **SAHARA** (A). News, etc. Progs. com. 3.30 and 6.10.

LEICESTER SQ. TH. To-day, 3.30, 6.0. Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Ed. G. Robinson in **Flesh & Fantasy** (A).

LONDON PAVILION. To-day, from 3.0. Samuel Goldwyn's Greatest Picture of These Years, **NORTH STAR** (A).

MARBLE ARCH PAV. May. 5112. Humphrey Bogart in **SAHARA** (A). News, etc. Progs. com. 3.30 and 6.20.

NEW GALLERY (G.B.). Walt Disney's **SNOW WHITE & THE SEVEN DWARFS** (U) (In Technicolor). At 3.35 & 6.25.

ODEON, Leic.-sq. Programme commences 3.30 & 6.15 p.m. Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine, **JANE EYRE** (A).

PLAZA. THE MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK (A). Craziest, Funniest Comedy Yet! Open 3 p.m. Progs. 3.35, 6.21.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Pad. 8011. **NORTH STAR** (A). To-day, at 4.0 & 6.45. The greatest film of these years.

RITZ, Leicester-sq. 4th YEAR. **GONE WITH THE WIND** (A). To-day starts at 3.35, finishes at 7.20. Wkdys. from 10.15. "G.W.T.W." 11.10 & 3.20.

STUDIO ONE. 4.50, 7.25. Françoise Rosay, **CARNET DE BAL** (A) (Fr.) & F. Day, **DREAMS COME TRUE** (U).

TIVOLI, Strand. Tem. 5625. 3 to 9. **THE NIGHT IS ENDING** (A). Gals Incorporated (U). Progs. 3.30 & 6.20.

WARNER. Ger. 3423. 20 Great Warner stars in **THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS** (U). Progs. com. 3.30 & 6.10.

CONCERTS

WIGMORE HALL. Sat. Next, Jan. 1, at 2.45. HAROLD HOLT announces Piano Recital by VERA BENENSON. Bach-Liszt, Mozart, Prokofieff, Beethoven. 10/-, 7/-, 5/-, 2/6, from Hall, Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, W.1, and Agents.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY, at 2.30. JAY POMEROY presents (Auspices of London Music, Art, and Drama Society, Ltd.), LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. HEATHCOTE STATHAM, CLIFFORD CURZON. Bach-Beethoven Prog. SUNDAY NEXT, at 2.30. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. HUBERT FOSTER CLARK, EILEEN JOYCE. Schubert-Grieg-Beethoven Prog. 10/6, 8/6, 6/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6. Usual Agents, at Theatre (Tem. 2527), IBBS & TILLET, 124, Wigmore-st.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC & DRAMA. Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Principal: Edric Cundell, Hon. R.A.M., F.G.S.M. SIX SCHOLARSHIPS VACANT. SINGING (ages 16-24), £50. VIOLIN, £52 10s. SINGING & INSTRUMENTS (Males under 21, Females under 18), £46. PIANOFORTE, £25. STRINGED INSTRUMENTS, £40. ELOCUTION, £30. State subject when applying for entry form. Closing date Jan. 1.—SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 10.

STAMPS

LOTS of 250 Modern Colonials & Continentals sent on appro. at 1/4d. each.—Cheeseman, 16, Addiscombe-rd., Watford.

EMPIRE SECTIONAL LEAVES. Any colony separately. Send 2½d. for prospectus. Stamp Literature catalogue 1s. 2d. post free.—Harris Publications, Ltd., 112a, Strand, W.C.2.

PERSONAL

HATS OFF TO GUY'S! Hundreds of old felt hats are still wanted by Guy's Hospital, S.E.1, for wartime purposes. If you have any to spare, please will you send them to The Appeal Secretary.

PROMOTION and increased salary often originate from an employer noticing improved personal traits indicating development is on right lines, thus justifying his confidence in you. Rapidism ensures (1) mental efficiency and (2) personality development.—Write now for free Booklet to The Rapidism Institute, E241 Tuition House, London, S.W.19.

SELL YOUR FURNITURE NOW! Large demand for dining and bedroom suites, carpets, bedding, etc. You expect the best price and you get it from John Perring, house furnishers Est. 50 years, Richmond-road, Kingston, S.W. 'Phone, Kingston 3313/4, or High-street, Sutton. 'Phone Vigilant 4412/3. Resident South Coast Buyer, John Perring, Chapel-road, Worthing. 'Phone, Worthing 65.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, Antique and Modern Silver Purchased for Cash. Unusually High Prices. Call or post. Holmes, Ltd., the famous Jewellers and Silversmiths, 29, Old Bond-st., W.1. 'Phone, Reg. 1396.

NO ORDINARY DEAF AID can compare with a "Belclere" High Efficiency Valve Amplifier.—Manufactured by John Bell & Croyden, 51, Wigmore-st., London, W.1, and 117, High-st., Oxford.

ARTORAL, the 2 minute cleanser for artificial teeth. Keeps the mouth healthy and the breath sweet. 2s. 1½d. from Boots, Stores and Chemists, or write Artoral, 557, Kennington-lane, S.E.11.

HOSPITAL NURSING affords an opportunity of sharing in the war effort while qualifying for a peace-time career. Educated girls wishing to become student nurses can obtain full information from the Nursing Recruitment Centre, 21, Cavendish-square, W.1. Tel.: Langham 4362.

THERE'S MUCH extra nourishment in Bermaline Bread. It restores energy, invariably remedies digestive troubles, and pleases everyone, because it is so delicious. Will help save shipping, too. Ask Baker or write Bermaline, Fairley-street, Glasgow, S.W.1.

AN INECTO treatment will restore your hair to its natural colour. Consultations free. Phyllis Earle, Ltd., 32, Dover-street, W.1. REGent 7541.

GOLD, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, Jewellery, Silver, &c., Bought for Cash. Highest Prices Given. Call or send registered post. Spink and Son, Ltd., the all-British firm (Est. 1772), 5-7, King-st., St. James's, London, S.W.1. Tel., Whitehall 5275 (4 lines).

CONVERT your Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Jewellery into cash now while prices are high. Registered parcels receive same attention as personal transactions.—Harrods Ltd., London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

CARPETS & RUGS of distinction purchased. Best prices given.—Perez, English and Persian Carpet Specialists, 168, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Ken. 9878), and 97, New Bond-st., W.1 (Mayfair 7008).

HIGH-GRADE SALOON or Limousine Car urgently required. Must be privately owned and in first-class condition.—Write Box 4406, c/o. Observer, London, E.C.4.

BROOKLANDS of BOND-STREET would like particulars of any good car for disposal.—103, New Bond-street, W.1.

A GAME of cards, a restful spell, Tom Long, a smoke, and all is well.

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SOCCER

LEAGUE GAMES

Blackpool Win Again

Blackpool yesterday consolidated their claim to be the best team in the North, if not in the whole country, by beating Southport 5—0 and carrying off the League North Championship for the third season in succession. Although winning 3—1 at Bolton, Manchester United exerted themselves in vain.

Liverpool and Doncaster each won and take third and fourth positions.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE NORTH.

Aston Villa	3	Leicester C.	1
Barnsley	2	Chesterfield	4
Blackburn R.	5	Oldham	2
Blackpool	5	Southport	0
Bolton W.	1	Man. Utd	3
Bradford City	1	Bradford	6
Burnley	0	Halifax	1
Chester	1	Stockport	1
Coventry C.	8	W. Bromwich A.	0
Darlington	1	Hartlepools	5
Derby C.	4	Mansfield T.	3
Grimsby T.	1	Doncaster R.	3
Huddersfield	3	Leeds	0
Liverpool	2	Tranmere	1
Manchester C.	3	Everton	5
Middlesbro	4	Sunderland	0
Newcastle	0	Gateshead	2
Northampton T.	9	Nottingham F.	1
Notts C.	2	Lincoln C.	5
Rochdale	5	Bury	0
Sheffield U.	1	Sheffield W.	1
Stoke	0	Walsall	1
Wolverhampton W.	3	Birmingham	0
Wrexham	2	Crewe	1
York	2	Rotherham	1

FOOTBALL LEAGUE SOUTH.

Brentford	2	Queen's Pk. R.	5
Brighton & H.A.	1	Crystal P.	3
Chelsea	3	West Ham U.	3
Clapton O.	1	Charlton A.	7
Luton	2	Watford	3
Millwall	1	Arsenal	5
Reading	3	Aldershot	4
Southampton	6	Portsmouth	3
Tottenham H.	2	Fulham	0

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Swansea T.	2	Aberaman	0
Cardiff C.	5	Lovells	1
Bristol C.	3	Bath C.	1

Scottish N.E. League Cup (final).—Falkirk 1, Rangers 3.

Scottish S. League.—Queen's Park 1, Motherwell 0; Dumbarton 1, Hibernian 1; Hamilton 5, Celtic 3; Rangers 3, Third Lanark 1; Morton 3, Falkirk 1; Hearts 5, St. Mirren 2; Clyde 2, Airdrieonians 2; Albion 2, Partick 1.

Irish Matches.—Linfield 5, Derry 2; Belfast Celtic 3, Cliftonville 0; Distillery 3, Glentoran 1.

Herts and Middlesex.—Barnet 6, Finchley [illegible]

Middlesex Senior.—Hounslow 5, Twickenham [illegible]

Other Matches.—[illegible]

Rugby League.—[illegible]

RICHMOND REGATTA

[illegible]

WINTER CRICKET

[illegible]

RACING— **TURF HISTORY**

Preparing for a Post-War Boom

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

I put forward a plea a short time ago for the impletion of some of the more important of the Reorganisation Committee's recommendations. In particular I laid stress on the necessity for some form of centralisation whereby there could be a limitation of the number of racecourses and the increased use of fewer and better courses.

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I happen to know that several people who were invited by the Committee to express their views thought the ideal could only be achieved if the Jockey Club took over all the racecourses and ran them on a non-profit-making basis. There are only five such courses in existence at the present time. All the others are run with the main object of providing dividends for the shareholders. There are a few exceptions such as Doncaster, which is run by a Race Committee appointed by the local Town Council. Part of the profits are set aside to help the rates of the town. Goodwood is entirely privately owned.

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Doncaster in St. Leger week, Goodwood's one four-day meeting, and Chester's three-day fixture are by way of being historic landmarks in the sporting lore of the country. It will be interesting to know from what angle negotiations are to be conducted in those cases. Most of the others are owned by private or public companies, and it is not to be anticipated that any serious difficulties will arise. The shareholders will receive a reasonable return on their capital.

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The main alteration will be that there will be no shareholders to consider when the plan is complete, and with the Jockey Club responsible for running the meetings, there will be a considerable reduction in overhead charges. At present there is much overlapping in that direction, and all that can be avoided. It should not be thought the millennium has been reached by the formation of this company. It will be many years before the borrowed money can be repaid, and all that will be attempted in the initial stage is to meet the fixed charges in respect of the borrowed money.

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The Reorganisation Committee was satisfied that such an organisation would fit into the present system of horse racing, and there is not the slightest doubt that this first action opens a new page in British Turf history. The primary objects are to help owners either by reducing their expenses or by increasing the prize-money. Then, as everything gets into working order, the public will have to be considered.

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For the present one can congratulate the Jockey Club on taking such a bold step, and if the boom that is anticipated in immediate post-war years is realised it may well be that the rulers of the Turf will feel they are justified in tackling such a tremendous enterprise. At this stage all who have the true interests of the Turf at heart will wish them well.

BOXING DAY MATCHES

LEAGUE CUP—QUALIFYING COMPETITION

Aston Villa v. Northampton Town (3.0); Barnsley v. Bradford City (3.15); Bath City v. Cardiff City (3.0); Blackpool v. Blackburn Rovers [illegible]

FOOTBALL LEAGUE—SOUTH

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

[illegible]

RACING IN IRELAND

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Dublin, Saturday

The Turf Club and I.N.H.S. Committee, acting jointly, adopted several of the Irish Racing Commissioners' recommendations, but decided to take no action on the questions of centralisation or the acquisition of racecourses.

The commission which had been presided over by Lord Adare, urged the acquisition of the country's racecourses strongly, and expressed the hope that when more substantial funds were made available, either through the development of mechanical betting or otherwise, such a scheme might become practicable and should be proceeded with. In an appendix to the report even a mode of detailed procedure was suggested.

This acquisition of courses so as to ensure their uniform control by one governing body had been in the minds of several hard-thinking and far-seeing men in the racing and breeding business long before the appointment of a commission was even mooted.

Apparently it has appeared altogether too big a matter for such moments as we are passing through now, but the institution of the Jockey Club Company is not unlikely to bring such an interesting and wholly novel matter to the immediate front again.

Golden Jack does not run in the December Steeplechase at Leopardstown, on Monday, and in his absence Prince Regent should not have difficulty in winning the event for Mr. Rank. Verbatim runs instead of Golden Jack for Miss Paget.

CHRISTMAS DAY SWIMMING

The members of the Serpentine S.C. decided the eightieth Christmas race over the usual 100 yards course in the lake, Hyde Park, yesterday. Result: G. Brewster (35 sec. start) 1, Sergt. A. Goffrey [illegible] Boulton (10 sec.) 3.

SPORTING PRINTS

MELBOURNE INMAN

He was the best of his time.

It would be an empty tribute to suggest that Melbourne Inman was no more than that. In his time Inman beat many of his opponents before the game was begun. That is a better tribute, for he was a character, almost Dickensian, and character won.

Of the many types of ball games billiards, it has been said, is the most difficult of all to play with success. Temperament provides the acid test, not merely playing, or scoring, ability. Inman beat more finished players than himself, first because he made up his mind he would not lose, and, second, because he conveyed in some mysterious way, to the other mind, that he was not to be beaten.

The preliminaries to an important match are exciting and maybe slightly unnerving. Inman never conveyed nerves. They were not part of his make-up. He knew the open game thoroughly and he always seemed to leave his opponent with the impression that he knew much more about it than anyone. He had his day and richly he deserved it. It lasted for some time and until he was found out by others who had developed a faster scoring technique he more than held his own. He won the championship five times [illegible]

[illegible]

... Stevenson in the final of 1919 and then came new ideas and his eclipse. But up to then what a great player he was. As he would say plaintively, It was this Chinese billiards which spoilt the game. He referred to the development of close cannon play. But still, at the age of [illegible], he is doing splendid work in exhibition games for the Red Cross.

H. F. G.

ICE HOCKEY

Canadiens Maintain Big Lead

New York, Saturday

Montreal Canadiens still hold a big lead in the National Hockey League. Toronto Maple Leafs, second, and Boston Bruins, third, appear to be drawing away from the rest of the field.

Toronto are seven points behind the Canadiens, one point ahead of Boston, who in turn are a point more than Chicago Black Hawks.

During the week Toronto won two of their three games and Boston broke even. Chicago Hawks and Detroit Red Wings were only once successful in three matches. The Leafs have scored [illegible] goals in [illegible] games, but Boston lead the league with [illegible] goals in 20 games.

Detroit, who before defeating New York Rangers on Thursday, had won only one of seven games, are only a shadow of the club that won the Stanley Cup last season. Their star goalkeeper, Jack Mowers, is greatly missed.—Reuter.

The Highgate Life-Buoys held their forty-first annual Christmas Morning fifty yards handicap for the "Osborne" Trophy in Highgate Bathing Pond. A. Reynolds [illegible]

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The commission which had been presided over by Lord Adare, urged the acquisition of the country's racecourses strongly, and expressed the hope that when more substantial funds were made available, either through the development of mechanical betting or otherwise, such a scheme might become practicable and should be proceeded with. In an appendix to the report even a mode of detailed procedure was suggested.

This acquisition of courses so as to ensure their uniform control by one governing body had been in the minds of several hard-thinking and far-seeing men in the racing and breeding business long before the appointment of a commission was even mooted.

Apparently it has appeared altogether too big a matter for such moments as we are passing through now, but the institution of the Jockey Club Company is not unlikely to bring such an interesting and wholly novel matter to the immediate front again.

Golden Jack does not run in the December Steeplechase at Leopardstown, on Monday, and in his absence Prince Regent should not have difficulty in winning the event for Mr. Rank. Verbatim runs instead of Golden Jack for Miss Paget.

CHRISTMAS DAY SWIMMING

The members of the Serpentine S.C. decided the eightieth Christmas race over the usual 100 yards course in the lake, Hyde Park, yesterday. Result: G. Brewster (35 sec. start) 1, Sergt. A. Goffrey (2[illegible]) [illegible] Boulton (10 sec.) 3.

SPORTING PRINTS

MELBOURNE INMAN

He was the best of his time.

It would be an empty tribute to suggest that Melbourne Inman was no more than that. In his time Inman beat many of his opponents before the game was begun. That is a better tribute, for he was a character, almost Dickensian, and character won.

Of the many types of ball games billiards, it has been said, is the most difficult of all to play with success. Temperament provides the acid test, not merely playing, or scoring, ability. Inman beat more finished players than himself, first because he made up his mind he would not lose, and, second, because he conveyed in some mysterious way, to the other mind, that he was not to be beaten.

The preliminaries to an important match are exacting and maybe slightly unnerving. Inman never conveyed nerves. They were not part of his make-up. He knew the open game thoroughly and he always seemed to leave his opponent with the impression that he knew much more about it than anyone. He had his day and richly he deserved it. It lasted for some time and until he was found out by others who had developed a faster scoring technique he more than held his own. He won the championship five times outright, and might have done more but for the 1914-18 war.

Between 1912 and 1919 Inman was unbeatable in championship games. He started very young as all successful billiard champions have done, and in 1908 there was no contest and he was declared champion. In the following year he beat a moderate challenger, A. E. Williams, with ease, and in 1910 the match between Inman and H. W. Stevenson was abandoned when the scores were 13,370—13,212 in Stevenson's favour. It had been a proper dog fight as most close matches had to be where Inman was concerned, particularly in the days when there was no limit to the number of consecutive misses allowed.

As a defensive player, he has never been excelled and that, in his time, was often a deciding factor.

In the next two finals, 1910-11, Stevenson beat Inman in matches of 18,000 up by a little over 1,000 points and then came Inman's reign. Three years in succession, up to 1914, Inman beat Reece in the final round well and truly. If, scientifically, he was not the better player of the two, he was nearly always the winner whenever they met. These two players formed a remarkable contrast, Reece beautifully correct and dainty, Inman dour, sound, consistent, and imperturbable. Incidentally these two combined did as much to develop the general playing skill as any other two in the history of the game.

Inman preserved his record by beating Stevenson in the final of 1919 and then came new ideas and his eclipse. But up to then what a great player he was. As he would say plaintively: It was this Chinese billiards which spoilt the game. He referred to the development of close cannon play. But still, at the age of 6[illegible], he is doing splendid work in exhibition games for the Red Cross.

H. F. G.

ICE HOCKEY

Canadiens Maintain Big Lead

New York, Saturday

[illegible]



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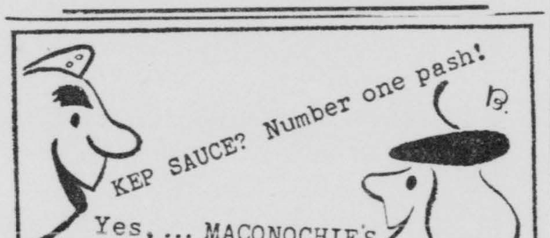
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PERSONAL

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NURSING MOTHERS NEED LACTAGOL, which Doctors recommend to increase and enrich breast milk. Of chemists 1/6, 3/3, and 5/6. Under private cover I will send descriptive literature free on receipt of 1d. stamp.—Miss F. Winterman, Welfare Department, London-road, Mitcham, Surrey.

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I know ... of checking ... moral stand... got. I on... gonorrh... aside all ... intercourse...

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PAIGNTON, Devon. [illegible]

PAIGNTON, Sea front. [illegible]

SUNBURY - ON - THAMES. [illegible]

TAPLOW. [illegible]

TEMPSFORD. [illegible]

TORQUAY. [illegible]

TORQUAY. [illegible]

TORQUAY. [illegible]

TORQUAY. [illegible]

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WHITEHALL, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX. [illegible]

DEATH

ABBEY. — On December 23rd, 1943, [illegible]

ordinary infectious diseases—mumps, and whooping cough, and measles and so on. If you've had these once, you're usually safe. But that's not the case with V.D.

You can catch V.D. just as often as you take the risk. Just recently I saw a man who first came to see me ten years ago. He told me he'd picked up a girl, taken too much to drink, and been intimate with her. When he arrived in my clinic a week later, he knew he'd got gonorrhœa—I didn't have to tell him. After months of treatment he was cured. Five years later, he came back again with the same sort of story. And again it took months to put right the result of one evening's indulgence. I thought he'd learned his lesson that time. But no. Ten days ago he came back again. I've started him off once more, this time on the new treatment for gonorrhœa.

I know he's an exceptional case. We shouldn't have much hope of checking the spread of V.D. if most people didn't have higher moral standards, more self-respect and more self-control than he's got. I only mention him to show that one attack of syphilis or gonorrhœa does *not* prevent a second attack, and that, leaving aside all questions of morals or decency, promiscuous sexual intercourse always carries a risk and cannot be made safe."

FREE CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE AND TREATMENT are available at clinics set up by County and County Borough Councils. Any doctor will give the address. Further information can be obtained IN CONFIDENCE from the Health Department at your local Council's offices, or by writing to the Medical Adviser, Central Council for Health Education, Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

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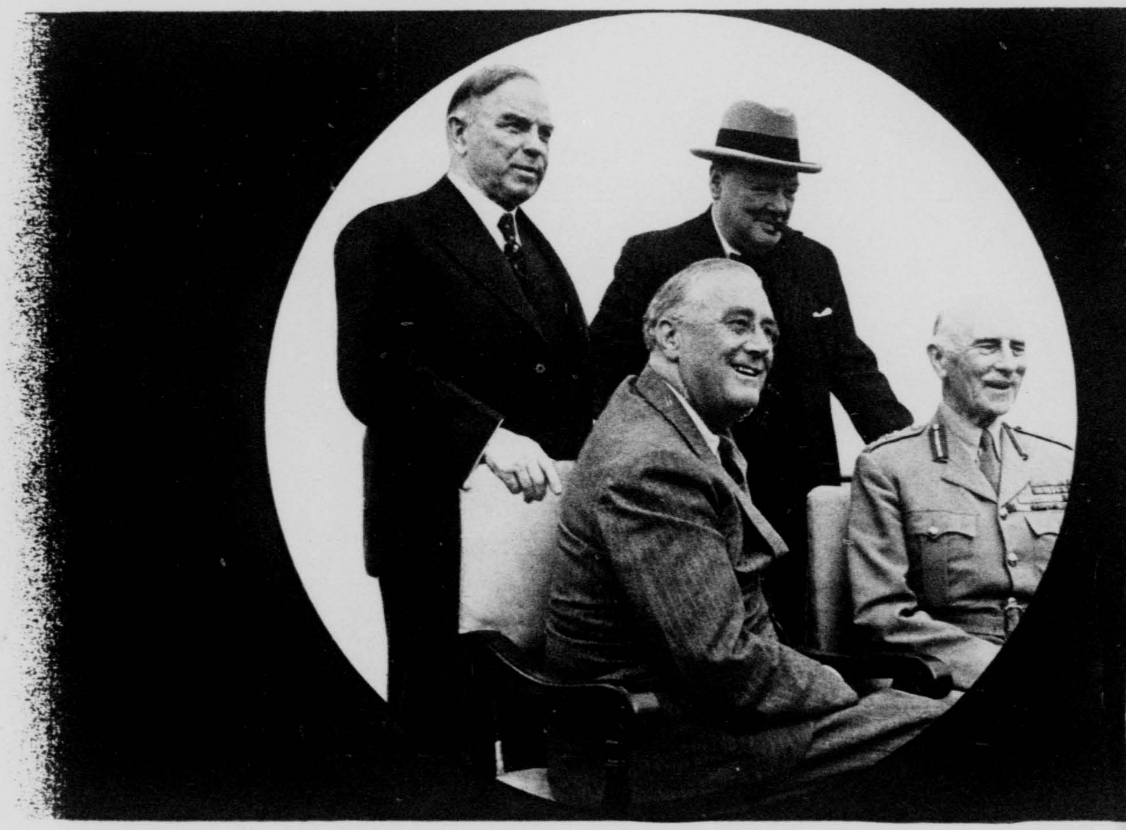
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Exhibit 2 (Langmead)

PLANNING



VICTORY

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE - 1943

PRICE : 50 CENTS

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Quebec Diary . . .

The last guest has departed and the feudal spires of Quebec's Chateau Frontenac hotel are in darkness. The tourists and businessmen who populate its corridors are gone and the hotel is ready for an entirely new roster of guests.

A short distance away on top of the Quebec rock, the staff of the old Citadel is also preparing for newcomers. The rooms where once Montcalm planned the future of New France are shining and ready. Guards at the gates of the great, winding walls have their orders.

La Citadelle is ready once again to play host to history.

Tuesday, August 10 Today the world knows that Quebec City has been chosen as the scene for a war conference. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, his wife and daughter have arrived with members of the British General Staff. At the Chateau Frontenac armed guards of the Canadian Army stand at the gates. Royal Marines and officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol the corridors of the hotel. In rooms, where travellers from every quarter of the globe have lived while they visited scenes of Canada's earliest history, Canadian and British chieftains of the armed services have set up offices and sleeping quarters.

Prime Minister Churchill, Mrs. Churchill and their daughter, Subaltern Mary Churchill, ATS, who is her father's aide-de-camp, are welcomed at the Citadel by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and members of his cabinet.

The official announcement says briefly that the Churchills and British staff officers have arrived. But in Quebec and everywhere in Canada people are asking questions.

"Is President Roosevelt coming?"

"Is Premier Stalin going to be here?"

Wednesday, August 11 Crowds of expectant Quebecers gather at the gates of the Chateau Frontenac, standing hours in blustery weather to catch a glimpse of the British Prime Minister. Within the hotel preliminary conferences have begun between British and Canadian chiefs of staff. Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Lord of the Admiralty, is conferring with Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Canadian Chief of Naval Staff; General Sir Allan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, with Lieut.-General Kenneth Stuart, Chief of Staff, Canadian Army, and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, British Chief of Air Staff with Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, Canadian Chief of Air Staff. There are general conferences, too, with Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of Combined Operations, Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the Joint Mission in Washington, and General Sir Hastings Lionel Ismay, Chief of Staff to the British Minister of Defence, in leading roles. War leaders of Britain and Canada are planning the campaigns which lie ahead on the road to victory.

Thursday, August 12 In a driving rain storm Prime Minister Churchill takes time out to pay his respects to Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec. He sits in conference with the cabinet of the Legislative Assembly, governing body of Quebec Province. Canadian newswriters are telling their readers not to expect startling announcements from Quebec. No surprises are being planned for the people of the United Nations . . . these are reserved for the enemy. Singly and in groups, chiefs of staff and highranking officers of the United States services arrive by train and airplane. Present at the conference are General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; General H. H. Arnold, chief of staff, U.S. Army Air Forces; Admiral Ernest King, Commander of the U.S. Fleet; General Brehon Somervell, Chief of Supply and Service Troops of the U.S. Army, and many other leaders of American forces.

Friday, August 13 Wing Commander Guy Gibson, V.C., D.S.O. and bar, D.F.C. and Bar, R.A.F. hero and most-decorated man of the war, holds a press conference. Also present are Air Minister Power and Air Marshal Breadner. Immediately following his interview Wing Commander Gibson is off for a caleche ride with a CWAC and a Canadian airwoman.

He finds the two-wheeled horse-drawn conveyance slow compared to a Spitfire, but ideal for sightseeing. In the tension and excitement of the day, even the newspapermen forget about that perrenial bromide — Unlucky Friday the 13th.

Prime Minister Churchill and his daughter leave for an unannounced destination.

Saturday, August 14 A brief flurry of excitement occurs at the Clarendon Hotel, which has been taken over as headquarters for the press and government information officers, when a rumor is picked up that Premier Joseph Stalin of the USSR is on his way. It is unconfirmed.

Morning papers carry the news of Churchill's arrival in Niagara Falls and his subsequent visit to the United States. It is generally understood, despite the news blackout, that the British Prime Minister is conferring with President Roosevelt somewhere in the United States.

In the meantime at Quebec Prime Minister King entertains the press in honour of Mrs. Churchill at the Citadel. Also present are Canada's chiefs of staff.

Sunday, August 15 Prime Minister Churchill and daughter Mary return to Quebec. It is officially announced that he has been conferring with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

Monday, August 16 The Washington press gallery corps arrives, foreshadowing the coming of the President. Leading newspaper and radio writers of the United States join the Canadians and Britons who have been on the scene for a week or so. Canadian newspaper photographers and newsreel crews are joined by cameramen from the United States. Photographs are being transmitted by wire to Canadian and American newspapers by the international picture syndicates. Night and day the telegraph wires are busy with news stories. The Clarendon Hotel roars with activity. In the evening Mrs. Churchill, Prime Minister King and chiefs of staff of three countries attend a performance of the Army Show, Canada's soldier review.

A news story from Moscow explodes the rumor that Premier Stalin will attend the conference, stirring conjecture that the conference will emphasize plans for war against Japan.

Tuesday, August 17 President Roosevelt arrives in Quebec. Newsmen and photographers are first invited to attend a press conference in the council chamber of the Quebec City Hall. Col. Emmett O'Donnel, U.S. Army Air Corps, recalled from the Pacific theatre of operations, and Captain Gordon Hutchins, U.S. Navy, who has been in Europe, give thrilling descriptions of the war.

Following the interviews, reporters and photographers are invited to board a line of buses at the door of the hotel to go "on an important story". Their credentials are checked as they board the five buses, and off they go. A few minutes later they are at the Citadel and they know now, if they did not suspect it before, that the President will soon arrive. On the broad inspection grounds of the Citadel are drawn up units of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Marines, the Canadian Army, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the R.C.M.P. band.

After an hour's wait whirring sirens forecast the approach of the President's car. Slowly it enters the grounds, followed by a car bearing Prime Minister Churchill and King. The long black sedan, with its top up, pauses briefly in front of the guard of honour while the British and American national anthems are played, then proceeds to the Governor General's wing of the Citadel, where the President will be a guest during his stay in Quebec.

Wednesday, August 18 This is the big day for photographers and newsreel men. Announcement is made that Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister King, the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and Princess Alice, with the combined Canadian, American and British chiefs of staff, will pose for pictures.

As the cameramen arrive a small dog comes romping out on the lawn. Falla, the President's lively Scotch terrier, has come to hold the photographers at bay until the principals are ready to receive them. The famous little dog is photographed in scores of poses, and, finally, in the arms of an R.C.M.P. officer.

At a signal from the guards the group of more than twenty photographers moves up to the Citadel terrace to photograph the leading figures of the conference.

In the meantime a giant trans-Atlantic airliner has circled above the city and landed on the St. Lawrence River. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, and Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, have arrived. Both are welcomed to Canada on the Citadel terrace.

In the days that follow the Quebec Conference gets under way in earnest. To its deliberations are invited other United Nations leaders. Hon. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, arrives by plane from Washington, followed by Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Both are welcomed by Prime Minister King in his capacity as Secretary of State. A U.S. bomber brings U.S. Secretary of War H. L. Stimson. Sir William Glasgow, Australian High Commissioner to Canada, arrives from Ottawa. The next day Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Canadian Minister of Justice, extends Canada's welcome to Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the U.S. Navy.



Welcome...

The Prime Minister of Great Britain is greeted by the Prime Minister of Canada. Mrs. Churchill and Subaltern Mary Churchill are seeing Quebec for the first time Sir John Anderson is hidden behind Mr. Churchill.

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Left to right: Hon. C. G. Power, Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Mr. Churchill, Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Mr. King, Sir John Anderson, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Col. The Hon. J. L. Ralston.



Two prime ministers arrive at the Chateau.



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Just a Glimpse . . .

At the arched entrance to the Chateau Frontenac hundreds of Quebec people and visitors waited daily for a glimpse of Mr. Churchill.



Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, Admiral Nelles, Gen. Stuart. *Above:* British, Canadian chiefs at combined meeting.

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The P.M. escorts Mrs. Churchill

Mr. Churchill missed the reception which was held while he was in Hyde Park with Mr. Roosevelt.

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Wing Commander Guy Gibson, V.C., D.S.O. and bar, D.F.C. and bar, buys War Savings stamps from an attractive Quebec girl.



Canadian service girls take Gibson for a jaunt in a colourful caleche.

Hero in Quebec



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Observation Car . . .

MRS. CHURCHILL smiles warmly at the crowd of newsmen who met the train bringing her husband and daughter back from the U. S. Mr. King and Mrs. Churchill met the returning travellers.



1027

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U.S.-CANADIAN JOINT FORCES SHARE OCCUPATION OF KISKA



EXTRA

Last Jap Aleutian Base Taken

Long Awaited Invasion Successful

By A. E. Perks
Star Staff Reporter

QUEBEC, August 21 — Canadian and United States Troops have occupied Kiska Island. The garrison escaped in fog according to joint statement by Roosevelt and Churchill this morning.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King issued the following statement this morning:

"The combined U.S. and Canadian military forces which have occupied Kiska were supported by naval and air forces of both countries.

"From the outbreak of war with Japan, all three Canadian services have shared with U.S. forces in the defence of Alaska and the Pacific Coast.

SEVERAL times daily a bell clanged through the corridors of the Clarendon, calling newsmen to a press conference. Here is the press room, with officials of Canada's Wartime Information Board, U. S. Office of War Information, Britain's Ministry of Information standing at front. U. S. — Canadian invasion of Kiska Island was being announced.

Meeting Quebec's Cabinet

Premier Adelard Godbout presides at a special meeting of his Quebec Province cabinet to greet Mr. Churchill, shown to left at head of table. Mr. King is seated at Mr. Godbout's right.





U.S. chiefs... Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to President Roosevelt, stops to chat with Corp. E. C. Leveille, veteran of Royal Canadian Mounted. ***Below:*** General Brehon Somervell, chief of supply and service troops, U. S. Army, arrives at hotel among first of United States staff chiefs.

COMMANDOS RAIDED HERE IN 1760 ...

Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly-appointed supreme allied chief in southwest Asia, sees Wolfe's Cove where first commandos scaled cliff to the Plains of Abraham.



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Eye Witness...

At press conference in Council Chamber of Quebec City Hall, newspapermen of Canada, Great Britain and United States hear war experiences of two American officers called to conference. Standing at desk is Colonel Emmett O'Donnel, United States Army Air Corps recalled from Pacific theatre. Seated at his right is Colonel W. McCarthy, United States Army and Captain Gordon Hutchins recalled from European theatre.



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Meet Mrs. Churchill.



Above: Mrs Churchill talks to newspaper women, and other guests. ***Left:*** She is seen with General Stuart. ***Right:*** Chats with Mr. King and the Canadian chiefs of staff.



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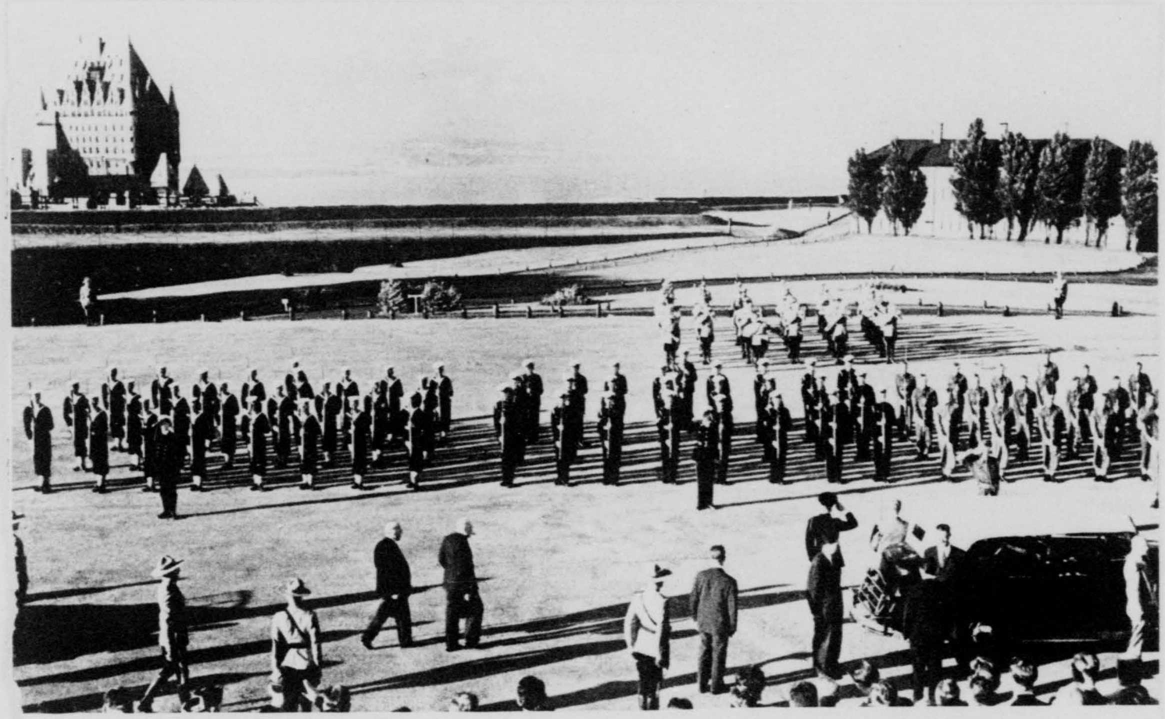


The Army Show . . .

The Army Show, the musical revue starring Canada's men and women in khaki, made a great hit at the conference. ***Left to Right:*** Gen. Sir Allan Brooke, Mr. King, Gen. Marshall, Mrs. Churchill and Field Marshal Sir John Dill.



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President Roosevelt arrives in closed car.
Mr. King and Mr. Churchill in centre.



Stephen Early
with John O'Laughlin.

Falla, the president's famous Scottie,
poses for press cameras.



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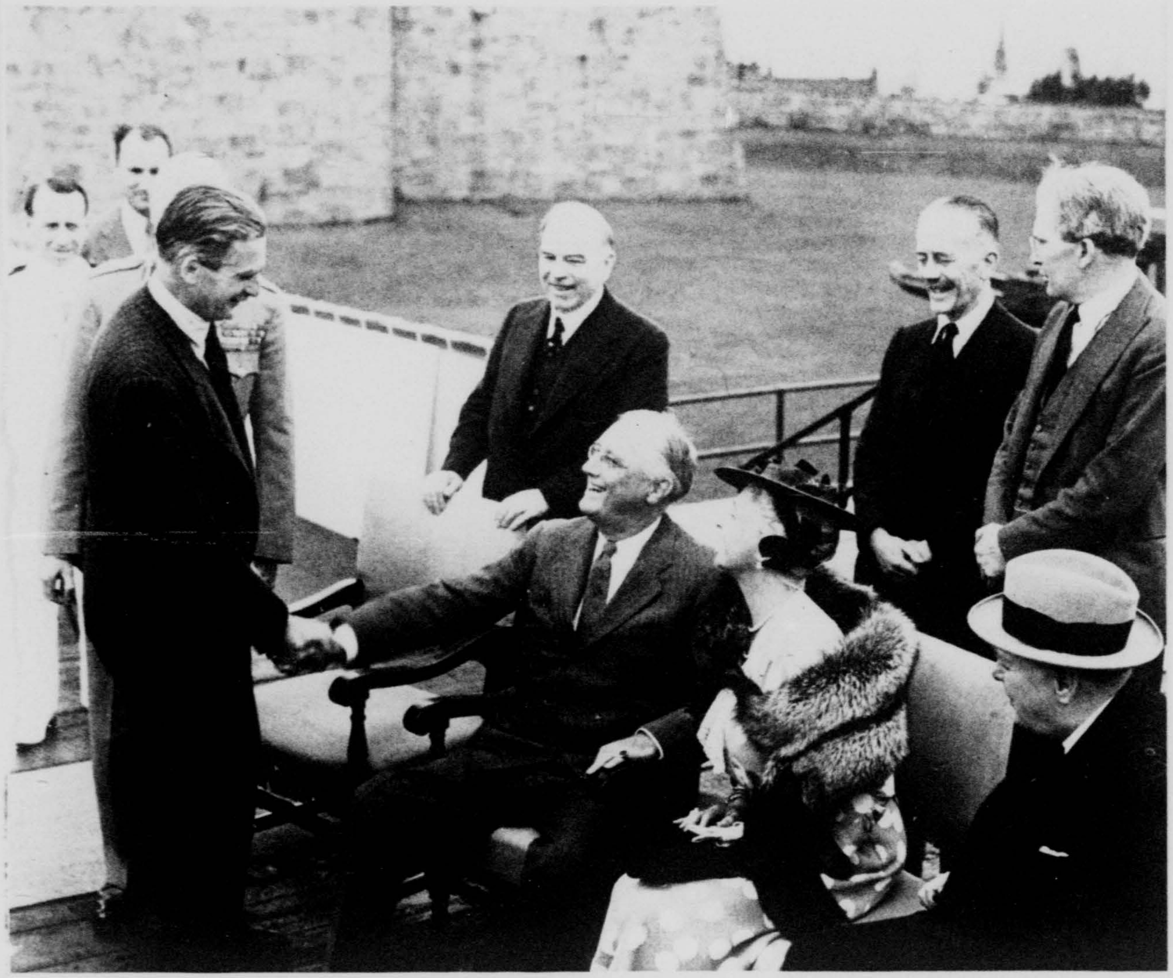


City on the St. Lawrence...

Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Princess Alice await arrival of Anthony Eden and Brendan Bracken. They flew from England, landed in small boat, BELOW.



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Mr Eden says "Hello"...

A CORDIAL handclasp signals renewal of acquaintance as Mr. Eden arrives at the Citadel. Behind him is the Governer General, Mr. King, Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent undersecretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Bracken.

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Pass, Please--

The Royal Marine at the door demands to see Mr. Eden's pass as he and Sir Alexander Cadogan enter Chateau. Mr. Eden smiles but Sir Alexander seems to be puzzled by the incident.

Girls of the U. S. → Women's Army Corps.



Going Up...

Bound for the conference room British and S. chieftains wait for th elevator to start, Arnold, Dill, Marshall, Brooke, Pound and Portal.

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Royal Canadian Air Force and British share office.

Behind the Scenes . . .



Canadian government girls at work.



The AMCO switchboard over which all calls for United States officials were handled.

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Family Group



The leaders of the British, American and Canadian people pose for a photograph. Prime Minister Mackenzie King. His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, President Franklin D Roosevelt, Princess Alice, Prime Minister Winston Churchill

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MR. T. V. SOONG

China's Foreign Minister was in Quebec little more than a day, but his coming stirred conjecture on new moves in the Pacific war.

Welcome

MR. CORDELL HULL

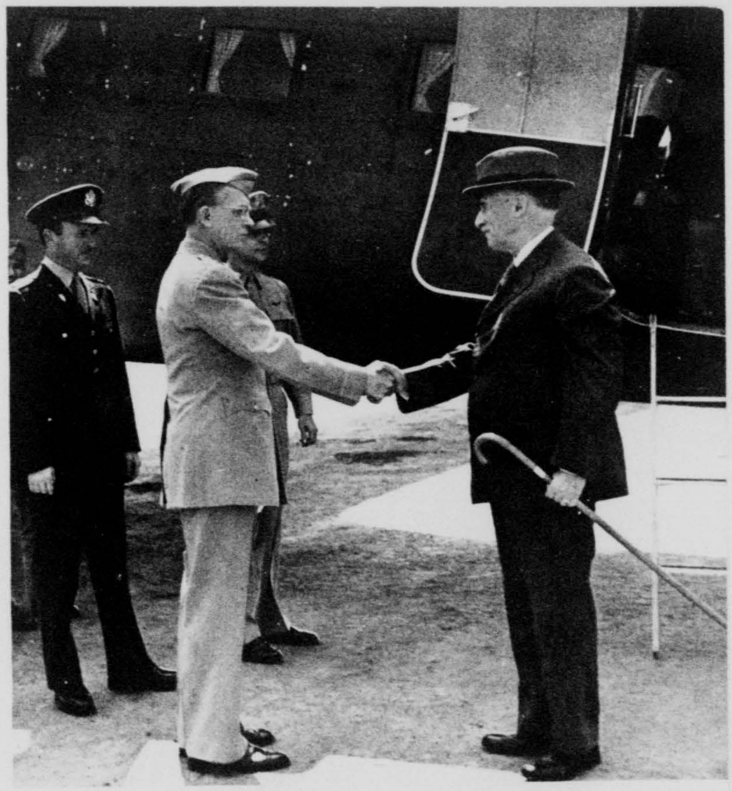
Prime Minister King and Ray Atherton, right, U. S. minister to Canada, greet U. S. Secretary of State.



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MR. H. L. STIMSON

Colonel F. N. Roberts of the policy and strategy branch of the U. S. War Department greets the Secretary of War at Ancienne Lorette airport.



COL. FRANK KNOX

Hon. Louis St. Laurent and the Secretary of the U. S. Navy (right) as Col. Knox arrived at Quebec by air.



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Men At Work..

In such a conference decisions were made which will decide the course of victory, for here are gathered the warrior chiefs of Britain and the United States.

Beginning at left side of table, nearest camera, they are: Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in southeast Asia: Sir Dudley Pound, then First Sea Lord: Sir Allan Brooke, chief of the Imperial Army General Staff; Sir Charles Portal, British chief of Air Staff: Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the joint staff mission in Washington; Gen. Sir Hastings Lionel Ismay, chief of staff to the British Minister of Defence: Brigadier H. Redmond, of the U. S. chiefs of staff secretariat: Commander R. D. Coleridge, of the Washington secretariat to the British chiefs of staff: Brig.-Gen. J. R. Deane, of the U. S. joint chiefs of staff secretariat: General H. H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps: General G. C. Marshall, chief of the staff U. S. Army: Admiral W. D. Leahy, Chief of staff to President Roosevelt: Admiral E. J. King, commander-in-chief, U. S. Fleet: Capt. F. P. Royal, of the secretariat, U. S. joint chiefs of staff.



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Above: Clad in his famous siren suit, Mr. Churchill obliges with an autograph.

Below: Gen. Arnold and Sir Charles Portal, Air Force chiefs, talk over a point.

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Ovation..

For the people of Quebec, this was the happiest day of all for it gave them an opportunity to express personally their warm admiration for Mr. Churchill. In company with Mr. King, Britain's leader rode through the city in open car, greeted everywhere by scenes like this one.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Governor General.



HE has been here before, or so it seems because Mr. Churchill is playing guide to His Excellency, Princess Alice and Admiral Leahy. ↓



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Four British Officers: Air Commodore W. Elliott, R. A. F.; Col. A. T. Cornwall-Jones, Brigadier W. Porter, and Capt. Charles Lambe, R. N., at right.



Gen. Arnold and Lord Louis Mountbatten check the agenda.



Gen. Arnold and Gen. Somervell in pleasant mood leaving conference.

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C.W.A.C.'s Guest of Honour

Subaltern Mary Churchill was entertained by C. W. A. C. officers at luncheon at beautiful Montmorency Falls. Left to right, they are: Lt. Pierrette Dupuis, of Quebec; Cadet C. Kernan, of Quebec; Subaltern Churchill; Capt. Marcelle Paradis Paul; Lt. Carmen Murray, O. C. No. 9 Company, and Lt. Lorna Robinson, of Montreal.



On Guard

A ring of anti-aircraft guns swept the skies above the city day and night and a squadron of Spitfires stood ready at nearby Ancienne Lorette Airport to cope with an attack from the air. Even staff chiefs needed passes to enter buildings.





Lord Mountbatten, Sir Dudley Pound, Sir Allan Brooke, Sir Charles Portal, A/M Breadner, Sir Hastings Ismay, Sir John Dill, Admiral King, Gen. Arnold, Admiral Leahy, General Stuart, Admiral Nelles, General Marshall.

"Just one more picture gentlemen", pleaded the photographers, and the chiefs of staff of Great Britain, the United States and Canada held their positions for another shot.

The Planners...

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↑As they emerged from a session in Mr. Churchill's office at the Citadel, the camera caught the Prime Minister with Brendan Bracken and Harry Hopkins, presidential adviser.

Louis Baltera, Chateau Frontenac chef, was complimented on his cooking by Sir Allan Brooke, right, and Sir John Dill. Percy Hayward of the British staff is next to chef.↓



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Those Charming Churchills

These Quebec girls recognized Mrs. Churchill as she returned with her daughter from a sightseeing jaunt in a caleche. The Prime Minister's wife gave several autographs.

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Day Off!

FROM Saturday evening to Sunday evening the general staffers and a couple of hundred young conference workers took a day off, for a boat ride. The high officers are shown on the centre deck, while above and below them are Canadian and British Wrens, United States soldiers and Royal Marines.

Message to Women ...

A message from the Quebec Conference to the women of England was broadcast by Mrs. Churchill. Heard also over a network of Canadian stations, the address was beamed across the Atlantic and picked up by British Broadcasting Corporation.





Subaltern Churchill meets a Canadian WREN and CWAC, and American WAC.



Girls in Uniform

Quebec's Hamel sisters are shy with Mary Churchill.

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SUBALTERN Mary Churchill takes the salute in front of the Armouries at Quebec during a march past of Canadian Women's Army Corps units at a church parade to commemorate the second anniversary of formation of the service. ***Right:*** After the march past, Subaltern Churchill attended the service with the Hon. J. A. Mathewson, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, and Mrs. Mathewson. They are shown here joining in the singing of a hymn.



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Report

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. King and Mr. Churchill faced a great press conference on the Citadel terrace. To the world they gave a message of a victory in the making. The President and Britain's Prime Minister praised Canada's war effort.



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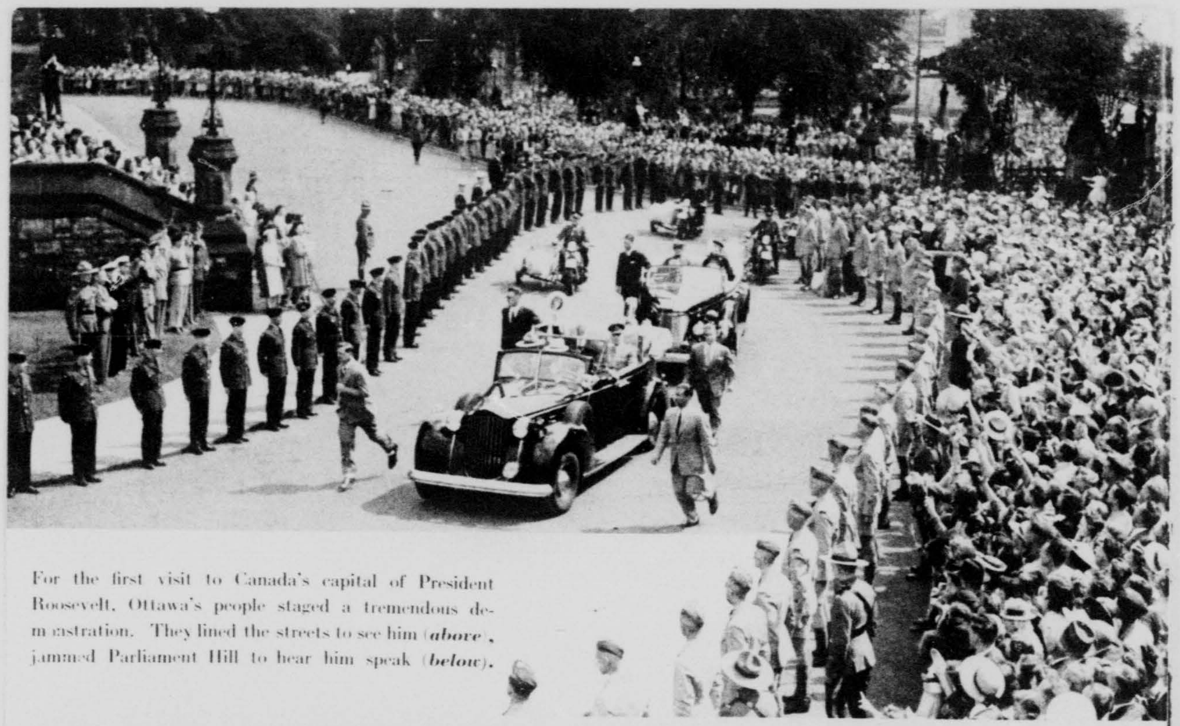


Hold it . . .

MR. ROOSEVELT

Here are representatives of press and radio of the United Nations — Great Britain, the U. S., Russia, China, Canada — and cameras to record this climax in the conference.

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For the first visit to Canada's capital of President Roosevelt, Ottawa's people staged a tremendous demonstration. They lined the streets to see him (*above*), jammed Parliament Hill to hear him speak (*below*).



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Mr. Roosevelt comes to Ottawa



President Roosevelt speaks to the people of Canada from the rostrum at the Peace Tower.



Cum Laude

President Roosevelt receives an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from His Excellency the Earl of Athlone at a ceremony in the reception hall of the Governor General's residence in Ottawa. The Earl of Athlone is chancellor of the University of London.

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The War Cabinet

Last meeting held at Citadel was conference of Canadian War Cabinet and chiefs of staff. Mr. Churchill and Mr. King were co-chairmen.



Left to Right:

Hon. Louis St. Laurent
Hon. Angus Macdonald
Hon. J. L. Ralston
Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart
Hon. T. A. Crerar
Sir Alexander Cadogan
Air Marshal Breadner
Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay
Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
Vice-Admiral P. W. Nelles
Sir Dudley Pound
Right Hon. W. L. M. King
Wing Commander Morrow
Norman Robertson
Hon. C. G. Power
A. D. P. Heeney
Hon. J. L. Ilsley
Hon. C. D. Howe
Hon. J. E. Michaud

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Published By

THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA

All photographs in this volume were made
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on pages 13 and 46
by Photo Moderne, Quebec
on pages 27 (upper) and 36 (upper)
by U. S. Signal Corps
on page 29 (upper)
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WAR DEPARTMENT

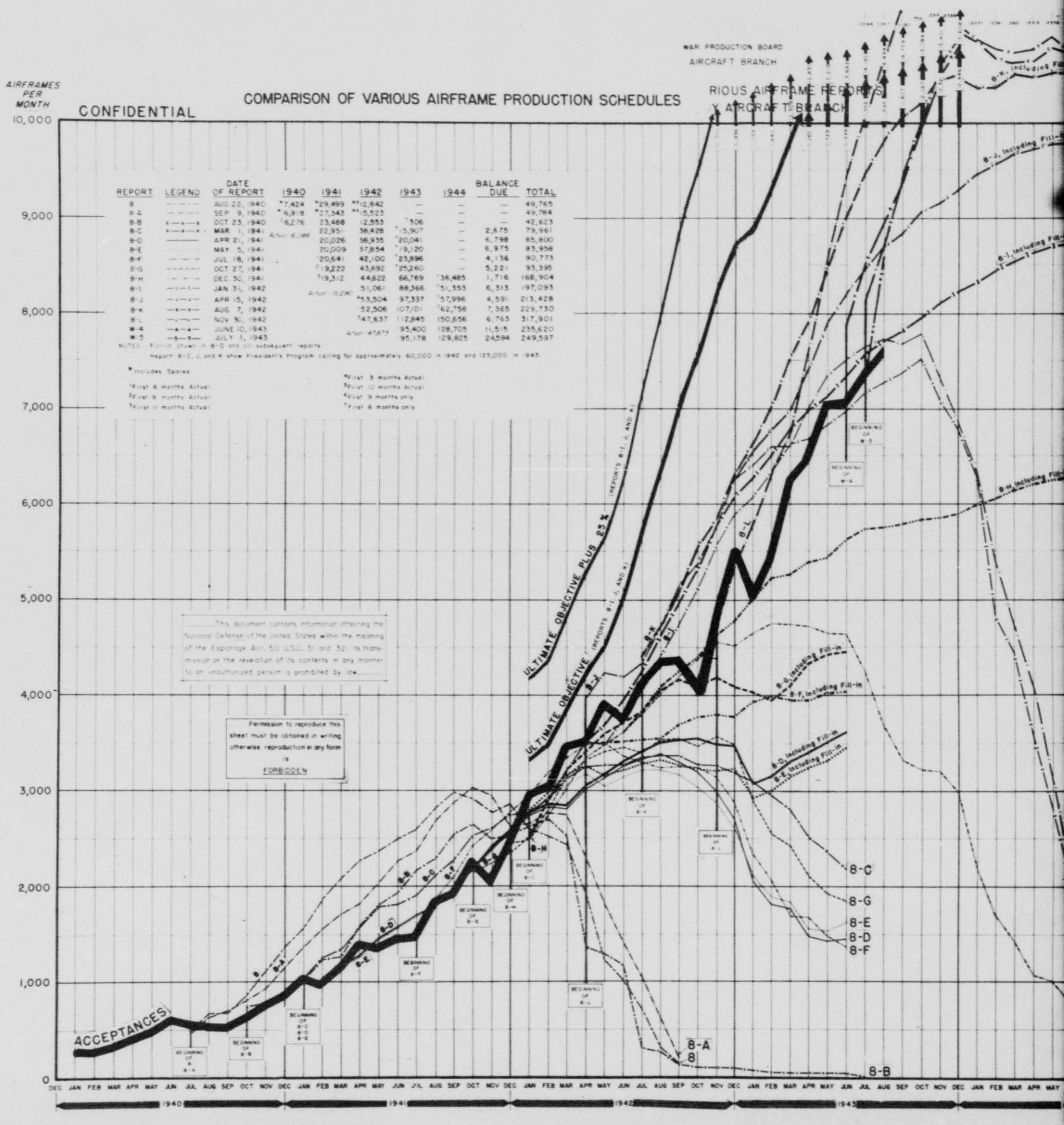
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Exhibit - 3 (Langmead)

Aircraft Production Data

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REPORT	LEGEND	DATE OF REPORT	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	BALANCE DUE	TOTAL
8		AUG 22, 1940	*7,424	*29,499	**12,842	—	—	—	49,765
8-A		SEP 9, 1940	*6,918	*27,343	**15,523	—	—	—	49,784
8-B		OCT 23, 1940	[2]6,276	23,488	12,553	[7]306	—	—	42,623
8-C		MAR 1, 1941	Actual 6,086	22,951	38,428	[7]15,907	—	2,675	79,961
8-D		APR 21, 1941		20,026	36,935	[7]20,041	—	6,798	85,800
8-E		MAY 5, 1941		20,009	37,854	[7]19,120	—	6,975	83,958
8-F		JUL 18, 1941		[1]20,641	42,100	[7]23,896	—	4,136	90,773
8-G		OCT 27, 1941		[2]19,222	43,692	[7]25,260	—	5,221	93,395
8-H		DEC 30, 1941		[3]19,312	44,622	66,769	[7]36,485	1,716	168,904
8-I		JAN 31, 1942		Actual 19,290	51,061	88,366	[7]51,353	6,313	197,093
8-J		APR 15, 1942			[4]53,504	97,337	[7]57,996	4,591	213,428
8-K		AUG 7, 1942			[1]52,506	107,101	[7]62,758	7,365	229,730
8-L		NOV 30, 1942			[5]47,637	112,845	150,656	6,763	317,901
W-4		JUNE 10, 1943			Actual 47,873	95,400	128,705	11,515	235,620
W-5		JULY 1, 1943				95,178	129,825	24,594	249,597

NOTES: Fill-in shown in 8-D and all subsequent reports

Report 8-I, J, and K show President's Program calling for approximately 60,000 in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943

*Includes Spares

[1]First 6 months Actual

[2]First 9 months Actual

[3]First 11 months Actual

[4]First 3 months Actual

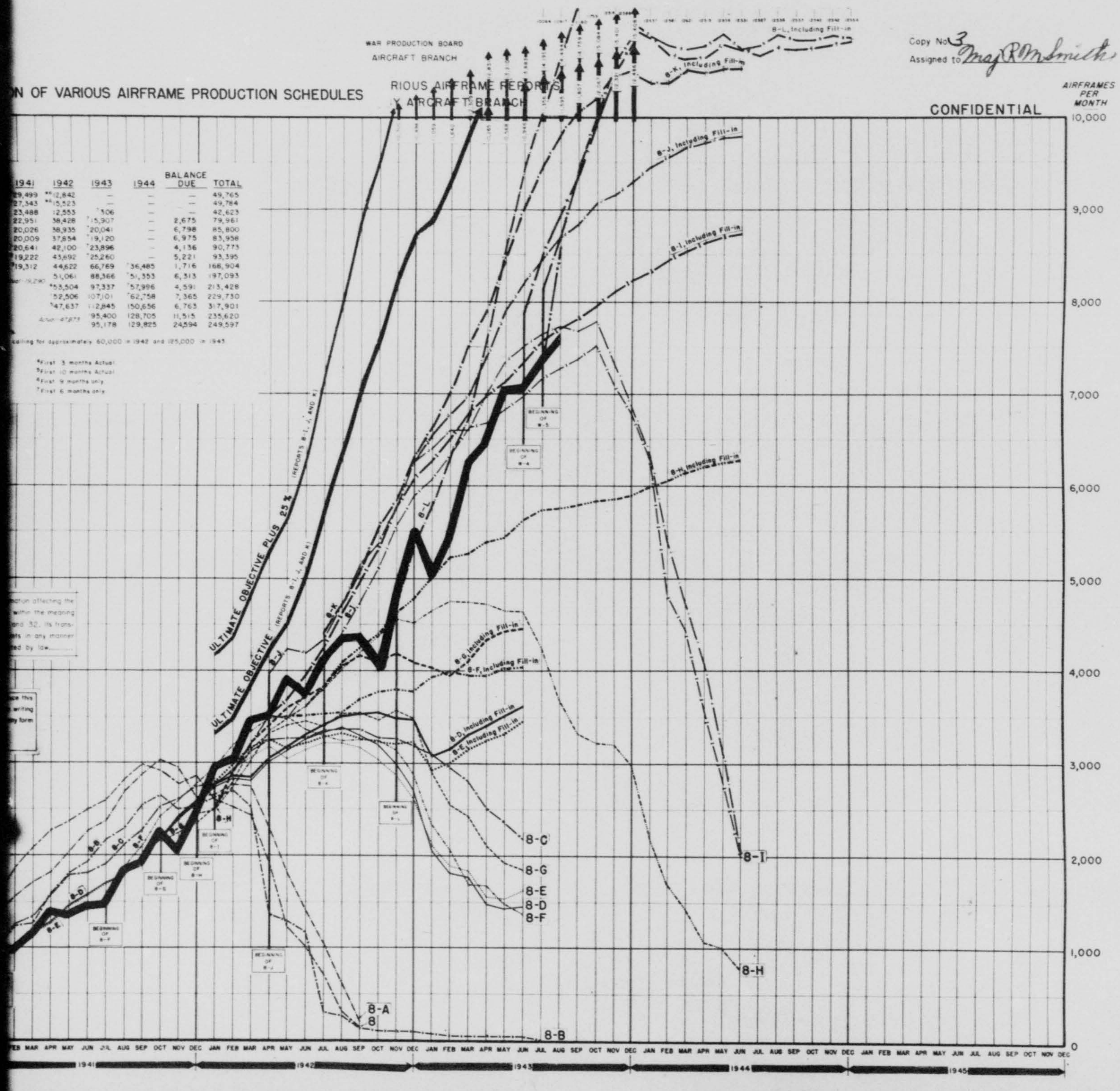
[5]First 10 months Actual

[6]First 9 months only

[7]First 6 months only

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Copy No. 3
Assigned to Maj R M Smith



1941	1942	1943	1944	BALANCE DUE	TOTAL
29,499	**12,842	—	—	—	49,765
27,343	**15,523	—	—	—	49,784
23,488	12,553	7306	—	—	42,623
22,951	38,428	715,907	—	2,675	79,961
20,026	38,935	720,041	—	6,798	85,800
20,009	37,854	719,120	—	6,975	83,958
20,641	42,100	723,896	—	4,136	90,773
19,222	43,692	725,260	—	5,221	93,395
19,312	44,622	66,769	736,485	1,716	168,904
Actual 19,290	51,061	88,366	751,353	6,313	197,093
	453,504	97,337	757,996	4,591	213,428
	552,506	107,101	762,758	7,365	229,730
	547,637	112,845	150,656	6,763	317,901
	Actual 47,873	95,400	128,705	11,515	235,620
		95,178	129,825	24,594	249,597

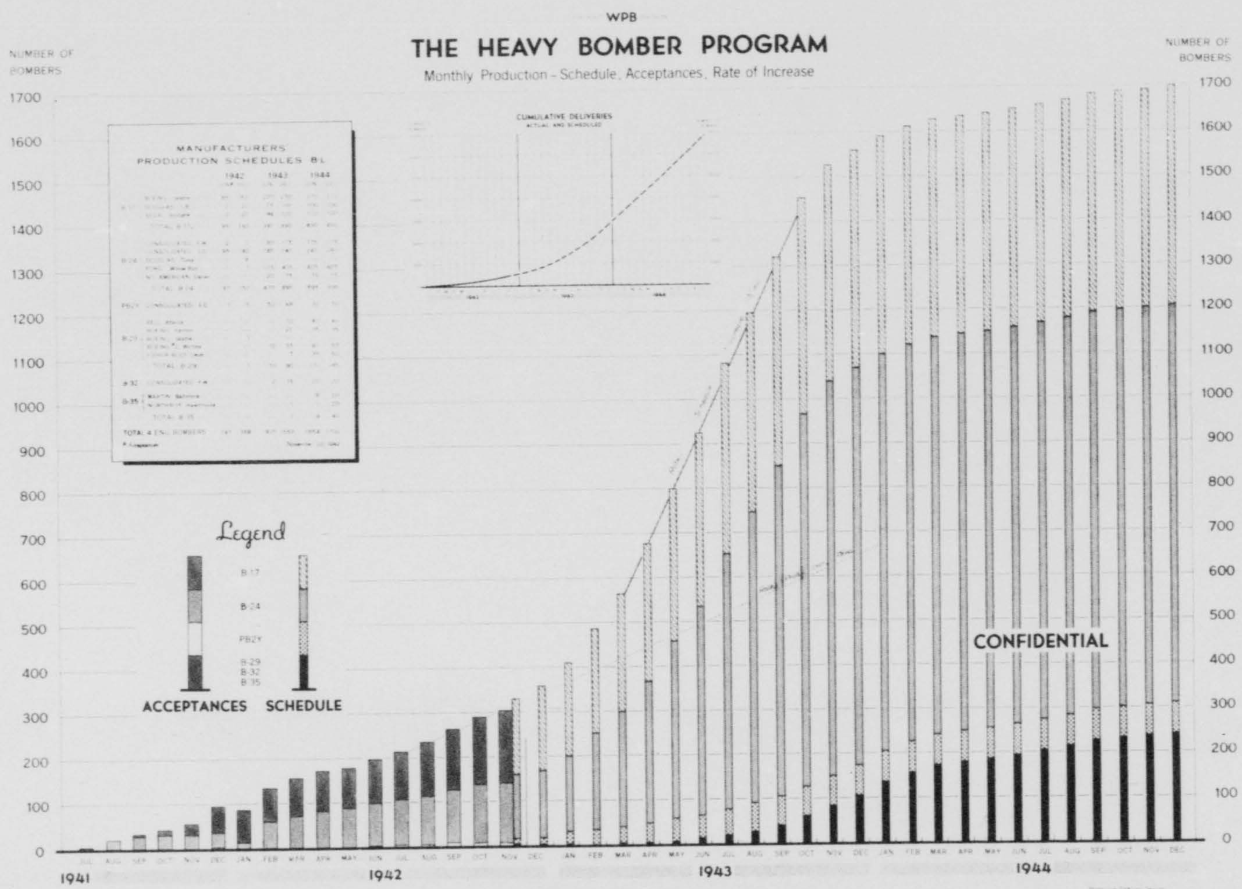
...calling for approximately 60,000 in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943

4 First 3 months Actual
5 First 10 months Actual
6 First 9 months only
7 First 6 months only

1067

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NOTICE TO ALL USERS

The Joint Aircraft Committee approved Report 8-L on December 15, 1942, subject to the following condition:
"[illegible]" portion of the schedule for 1944 shall be used only for the purposes of computing materials requirements under the Controlled Materials Plan for the Aircraft Production Program.

1068

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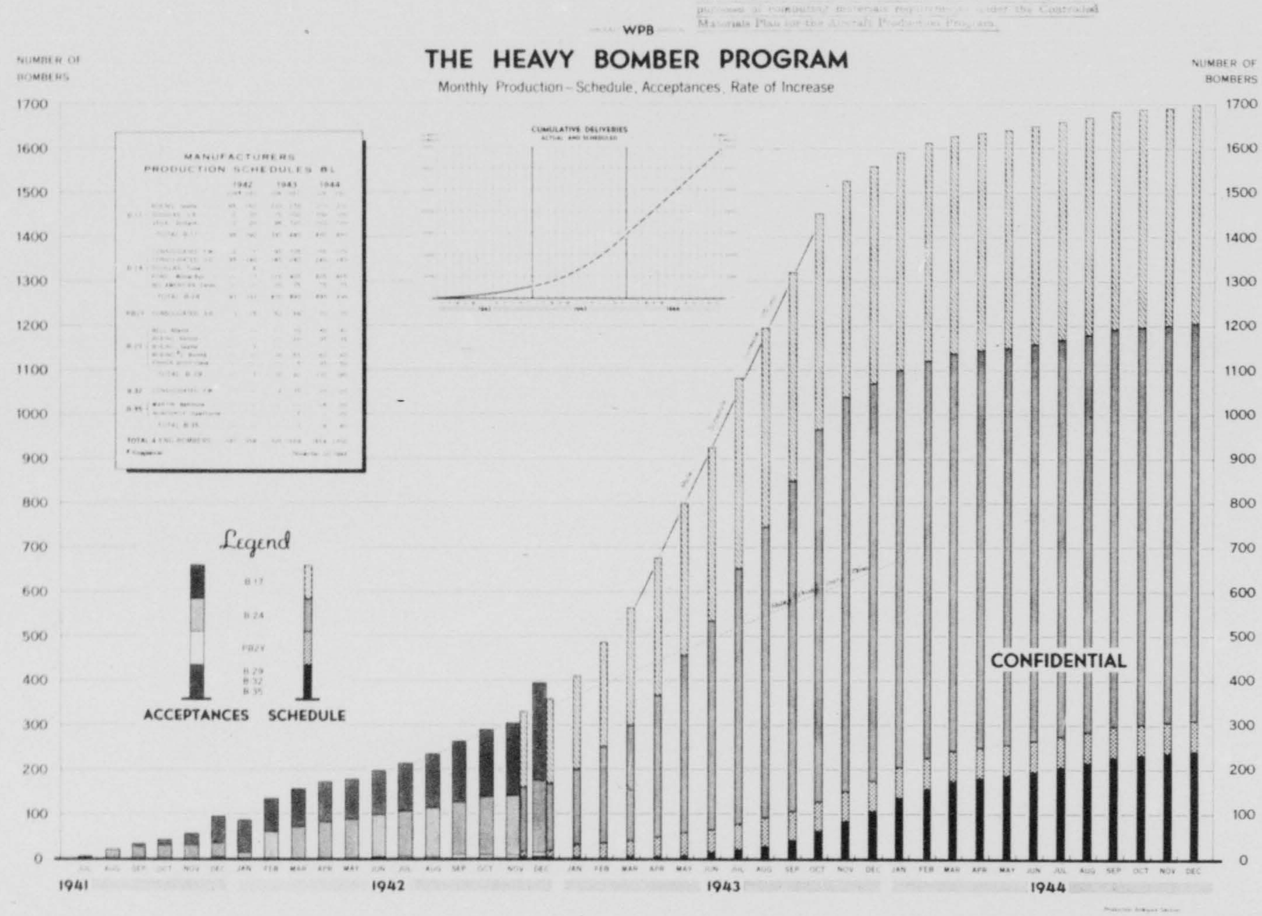
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NOTICE TO ALL USERS



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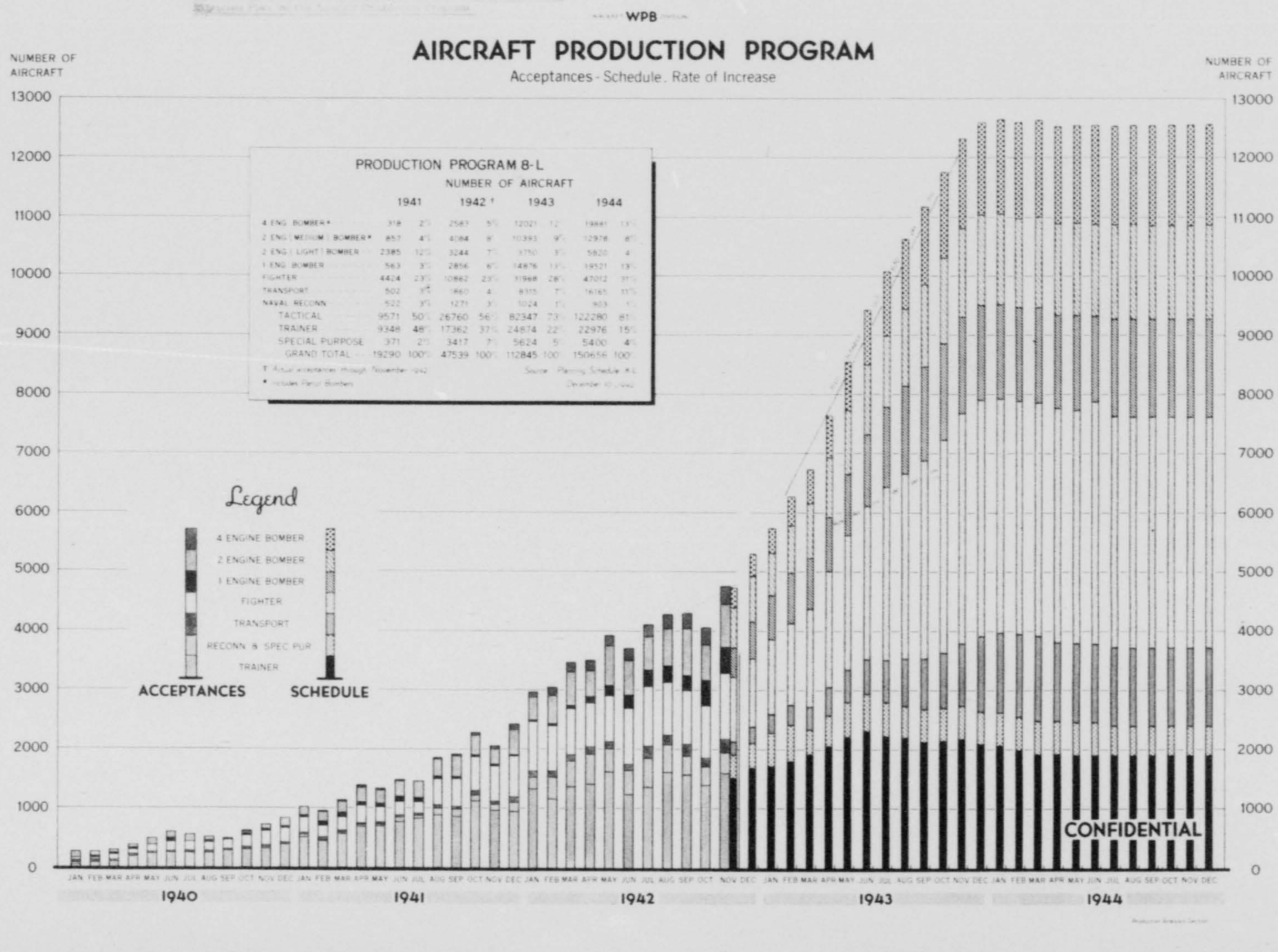
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PRODUCTION PROGRAM 8-L

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT

	1941		1942 †		1943		1944	
4 ENG. BOMBER*	318	2%	2583	5%	12021	12%	19881	13%
2 ENG (MEDIUM) BOMBER*	857	4%	4084	8%	10393	9%	12978	8%
2 ENG (LIGHT) BOMBER	2385	12%	3244	7%	3750	3%	5820	4
1 ENG. BOMBER	563	3%	2856	6%	14876	13%	19521	13%
FIGHTER	4424	23%	10862	23%	31968	28%	47012	31%
TRANSPORT	502	3%	1860	4	8315	7%	16165	11%
NAVAL RECONN	522	3%	1271	3%	1024	1%	903	1%
TACTICAL	9571	50%	26760	56%	82347	73%	122280	81%
TRAINER	9348	48%	17362	37%	24874	22%	22976	15%
SPECIAL PURPOSE	371	2%	3417	7%	5624	5%	5400	4%
GRAND TOTAL	19290	100%	47539	100%	112845	100%	150656	100%

† Actual acceptances through November 1942

* Includes Patrol Bombers

Source: Planning Schedule 8-L, December 10, 1942

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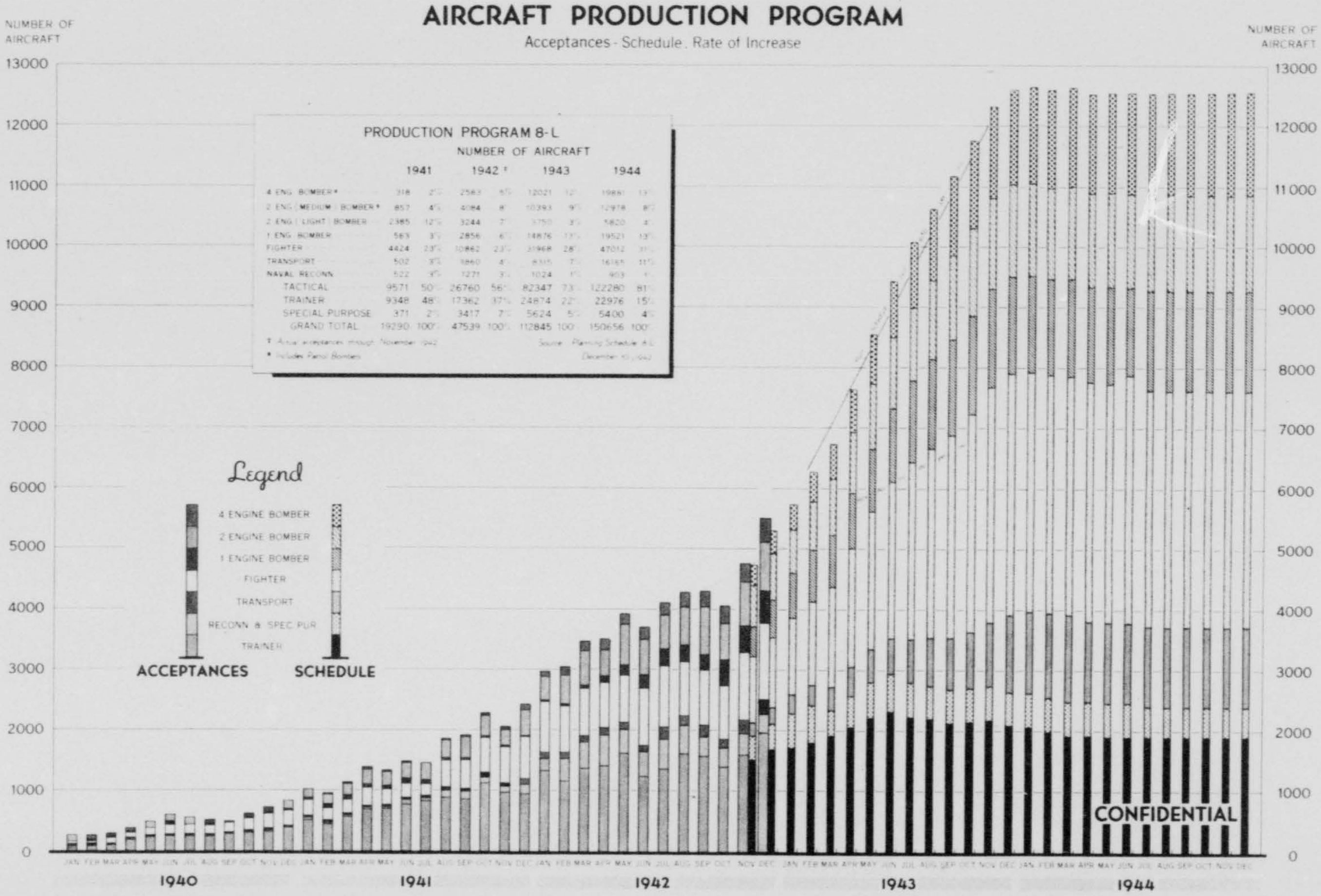
NOTICE TO ALL USERS

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"Fill-in" portion of the schedules for 1944 shall be used only for the purposes of computing materials requirements under the Controlled Materials Plan for the Aircraft Production Program.

WPB

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Acceptances - Schedule, Rate of Increase



PRODUCTION PROGRAM 8-L

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT

	1941		1942 †		1943		1944	
4 ENG. BOMBER*	318	2%	2583	5%	12021	12%	19881	13%
2 ENG. (MEDIUM) BOMBER*	857	4%	4084	8%	10393	9%	12978	8%
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† Actual acceptances through November 1942

* Includes Patrol Bombers

Source: Planning Schedule 8-L, December 10, 1942

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Exhibit - 5 (Langmead)

Telephone Directory

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

ISSUE NO. 10 DATE : 1 JUN 1944

LANGMEAD

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EMERGENCY NUMBERS

(FOR COMMON USERS AT BUSHEY PARK)

		EXCH	EXT
FIRE STATION 1	Bldg 93, Main Gate	WDW	[illegible]
FIRE STATION 2	Bldg 335, Chestnut Ave	WDW	666
2ND GENERAL DISPENSARY	Block F - Wing 5	SH	539
SUB-DISPENSARY "A" (M.C)	M.C Area - Site 12	SH	982
PROVOST MARSHAL	Hut 63	SH	1
		SH	665
GUARD HOUSE	Main Gate	WDW	233
		WDW	234
MAIN GATE GUARD	Main Gate	WDW	400

S-E-R-V-I-C-E C-A-L-L-S

AMBULANCE	F-5	SH	539
BARBER SHOP	Hut 10	WDW	767
[illegible] ARMY POST OFFICE	Building 44	SH	604
[illegible] SQUAD	Hut 71	WDW	343
[illegible]	Hut 40	SH	707
DENTAL CLINIC	Block F - Wing 6	SH	539
DISPATCHERS:			
CARS	Hut 21	SH	399
TRUCKS	Hut 21	SH	393
[illegible] OFFICE	Building 74	SH	396
[illegible] OFFICE	Block F - Wing 2	WDW	268
[illegible] OFFICE	Building 9	WDW	822
[illegible]	[illegible]	SH	399
[illegible] OFFICE	Building 62	SH	321
U.S. ARMY POST OFFICE	Building 74	SH	529
[illegible]	Hut 22	SH	525
SPECIAL SERVICE THEATER	[illegible] Plantation	SH	606

SH - SHAEF
WDW - WIDEWING

For ALAF Section see page 62

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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DIRECTORY

   a. This issue supersedes all previous issues which should be destroyed.

   b. Report all changes immediately to Telephone Directory Service, Extension 600, and mail confirmation to CIC Telephone Directory Service. This will facilitate better telephone service for all concerned.

2. INFORMATION

   Ask for "INFORMATION" to obtain numbers not listed in the Directory. When making inquiries, please give all detail information possible.

3. LONG DISTANCE CALLS

   All calls will be put through immediately unless the lines are busy, in which case the call will be booked and the operator will ring the caller back as soon as a line is free. If for any reason it is necessary for the person placing the call to leave the vicinity of the telephone, the booked call should be cancelled in order to prevent unnecessary delay to other calls.

4. PERSONAL CALLS

   Official telephones are not to be used for personal calls. Those desiring to do so, may use public telephone booths located in Blocks B, C and D.

5. REPAIR SERVICE

   a. For all faults, report the following to the "FAULTS CLERK".
      (1) Telephone extension.
      (2) Nature of fault.
      (3) Identity of person reporting fault.

6. [illegible] INSTALLATIONS, AND ALTERATIONS TO [illegible] INSTALLATIONS

   Complete appropriate pro-forma at the back of this Directory and send in duplicate to Headquarters Commandant. Additional copies of the pro-forma can be obtained from the office of the Headquarters Commandant.

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7. The main military establishments in the United Kingdom are interconnected by a private wire system. They can also be obtained through the civil telephone system, and the following list is provided for information:-

EXCHANGE NAMES
CIVIL NUMBERS

ORGANIZATION	EXCHANGE	NUMBER
ADMIRALTY	WHITEHALL	9000
AIRBORNE HEADQUARTERS	VICTORIA	6191
AIR MINISTRY	ABBEY	3411
CANADIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	ABBEY	9090
COMBINED OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS	WHITEHALL	9777
ETOUSA	REGENT	8484
GHQ HOME FORCES	HOUNSLOW	2371
HEADQUARTERS LONDON DISTRICT	MAYFAIR	9404
INVERNESS HOUSE	TEMPLE BAR	3590
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION	EUSTON	4321
NORFOLK HOUSE	WHITEHALL	4477
PORTLAND COURT	WELBECK	5598
PRINCES GARDENS	KENSINGTON	4511
ROTUNDA	VICTORIA	3858
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE	[illegible]	7777
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE	WHITEHALL	1070
THEATRE INTELLIGENCE SECTION	WELBECK	5533
UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCE	KINGSTON	7733
U.S. EMBASSY	GROSVENOR	4111
WAR OFFICE	WHITEHALL	9400
1ST U.S. ARMY GROUP	REGENT	8484
21 ARMY GROUP	RIVERSIDE	4201
21 ARMY GROUP	SHEPHERDS BUSH	2060
80 PALL MALL	ABBEY	7011

AE - AMERICAN EMBASSY
NH - NORFOLK HOUSE
PC - PORTLAND COURT
SH - SUPREME HEADQUARTERS AEF
TIS- THEATRE INTELLIGENCE SECTION
WO - WAR OFFICE
WD - WIDEWING
IH - INVERNESS HOUSE
SM - PORTSMOUTH

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Name	Appointment	Block & Wing	Ext

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N-I-G-H-T D-U-T-Y O-F-F-I-C-E-R-S

DIVISION	BLOCK	WING	ROOM	EXTENSION
Offices of the Supreme Commander	C	3	6	13
Offices of the Chief of Staff				
Secretary General Staff	C	3	6	13
Staff Message Control	J	2		129
Adjutant General's Division	D	5	3	354
G-1 Division	D	9	4	311
G-2 Division	(Kensington 9162)			
Theatre Intelligence Section				TIS 124
G-3 Division	C	9	2	457
G-4 Division	D	9	4	311
Medical Division	D	9	4	311
G-5 Division	E	7	2	207
Psychological War-Fare Division	MOI		236A	Euston 4321. Ext 134.
Engineer Division	D	18	10	406
Signal Division	E	20	6	166
Signal Center	J			133
European Allied Contact Section	(Whitehall 4477)			(Ask Opr)
Allied Naval Commander Expeditionary Force			A	SK 304 & 305
Force "PLUTO"	(Whitehall 4477)			(Ask Opr)
Office Commandant's Staff - N.H.	"		"	" "
Political Officers	"		"	" "
Headquarters Command	Hut 63			388
Camp Commandant - ER (Duty Clerk)	Hut 48			603
Co A, 3118 Sig Sv Bn	Hut 52			536

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C O N T E N T S

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PART I

A-L-P-H-A-B-E-T-I-C-A-L S-E-C-T-I-O-N

A

Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Abrams, Mark	Mr.	PWD	105	IH	5
Ackroyd, E. N.	Maj	PR	MOI-104	EUS 4321	902
Adams, H. M.	Mr.	PWD	114	IH-220	15
Addy, J. R.	Maj	G-5	E-5-7	SH	192
Aduddle, [illegible] S.	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	133
Ahern, J. M.	Maj	Sig Div	E-14-3	SH	122 (s)
Albert, H.	2d Lt	Sig Div	E-13-2	SH	140
Alexander, L. E.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 12	SH	386
Alexander, R. F.	Maj	Eng Div	D-14-2	SH	409
ALEXANDER, R. C.	Mr.	Off Comdt-NH	17	NH	113
Alexander, V. E.	S/O	AEF	G-1-7	SH	636 640
Allen, H. L.	Maj	Adj Gen Div	D-3-2	SH	306 307
Allen, L. C.	Capt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Allen, M. C.	1st Lt	Eng Div	D-1[illegible]-3A	SH	238
Allen, [illegible] I.	Capt	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	137
ALLEN, [illegible] J. J.	Col	G-4	D-11-8	SH	436
Allpress, [illegible] L.	Lt Col	G-5	E-19-5	SH	169
Alms, J. H.	Lt Col	G-3	C-13-5	SH	510 (s) 520
Amick, H. C.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 74	SH	336
Ampthill, Lord	Cmdr	ANCXF	15A	SK	243
ANDERSON, FREDERICK, L. Jr.	Maj Gen	U.S. Rep.	Flat 111	ETO	5454
Anderson, L.	Capt	PWD	110	IH	11
Andren, K. A.	Capt	G-3	C-12-3	SH	521
Angster, R. C.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-14-1	SH	120
Anthony, K. G.	Capt	Sig Div	E-11-3	SH	111
APPLETON, J. A.	Col	G-4	D-9-1	SH	234
Argar, S. J.	Lt	G-3	C-14-1	SH	334
Argyle, P. L.	Wren	ANCXF	C-10-12	SH	704
Arnold, C. F.	Capt	Hq Comd	Site 9	SH	380
Arnold, R. [illegible]	Maj	G-4	D-4-2	SH	352
Ashby, D.	Mr.	TIS		TIS	2
Ashworth, R. A.	Maj	G-3	F-4-1	SH	458
Ashworth, [illegible] F. K.	Maj	Sig Div	E-13-2	SH	117
Atchity, F. J.	1st Lt	G-4	D-9-3	SH	367
Attlee, L.	3/O	PLUTO	15	NH	50
Audrain, L. A.	Maj	PR	MOI-236	EUS 4321	113
Austin, G. L.	S/Sgt	G-3	F-2-2	SH	222
Austin, J. L.	Maj	TIS		TIS	59 119 (s)

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Name	Rank	Division	Loc Bldg Room	Exch	Ext
[illegible]very, I. [illegible]	2d Lt	Hq Comd	[illegible]	[illegible] 9145	18
[illegible]ylott, R.	Capt	G-3	G-14-6	[illegible]	178

B

Name	Rank	Division	Loc Bldg Room	Exch	Ext
[illegible], M. J.	Brig	G-5	[illegible]	SH	178
Bagnall, D. R.	[illegible]/Cmdr	[illegible]	C-8-2	SH	440
Bailey-King, [illegible]	[illegible]	G-2	C-7-3	SH	57 (s)
[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	TIS		TIS	58
[illegible]ker, [illegible]	T/4	G-3	C-9-2	SH	437
[illegible]ker, R. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C-3-1	SH	31
B[illegible], J. [illegible]	1st Lt	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	SH	390
[illegible]llentine, J. [illegible]	[illegible]	G-4	D-11-1	SH	450
[illegible]tzell, [illegible] R.	Lt Col	G-[illegible]	E-[illegible]	SH	197
[illegible]rber, J. [illegible] Jr.	Lt Col	Hq Comd	D-5-7	SH	613
Bare, G. S.	[illegible]	Hq Comd	Hut 69	SH	3[illegible]1 524
[illegible], R. C.	Col	[illegible]	Hut G[illegible]	SH	318
[illegible]rker,	Mrs.	Off Comdt-[illegible]	4	[illegible]	398
[illegible], R. [illegible]	[illegible] Gen	G-1	D-19-1	SH	244
[illegible], M.	Mr.	[illegible]	209	[illegible]	66
Barnes, I. [illegible]	Lt Col	G-3	C-11-5	SH	500 (s)
Barnes, [illegible] Jr.	Lt	G-[illegible]	[illegible]	SH	211
Barnett, [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 45	SH	393
Barnett, [illegible] J.	Lt	G-2	C-7-1	SH	[illegible]9
Barnett, [illegible] J. C.	[illegible]	Sig Div	[illegible]-16-5	SH	123
Barr, J. C.	M/Sgt	Hq Comd	Hut 23	[illegible]	191
Barraclough, [illegible]	[illegible]	Cp Cmdt	Hut 43	SH	603
[illegible]rtolo, C. [illegible]	Capt	G-3	[illegible]-7-2	SH	274
[illegible]rton, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-3	C-14-8	SH	506 (s)
Bauer, [illegible] C.	[illegible]	G-5	[illegible]-5	[illegible]	203
[illegible]yer, [illegible] J.	[illegible]OJG	G-1	D-19-13	SH	254
Bayldon, [illegible] C.	Cmdr	[illegible]	C-Cabin	SH	229 301 (s)
[illegible], [illegible]	1st Lt	Adj Gen Div	D-5-7	SH	357
[illegible]ttie, [illegible] J.	[illegible]	TIS		TIS	115
[illegible], [illegible]	2d Lt	[illegible] Sigs		[illegible]	600
[illegible], J. [illegible]	Capt	[illegible]	[illegible]-5	[illegible] 7321	261
[illegible]hn, [illegible]	1st Lt	Sig Div	D-20-3	SH	99

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Bell, [illegible]	Maj	Off of CSO	C-4-3	SH	36
Bell, J. N.	Maj	G-2	E-2-5	SH	188
Benda, C. K.	Maj	G-2	C-7-3	SH	44
Bennett, F. C. A. G.	Maj	G-2	C-7-9	SH	49
Bennett, R. H.	1st Lt	AEAF	C-8-7	SH	449
Benton, C.	1st Lt	SGS	C-4-4	SH	33
Berhalter, J. J.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-12-4	SH	103
BERNSTEIN, B.	Col	G-5	E-4-3	SH	172
Bernstein, S. I.	Mr.	P D	411	IH	132
Berry, E. C.	Maj	G-1	D-19-3	SH	230
Berry, K. M.	2d Lt	G-3	C-9-3	SH	455
Best, G. [illegible]	Maj	P D	121	IH	21
BETTS, T. J.	Brig Gen	G-2	C-7-6	SH	52 (s)
Bew, G. C.	Sgt	G-1	D-17-4	SH	242
Biddle, [illegible] J. D.	Lt Col	EACS & G-5	D-3-1	SH	204
			104	NH	319 & 9
Bingham, B.	Lt Cmdr	PR	MOI-104	EUS	
				4321	2027
Birchfield, [illegible]	W/Cmdr	AEAF	C-8-1	SH	64
Birchmore, H. G.	Capt	CHIEF Sigs		FIN	3973
Bird, J. D.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 6	MOL	
				3345	64
Bish, T. [illegible]	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-16-5	SH	124
Black, [illegible]	Maj	G-2		SH ADV	2
BLACKETT,	Prof	ANCXF	1[illegible]	SH	266
Blaine, V. C.	T/Sgt	Hq Comd	Hut 67	SH	326
BLAKENEY, C. C.	Col	P D	108	IH	3
Blakeslee, [illegible]	Maj	Eng Div	D-13-1	SH	400
BLAKEY, [illegible]	Brig	G-4	D-4-6	SH	350 (s)
Blank, G. E.	Maj	AEAF	C-6-3	SH	257
Blankonhorn, H.	Lt Col	P D	104	IH	4
Bloch, [illegible]	T/Sgt	G-2		KEN	
				8131	41
Bloor, [illegible]	[illegible]	SGS	C-4-4	SH	33
Blue, [illegible] Jr.	Lt Col	Eng Div	D-13-2	SH	401
Blum, R. [illegible]	Capt	G-3	[illegible]-4	SH	266
Blunt, C. E.	Lt Col	G-2	E-8-4	SH	187
Bodner, [illegible]	Capt	Hq Comd	Site 6	MOL	
				3345	64
BOLDUKE, [illegible] C.	Col	Adj Gen Div	D-5-2	SH	353 (s)
Bolz, C.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	1
BOND, D. [illegible]	Brig	G-4	D-14-14	SH	370
Bonsey, [illegible]	[illegible]/Lt	TIS		TIS	55
BOON, [illegible]	Col	G-4	D-4-4	SH	310
Booth, [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 6	MOL	
				3345	64
Booth, R. C.	Maj	G-3	C-1[illegible]-6	SH	513
Borchman, S. R.	Sgt	G-1	D-17-4	SH	242
Borrett, G.	Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut 12	SH	316 (s)
Borthwick, [illegible] J. M.	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	16	SH	227 (s)
Bossert, J. [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	625

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Name	Rank	Division	Bldg Wing Room	Exch	Ext
BOSVILLE, T. J.	Brig	G-1	D-19-[illegible]	SH	250
Botley, T. [illegible]	Cmdr	ANCXF	C	SH	342
Bowen, [illegible] C.	Capt	G-4	D-11-7	SH	425
Bradford, J. E. S. P.	Maj	G-2	C-7-10	SH	140 (s)
Bradford, [illegible] E.	Maj	Hq Comd	D-5	SH	139
Brafman, J. H.	2d Lt	P D	112	IN	215
Braithwaite, D. D.	Lt Col	SGS	C-4-7	SH	61
BRAND, C. E.	Col	G-5	Princes Gardens 10[illegible]	KEN 4511	203
Brand, [illegible] B.	Lt Col	[illegible] Div	D-1[illegible]-1	SH	410
Brecknock,	S/Comd	C[illegible] Comdt	Hut 40	SH	533
Bremerman, I. I.	Lt Col	G-4	D-[illegible]-7	SH	345
Bridle, [illegible] J.	Maj	G-4	D-10-6	SH	129
Briggs, [illegible]	Capt	Off of C/S	C-[illegible]-3	SH	4
Briggs, [illegible] I.	Maj	G-2	D-2-5	SH	188
BROAD, H. P.	G/Capt	[illegible]	C-3-3	SH	162 444
BROOKS, F. [illegible]	Col	G-4	D-4-10	SH	326
BROOKS, R. C.	Col	G-1	D-19-6	SH	251
Brothers, [illegible]	Lt Col	Hq Comd	D-[illegible]	SH	395
Brown, F. H. Jr.	Capt	G-5	D-19-4	SH	171
BROWN, C. D.	Col	G-2	D-2-2	SH	145 (s)
Brown, C. H. Jr.	Capt	G-3	C-11-1	SH	505
Brown, E. [illegible]	1st Lt	[illegible] Sigs		[illegible] 3051	43
Brown, J.	Pvt	Off Comdt-HH	[illegible]	SH	353
Brown, J. I.	Capt	[illegible] Div	D-18-12	SH	404
Brown, [illegible] C.	Maj	G-3	C-14-7	SH	517
Brown, [illegible] L.	T/Sgt	[illegible] C/S	C-2	SH	129
BROWN, P. Q.	Col	Hq Comd	Hut 55	SH	353
Browne, [illegible] E.	Lt Col	G-3	D-7-3	SH	272
Brownhill, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Div	D-1[illegible]-1	SH	214
BROWNJOHN, N. C. D.	Maj Gen	G-4	D-[illegible]-9	SH	369 (s)
Bruce, D. [illegible] D.	Maj	Sig Div	D-2[illegible]-3	SH	99
BRUCKER, [illegible] H.	Col	G-3	D-2-5	SH	267
Bryant, [illegible] D.	Maj	G-3	C-12-4	SH	63
BUCKLAND, D. B.	Col	G-1	D-19-12	SH	228
BUCKLE, D. [illegible] V.	Brig	G-4	D-10-10	SH	428 (s)
Buford, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-2	C-7-12	SH	47 [illegible] 6822 358
BULL, H. R.	Maj Gen	G-3	C-9-6	SH	455 (s)
BULLARD, [illegible] C.	Col	G-1	D-19-10	SH	247
Burden, [illegible]	CWO	G-1	D-19-4	SH	250
Burgessen, [illegible] I.	T/5	G-2	D-2-5	SH	180
Burgess, C. I.	Maj	SGS	C-3-5	SH	29
Bur[illegible]	Capt	G-[illegible]	D-[illegible]-9	SH	136
BURNHAM, [illegible] I. G.	Col	G-3	[illegible]	SH	262 (s)
Burroughs, R. [illegible]	1st Lt	[illegible] Div	D-16-2	SH	241
Burrell, H. [illegible]	CWO	[illegible] Div	D-20	SH	397

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Burton, J. R.	Lt Col	G-4		ETO	1341
Buchanan, C. S.	Lt Col	G-1	D-19-5	SH	245
Bussman, [illegible]	WO	G-4	D-8-3	SH	366
Butcher, H. C.	Cmdr	Off of SAC	C-1-4	SH	20 (s)
Butler, G. [illegible]	1st Lt	SGS	C-3-9	SH	27
Butler, [illegible]	Maj	G-4	D-14-3	SH	374
Buxton, [illegible] G.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 6	SH	627
Byrd, D.	T/4	G-4	D-4-11	SH	343

C

Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Caesar, J. [illegible]	Maj	G-4	D-11-4	SH	431
Cagle, V. D.	Lt Col	AEAF	C-1-6	SH	615
Caillavet, L. J.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 45	SH	528
Cain, H. F.	Maj	G-5	63A 6	SH	443
Callahan, J. [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	[illegible]	SH	133
Callison, E. [illegible]	Maj	Engr Div	D-16-3	SH	236
C[illegible], J. H.	Brig	AEAF	C-2-7	SH	610
Camp, E. [illegible]	Maj	G-3	C-12-4	SH	63
Carew-Hunt, D.	S/O	ANCXF	15[illegible]	SH	229
Carr, [illegible] R.	Maj	PR	LCI-103	EUS 4321	288
Carrick, C. [illegible] F.	T/4	G-3	F-3-6	SH	269
Carroll, C. M.	2d Lt	Sig Div	D-12-3	SH	103
Caruthers, [illegible] R.	Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut J 1	SH	307 (s)
Carver, J. L.	M/Sgt	Hq Comd	F-5	SH	395
Cary, V. L.	Lt Col	G-4	D-8-1	SH	369
Cassel, H. C.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	605
Catesby, [illegible]	W/Cmdr	AEAF	C-1-5	SH	637
Centner, J. F.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 3	SH	296
Chalmers, [illegible] D.	Maj	AEAF	C-2	SH	611
Chambliss, F. R.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	625
Chamier, F. [illegible]	Maj	G-2	B-2-5	SH	188
Chapman, [illegible]	WO	G-4	D-8-3	SH	366
Chapman, J. N.	Capt	Cp Comdt	Hut 147	SH	358
Chapman, J. S.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs	D-15-3	SH	41[illegible]
Chappell, H. C.	Lt Col	PR	MCI-252	EUS 4321	103
Chawner, L. J.	Lt Col	G-5	E-19-7	SH	168
Cheese, D. M.	S/O	AEAF	C-8-5	SH	445

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Line Room	Exch	Ext
Cheshier, F. P.	Capt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	390
Chiappone, J. T.	1st Lt	AEAF	C-1-3	SH	618
Chicos, P. G.	1st Lt	G-2	C-7-12	SH	47
Chilton, T. C.	Capt	Sig Div	E-20-1	SH	98
Christie, C. [illegible] C.	F/Lt	Off of D/SAC	C-2-9	SH	2
Chudley, C. R.	Capt	G-4	D-4-12	SH	340
Churchill, C. J. K.	Maj	G-3	C-12-4	SH	63
CLARK, E. N.	Col	G-4	D-10-12	SH	421 (s)
Clark, [illegible]	1st Lt	PR	MOI-102	EUS 4321	837
Clark, J. B.	Maj	G-5	E-5-5	SH	197
Clarke, Lois	1st Lt	G-1	D-19-8	SH	244
Clarkson, [illegible]	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 11	ADM	536
Clay, B. M.	Lt	G-5	E-19-7	SH	168
CLOUGH, A. B.	Brig	G-3	F-7-4	SH	273 (s)
Cochran, E. I.	Capt	SGS	C-9-1	SH	31
Coggins, C. R.	Capt	Hq Comd	F-6	SH	538
Cohenour, V.	WOJG	G-5	E-19-6	SH	169
Coleman, D. J. Jr.	1st Lt	SGS	C-4-7	SH	61
Coleman, J. R.	Capt	Sig Div	E-14-2	SH	121
Collier, P.	Capt	G-3	C-9-5	SH	452
Collins, M. St B.	Cdr	ANCXF	Hut T 2	SH	358
Collins, R.	Lt Col	G-2	C-7-10	SH	50
Conant, M.	Maj	G-1	D-19-12	SH	253
Conley, M.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	620
Connell, R. L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	391
			F-5	SH	395
Cook, R. Jr.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 46	SH	626
Cooper, E. M.	2d Lt	G-2	C-14-2	SH	45
Cooper-Key, M.	Maj	G-3	C-11-4	SH	502
Coppola, T. M.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 12	SH	386
Corbett, S. P. W.	Maj	G-4	D-9-5	SH	432
Corcoran, E. [illegible]	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	1
			Site 8	SH	605
Corcoran, H. F.	Maj	G-5	E-5-4	SH	197
CORNWALL, R. F.	Col	G-3	C-11-2	SH	507
Cosgrove, G. W.	Maj	PWD	104	IH	4
Cosgrove, S. D.	Capt	PR	MOI-102	EUS 4321	835
Cossens, J. L.	Maj	G-1	D-19-8	SH	252
Comstock, [illegible]	Capt	G-5	E-7-2	SH	207
Courage,	Cdr	ANCXF	Hut J 1	SH	309 (s)
[illegible] C. F. R.	Capt	ANCXF	80	CHQ	388
Craig, H. J.	Capt	PWD	412	IH	138
[illegible], J. C.	Lt Col	G-4	D-14-10	SH	373
[illegible], L. W.	Maj	G-5	E-9-2	SH	195
[illegible] G.	WOJG	Adj Gen Div	D-5-5	SH	309
[illegible], J.	Maj	AEAF	C-2-6	SH	315
CRAWFORD, R. [illegible]	Maj Gen	G-4	D-8-11	SH	362 (s)
CREASY, G. E.	R/Adml	ANCXF	4	SH	276 (s)

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Crick, [illegible]. J. P.	Maj	G-2	C-7-9	SH	49
Croll, R. H.	Maj	Sig Div	D-14-2	SH	121
Cross, V.	S/Ldr	AEAF & G-2	C-7-11	SH	59
Crossman, R. H. S.	Mr.	PWD	105	IH	5
Croucher, [illegible]. F.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Curry, [illegible]. [illegible].	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	145
Curry, H. J.	CWO	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Curtin, [illegible]. [illegible]. Jr.	Maj	G-5	E-7-2	SH	207
Curtis, J. C.	Lt Col	G-2	C-7-8	SH	54
Curts, H. E.	Capt	G-2		KEN 8131	32 (s)
Cusick, F. H. F.	Capt	PWD	102	IH	2

D

Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Dacey, N. F.	Capt	PWD	216	IH	205
DAIDY, E. V.	Col	G-4	D-10-10	SH	420 (s)
Daniels, J. C.	WOJG	Adj Gen Div	Hut 41	SH	385
Darks, C. H. [illegible].	Capt	G-2		SH-ADV	2
Darcy, T. [illegible]. Jr.	Capt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Da Silva, J. [illegible].	Capt	G-2		KEN 8131	33
Daugherty, H. [illegible].	M/Sgt	Hq Comd	Hut 47	SH	387
David, M. D.	Capt	G-4	D-10-10	SH	421
DAVIDSON, A. H. Jr.	Col	[illegible] Div	D-16-5	SH	411
Davies, R. [illegible].	Capt	G-4	D-3-1	SH	369
Davis, E. M.	Maj	Hq Comd	Site 12	SH	386
Davis, J. E.	Maj	G-5	E-17-1	SH	107
DAVIS, J. K.	Col	Med Div	D-11-10	SH	439
Davis, L. F.	S/Sgt	PWD	2 2	IH	152
Davis, R. [illegible].	Lt Col	G-3	C-12-2	SH	505
DAVIS, T. J.	Brig Gen	FR	MOI-225	EUS 4321	407
Deacon, C. [illegible].	1/Sgt	Eng Div	D-16-2	SH	235
Dean, R.	SSM	G-1	D-19-13	SH	254
Deane, E. C.	Capt	FR	MOI-27	EUS 4321	754
Debat, I. [illegible].	Lt	G-3	C-15-2	SH	511
De Beer, G. R.	Lt Col	PWD	101	IH	1
Deboer, E. C.	Capt	PWD	219	IH	200

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Name	Rank	Division	Block ing Room	Exch	Ext
Dehn, P. E.	Maj	P D	407	IH	136
de la Chard, C.	Maj	Sig Div	E-15-5	SH	221
de Luccia, E. R.	Maj	Eng Div	D-18-3	SH	402
DENISON, G. T.	Col	Eng Div	D-16-3	SH	239
Denning, G. [illegible]	Lt Col	Med Div	D-11-10	SH	439
Dennis, C. [illegible]	S/Ldr	ANAF	G-1-5	SH	641
De Pass, J. [illegible]	Maj	G-1	D-19-9	SH	249
Deutsch, [illegible] R.	Mr.	P D	121	IH	013
DE [illegible]L, P.	Brig	G-3	C-9-5	SH	452
Dey, [illegible] C.	2d Lt	Hq Cmd	F-[illegible]	SH	537
Digges, D. P.	Capt	G-2	C-7-12	SH	[illegible]46
Dilliard, I.	Capt	P D & G-5	63[illegible]-6	SH	443
			412	IH	138
Dillon-Robinson, J.	Cmdr	ANCXF	12	SH	263
Dingwall, I. [illegible]	W/C	G-4	D-7-1	SH	360
Dixon, C. C.	Capt	TIS		TIS	51
Dobbins, [illegible] S. Jr.	Lt Col	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	620
Dodd, [illegible] C.	Mr.	P D	401	IH	197
Donald, D. M.	WOJG	Adj Gen Div	D-5-5	SH	357
Donoghue, J. D.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-27	EUS	
				4321	754
Dorman, H. S.	Maj	G-5	E-5-5	SH	197
Doty, I. T.	Capt	Sig Div	E-13-2	SH	140
Doyle, T. J.	Capt	ANCXF	C-10-10	SH	700
Doyle, [illegible] H.	Capt	SGS	C-4-4	SH	33
DRAPER, [illegible] F.	Brig Gen	G-5	E-6-2	SH	175
Drezzel, [illegible]	Capt	Med Div	D-11-12	SH	301
Dudgeon, R. S.	Capt	G-4	D-11-5	SH	434
Dugger, I. L.	1st Lt	U.S. Rep.	123	AE	327
Duncan, A. G.	1st Lt	SGC, C/S	J-2	SH	129
Duncan-Clarke, C. G.	Maj	PR	MOI-221	EUS	
				4321	826
DUNN, BEVERLEY, C.	Brig Gen	Eng Div	D-18-11	SH	403 (s)
Dunwell, D. S.	Capt	G-4	D-8-1	SH	369
Dups, I.	Maj	TIS		TIS	6
				TIS	125 (s)
DUPUY, R. E.	Col	PR	MOI-103	EUS	
				4321	288
Durbin, [illegible] F.	Lt Col	G-5	E-17-3	SH	199
Dyce, [illegible] R.	Maj	Sig Div	E-11-2	SH	115

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Name	Rank	Division	Bldg Wing Room	Exch	Ext
E					
Eames, J. [illegible]	Capt	AEAF	C-8-1	SH	441
Eastman, H. C.	Lt Col	Eng Div	D-18-9	SH	405
Eaton, H.	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	16	SK	206
Eaton, J. S.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	389
Eberlie, E. M. F.	Sub.	G-2	C-7-10	SH	50
Eden, G. [illegible]	Lt Col	G-4	D-9-10	SH	614
EDMONDS, C. H. K.	AVM	AEAF	C-6-4	SH	258
EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D.	Gen	SAC	C-1	SH	
Elliott, R.	2d Lt	G-5	D-16-3	SH	176
ELLIOTT, [illegible] S.	Col	G-4	D-4-12	SH	341
Ellis,	Mr.	Off Comdt-NH	16[illegible]	NH	367
Emblin, A.	Capt	G-2	C-7-5	SH	
Emrich, D. [illegible]	Capt	SGS	C-4-2	SH	32
Endt,	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	10[illegible]	SK	272
Engberg, F. J.	LCJG	Adj Gen Div	Hut 41	SH	385
ENGLAND, H. T.	Com	ANCXF	Dockyard C in Ports 2	SK	662
Enrietto, J.	Maj	G-5	E-5-6	SH	199
Essman, G. C.	Lt Col	G-3	C-11-2	SH	507
Evart, J. C.	Lt Col	G-2	C-7-7	SH	42 (
Evart, Williams, R.	Mr.	G-2	C-7-1	SH	58
Ezra, D. J.	Capt	TIS		TIS	116
F					
Fairbanks, T. H.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	136
Fairlie, F. G. L.	Lt Col	I D	1[illegible]2	TH	22
Fallows, [illegible] C.	Capt	Sig Div	E-15-4	SH	126
Fanshawe, R. [illegible] R.	Lt Col	G-3	C-12-1	SH	518 (
Farquerson, D. I.	[illegible]/Cmdr	AEAF & G-4	D-14-8	SH	374
Farquhar, F. R.	2/O	ANCXF	Hut V2	SK	352
[illegible]l, G. T.	Paymr/LtCmdr	ANCXF	15[illegible]	SK	2[illegible]4
[illegible]r, J. D.	Maj	G-5	E-7-6	SH	205
[illegible] T.	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	132
[illegible] H. [illegible]	1st Lt	Eng Div	F-18-13	SH	407
F[illegible], F.	Mr.	PWD	407	TH	142

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Findley, R. C.	SSM	G-5	E-7-4	SH	208
Finkell, M.	F/Lt	AEAF	C-3-4	SH	632
Finley, R. L.	Maj	G-5	E-19-4	SH	171
Finn, [illegible]	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut 51	SK	315
Fite, R. V.	Maj	AEAF	E-20-7	SH	166
Fleetwood-Hesketh, F. C. B.	Capt	G-3	313	IH	306
Fleetwood-Hesketh, R. F.	Maj	G-3	313	IH	376 (s)
Fleischner, [illegible] E.	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	147
Fleming, J.	Inst/Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut 52	SK	340 (s)
				SK	345
Flinchbaugh, H. F.	WOJG	Eng Div	D-16-1	SH	240
Floyd, F. S.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	390
Flynn, G. T.	M/Sgt	G-4	D-7	SH	360
Flynn, T. J.	Capt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	390
Foehl, C. A.	Maj	G-5	E-17-2	SH	107
Fogelson, E. E.	Lt Col	G-4	D-14-13	SH	417
FOORD, E. J.	Col	G-2	C-7-8	SH	54 (s)
Forbes, D. F.	Capt	SGS	C-4-5	SH	34
Ford, [illegible] J.	F/Lt	G-2	C-9A-4	SH	278
Fortunati, I.	Capt	Pol Off	C-10-4	SH	456
FOSTER, J. G.	Mr.	G-5	E-19-3	SH	170
Fountain, E. J.	Mr.	P&D	203	IH	27
Fowler, [illegible] R.	1st Lt	Hq Comd		HCU 2345	111
Fox, L. M.	1st Lt	SGS	C-4-6	SH	37
Fox, M.	WOJG	PR	MOI-236	EUS 4321	113
Frampton, E. H.	Maj	PR	MOI-224	EUS 4321	377
Francis, R. H.	S/Ldr	AEAF & G-2	C-9-10	SH	453
Francis, [illegible] H. Jr.	1st Lt	G-2	E-1-2	SH	179
FRANKS, IVAN B.	Capt (RN)	G-3	F-4-2	SH	458
Frascona, J. L.	Capt	G-5	E-5-2	SH	
Fraser, I.	Maj	P&D	122	IH	22
Fraser, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-5	E-17-3	SH	199
FRECH, F. F.	Col	Eng Div	D-16-3A	SH	238
Freeman, I.	Flt/Off	AEAF	C-3-9	SH	160
Fritsch, E. A.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	625
Fritts, H. D.	Maj	Hq Comd	Bldg 6C	MOL 3345	19
Frost, D. E.	Tec 4	U.S. Rep	123	AE	310
Frost, D. H.	Capt	G-5	E-9-2	SH	195
Fullerton, H.	Maj	G-5	E-5-8	SH	192
Furber, R. M.	Lt Col	G-1	D-19-7	SH	246
Furse, P.	Miss.	P&D	218	IH	208

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Bldg Room	Exch	Ext
Gaff, J.	RCM	Cp Comdt	Hut 44	SH	550
GALE, SIR HUMFREY M.	Lt Gen	Off of CAO	C-4-3	SH	35
GALLOWAY, R. [illegible]	Brig	[illegible]d Div	D-11-13	SH	302
Galsworthy, [illegible] N.	Maj	P.D	102	IH	243
Garoy, [illegible]	Maj	P.D	216	IH	201
Gargliano, N. S.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	623
Garland, F.	2d Lt	FR	MOI-252	BUS 4321	103
Garside, [illegible]	F/Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	10[illegible]	SH	350
Gates, [illegible] C.	ACSG	G-5	E-16[illegible]-1	SH	218
Gathercole, [illegible] J.	SCJS	G-2	C-7[illegible]-1	SH	53
Gaudet, [illegible]	Mrs.	P.D	401	IH	153
Gault, J. F.	Lt Col	Off of SAC	C-1-5	SH	15
Gauthier, [illegible] P.	Capt	G-4	D-3-1	SH	369
Geldermann, E. J.	Capt	G-4	D-10-2	SH	427
GERTIN, [illegible] J.	Col	G-4	D-14-11	SH	371
Getty, C. [illegible]	Capt	G-4	D-9-11	SH	377
Gibbons, E. C.	Lt	ANCXF	C	SH	3[illegible]1
Gibbs, E. I.	Lt Col	FR	MOI-28	BUS 4321	257
Gibbs, C.	2d Lt	Adj Gen Div	D-5-5	SH	357
Gilbert, J. [illegible]	Maj	G-5	E-5-4	SH	197
GILLETTE, [illegible] C. Jr.	Col	Sig Div	E-11-1	SH	104
Gilman, E. H.	Maj	G-4	D-4-10	SH	346
Girouard, R. D.	Maj	P.D	211	IH	1[illegible]
Glass, [illegible] J.	2/O	ANCXF	C-10-13	SH	705
Glazebrook, F. K.	Maj	G-1	D-19-7	SH	246
GLENNE, T. F.	G/Capt	[illegible]	C-3-4	SH / SH	163 / 164
Godfrey, [illegible] R.	SSM	G-4	D-6-2	SH	364
Goings, [illegible]	ACSG	G-5	E-7-6	SH	2[illegible]7
Golden, D. [illegible]	Maj	[illegible]F & G-4	D-14-3	SH	374
Gordon, [illegible]	Capt	G-4	D-4-3	SH	349
Gordon, [illegible] I.	Maj	Sig Div	E-10-2	SH	108
Gordon, [illegible] R.	Lt Col	G-4	D-14-11	SH	371
Gore-Brown, F.	3/O	ANCXF	10[illegible]	SH	2[illegible]8
Gottlieb, [illegible] J.	Mr.	P.D	401	IH	157
Grace, [illegible] F. Jr.	Lt Col	G-4	D-3-6	SH	365
Graham, J. P.	[illegible]/Cmdr	FR	MOI-101	BUS 4321	334
Graham-King, G.	Maj	G-5	E-5-3	SH	192
Graham, R. C.	Lt Col	Eng Div	D-13-3	SH	417
GRASETT, [illegible] E.	Lt Gen	[illegible]CS & G-5	E-8-6 / 105	SH / IH	217 / 124
GREENBROOK, T. H.	Col	G-3	C-9-1	SH	62
Greaves, J. F.	Capt	TIS		TIS	101
Green, D. J.	Lt	[illegible]F Sigs	D-15-5	SH	414
Gresham, [illegible] T.	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 47	SH	587
Grete, F. C. Jr.	Capt	Sig Div	E-10-4	SH	109
Griffith, D. K.	Maj	G-3	C-14-7	SH	508

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Name	Rank	Division	[illegible] Line Room	Exch	Ext
Griffiths, [illegible] N.	Capt	Sig Div	D-13-5	SH	125
GRIFFITHS, D. [illegible]	Col	Eng Div	D-14-3	SH	415
Groves, [illegible] G.	Maj	Eng Div	D-18-11	SH	403
Guarco, [illegible]	Mr.	PWD	202	IH	25
GUETERBOCK, [illegible] I.	Brig	G-5	D-7-4	SH	208
Guilds, [illegible] D. Jr.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	390
GULLION, [illegible]	Maj Gen	G-5	D-9-7	SH	212
Gurrey, P.	W/Cdr	G-2 & AEAF	C-9-6	SH	260 304 (s)
Gutwillig, J.	Capt	PWD	219	IH	200

H

Name	Rank	Division	[illegible] Line Room	Exch	Ext
Hadley, G. D.	Maj	G-2	D-1-3	SH	182
Hahn, T. N.	Maj	Sig Div	D-15-4	SH	118
Haight, J. D.	Maj	Sig Div	D-15-1	SH	119
Hale, E.	Cmdr	ANCXF	C	SH	300 (s)
Hall, [illegible]	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J.	SH	192
Hall, G. K.	Lt Col	AEAF	G-2-7	SH	610
Hall, [illegible] G.	Lt Col	G-4	D-4-2	SH	352
Hall, [illegible] D.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 6	MOL 3345	64
Halpern, [illegible] I.	Ensign	PWD	102	IH	2
Hamilton, G.	Lt Col	G-4	D-10-5	SH	428
HAMLIN, [illegible] D.	Col	Sig Div	D-12-4	SH	103
HAMMOND, T. [illegible] Jr.	Col	U. S. Rep	123	[illegible]	330
HANSON, G. [illegible]	Col	G-4	D-11-9	SH	423
[illegible], [illegible]	Mr.	PWD	101	IH	1
Harland, T.	Cmdr	ANCXF	C Cabin-9	SH SH	102 336
Harper, S. D.	Lt	PLUTO	14	NH	148
Harper, [illegible] E.	M/Sgt	Eng Div	D-20	SH	320
Harris, D. M.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 67	SH	326
Harris, G. H.	W/Cdr	AEAF	G-4-5	SH	638
HARRIS, I. [illegible]	Brig	Sig Div	D-12-2	SH	115 (s)
Harris, [illegible]	Lt Col	Off of DC/S	C-3-4	SH	8
Harris, [illegible] I.	Lt Col	G-4		ETO	5541
Harrold, C. [illegible]	Capt	G-3	C-14-7	SH	517
Hart, [illegible] E.	Lt Col	G-3	D-5-4	SH	197
Hart, J. [illegible]	Mr.	PWD	306	IH	120

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Hut Room	Exch	Ext
Hardy, L. C.	Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 99A	WDW	720
HART, R. G.	Air Com	AEAF	G-2-1	SH	317
Hartley, J. M.	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 62	SH	321
HAUSAUER, K. F.	Col	G-4	D-4-11	SH	343
Haviland, R. H.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-27	EUS	
				4321	754
Hawkins, G. A.	Cmdr	ANCXF	1	SK	265 (s)
Hawkins, R. D.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-236	EUS	
				4321	113
Hawks, A. A.	Capt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	133
Hayes, E. T.	CWO	Adj Gen Div	D-3-3	SH	307
Hays, J. T.	Maj	G-4	D-10-5	SH	428
Hays, R. L.	Capt	G-3	C-9-8	SH	454
Headley, J. E.	Maj	G-4	D-4-5	SH	348
HEALD, L. F.	Air Com	PR	MOI-231	EUS	
				4321	101
Hearne, A. A.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Bldg 63	SH	389
Heegaard-Jensen, P. A.	Capt	G-2	D-1-1	SH	179
Henderson, A. S.	S/O	AEAF	C-6-9	SH	160
Henn, L. R.	Lt Col	G-5	D-5-8	SH	192
HENRY, A. C.	Col	Sig Div	E-15-5	SH	141
Henson, J. L.	Capt	Hq Comd	F-6	SH	538
Herbert, L. S.	Mr.	PWD	306	IH	218
Heritage, R.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Herman, L. B.	1st Lt	U.S.Rep	112	NTO	5457
Herrman, C. A.	Lt Col	G-5	E-19-5	SH	169
HEYMAN, G. D. G.	Col	G-5	E-9-3	SH	215
HICKLING, H.	Capt	ANCXF	10	SK	272
			Cabin 1	SK	328
Hickman, R. E.	Capt	Adj Gen Div	D-5-4	SH	354
Hickman, A. L.	T/4	Eng Div	D-16-1	SH	237
Hide, R. H.	1st Lt	Eng Div	D-18-4	SH	413
Hilton, A. M.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	536
HINTON, J. A.	Col	G-3	F-4-3	SH	225
Hladky, F. P.	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 40	SH	707
Hoare,	Mrs.	Off Condt-NH	6th Flr	NH	98
Hodgson, R.	WO	Sig Div	E-11-5	SH	112
Hodgson, . E.	Maj	G-4	D-14-9	SH	373
Hoffman, J. C.	Lt	G-5	E-9-1	SH	
Hogwood, F. E.	Capt	G-2		KEN	
				8131	33
Hohnke, A. A.	1st Lt	AEAF & G-2	C-9A-5	SH	277
Holdstock, M. A.	Maj	PWD	204	IH	28
Holland, E. R.	Maj	Eng Div	D-14-1	SH	410
Hollander, R.	Mr.	PWD	109	IH	3
Hollis, R. D.	Maj	G-4	D-9-11	SH	377
HOLMES, JULIUS C.	Brig Gen	G-5	E-8-5	SH	213 (s)
Holton, E. F.	1st Lt	SGS, C/S	J-2	SH	129
HUMPHREYS, R. H.	G/Capt	G-2	C-7-11	SH	59
Hope, H. J.	Lt Col	PWD	214	IH	107
Hopewell, J.	S/Sgt	G-2	E-9-1	SH	190
Hoppough, R. L.	Lt	G-3	C-14-2	SH	519

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Name	Rank	Division	Bldg Room	Exch	Ext
~~H[illegible], [illegible] C. Jr.~~	Lt Col	G-[illegible]	E-[illegible]-1	SH	204
[illegible]rst, J. Jr.	Lt	G-3	F-2-3	SH	265
[illegible]vey, [illegible] L.	[illegible]JG	[illegible]	[illegible]-32	[illegible] 4521	2[illegible]17
Howe, [illegible] de [illegible]	Maj	G-5	E-6[illegible]-[illegible]	SH	446
HO[illegible], P. [illegible]	Col	G-5	D-6-4	SH	175
[illegible]ysted, Desmond, St John	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-1[illegible]-2	SH	106
Hudson, G. E.	Lt Col	G-5	E-5-6	SH	193
[illegible], H. [illegible]	Maj Gen	[illegible] Div	D-1[illegible]-12	SH	404 (c)
Huijsman, [illegible]	Maj	G-3	C-15-4	SH	514
Hurel, J.	Capt	G-2	C-7[illegible]-3	SH	44
Humphrey, [illegible] P.	Mayr/Lt	ANCXF	1[illegible]	SH	259
Hunnicutt, E. [illegible]	1st Lt	H[illegible] C[illegible]d	[illegible]	[illegible] 3345	18
Hunter, [illegible] D. [illegible]	Maj	G-3	C-12-2	SH	505
Hurst, P. J.	C[illegible]	G-2	E-1-2	SH	179
Hutcheson, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	21[illegible]	TH	207
HUTCHINGS, J. F.	Capt (RN)	PLUTO	15	SH	985
Hutton, [illegible]	Maj	G-3	F-5-2	SH	271
Hyde, H. [illegible]	Maj	[illegible]D	101	TH	53
Hynes, J. [illegible]	Lt Col	G-5		[illegible] Emb	292

I

Name	Rank	Division	Bldg Room	Exch	Ext
I[illegible], C. C.	Capt	G-3	F-2-3	SH	265
[illegible] IRONS, [illegible]	Col	G-4	D-11-4	SH	431
I[illegible], [illegible] T.	Capt	[illegible]	C-4-[illegible]	SH	638

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Name	Rank	Division	[illegible]	Bldg	Exch	Ext
J						
Jacks, [illegible]	Capt	[illegible] Sigs	J	SH	15[illegible]
Jackson,	S/Ldr	[illegible]	[illegible]-9	SH	459
Jackson, [illegible]	Lt Col	Eng Div	D-14-2	SH	409
JACKSON, C. D.	Mr.	[illegible]	116	[illegible]	16
Jackson, D. [illegible]	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 3	SH	390
Jackson, [illegible]	Lt Cmdr	PLUTO	1[illegible]	[illegible]	143
Jacobs, [illegible]	Lt Col	Hq Comd	Hut 69	SH	369
Jacobs, [illegible]	Capt	G-4	D-14-10	SH	373
Jacobs, J.	Capt	Sig Div	E-14-9	SH	1[illegible]
JACOBUS, G. C.	Col	G-2	E-2-4	SH	187
Jaeger, L. G.	1st Lt	Adj Gen Div	Hut 42	SH	572
James, J.	[illegible]	G-5	E-[illegible]	SH	196
James, [illegible] L.	Maj	Sig Div	E-15-4	SH	118
Janikula, J. E.	2d Lt	G[illegible]	D-9-9	SH	233
Jarvis, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-4	D-14-11	SH	371
Jasinski, [illegible] J.	Maj	Hq Comd	Site 3	SH	391
JEFFERSON, [illegible]	Col	U. S. Rep	112	ETO	5457
Jeffrey, [illegible]	Lt	Adj Gen Div	Hut 42	SH	572
[illegible]	[illegible]	G-5	D-9-1	SH	
Jenkins, [illegible]	SSL	G-5	D-[illegible]-7	SH	209
[illegible]mond, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-3	C-11-5	SH	50[illegible] (s)
[illegible]	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	C [illegible]	SH	303
Johnson, [illegible]	Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 62	SH	321
[illegible]	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut 71	SH	34[illegible] (s)
[illegible]	Maj	E[illegible] Div	D-[illegible]-6	SH	412
[illegible]	1st Lt	E[illegible] Div	D-[illegible]-6	SH	412
[illegible], J. H.	Maj	Hq Comd	[illegible]	SH	599
[illegible]	[illegible] Capt	ANCXF	14	SH	355
[illegible]	Col	G-[illegible]	C-[illegible]-2	SH	457 (s)
[illegible]	Capt	[illegible]	40[illegible]	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	Lt Col	[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	12
[illegible] L.	Maj	Hq Comd	[illegible] 65	SH	323
[illegible]	Lt Col	G-5	[illegible]	SH	200
[illegible]	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	13	SH	206

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
		K			
K[illegible]sky, I.	Capt	SGS	C-4-4	SH	33
Kane, [illegible] C.	2d Lt	Hq Comd		HCU 2345	111
Karline, J. R.	CWO	SGS	C-4-4	SH	33
Karlson, V. L.	2d Lt	G-4	D-8-1	SH	369
Kaufman, F.	Mr.	P[illegible]D	215	IH	211
Kaufman, [illegible]	Capt	G-4	D-4-9	SH	344
Kaumeyer, D. C.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 9	SH	380
Keegan, J. [illegible]	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 40	SH	707
Keen, J.	Lt Col	G-5	D-19-7	SH	163
KE[illegible], H. D.	Col	P[illegible]D	103	IH	8
				IH	70
Keisler, L. [illegible]	Maj	[illegible] Sigs	Hut 52	SH	620
Kelley, H. F.	Capt	[illegible], C/S	[illegible]-2	SH	143
Kelly, H. J.	Maj	G-3	D-7-2	SH	274
KENNER, A. W.	Maj Gen	Med Div	D-11-11	SH	3[illegible]1
Kenny, E. [illegible]	2d Lt	G-3	[illegible]	SH	269
Kentner, K. [illegible]	Pvt	Hq Comd	Hut 62	SH	602
Kenyon, [illegible]	Maj	G-5	E-4-4	SH	174
KER,	G/Capt	ANCXF	C	SH	322
[illegible], D. J.	Mr.	Off Comdt-[illegible]	17	IH	112
[illegible], R. L.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Kirkpatrick, [illegible]	1st Lt	G-4	D-1[illegible]	SH	4[illegible]1
Kin[illegible], V. G.	2d Lt	PR	[illegible]-103	EUS 4521	283
King, J. [illegible] P.	S/Ldr	Off of D/SAC	C-2-9	SH	25
Ki[illegible], J.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	MP	MOL 3345	13
Klis[illegible], C.	Lt Col	G-5	69[illegible]-3	SH	1[illegible]3
[illegible]	Miss	PLUTO	15	NH	385
[illegible], F. L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	MP	MOL 3345	13
Krafft, E. H.	1st Lt	Sig Div	E-12-6	SH	101
Kretz, T. J.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 47	SH	387
KUTZ, C. R.	Col	G-3	C-19-5	SH	510 (s)
				SH	530
Kynoch, J. H.	W/Comdr	A[illegible]F	C-8-2	SH	440

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L

Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
LACK, N. M.	Col	G-3	F-3-3	SH	268 (s)
LAIDLAW, M. F.	Sr/Cmdr	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	137
Lammers, C. H.	WOJG	G-4	D-4-9	SH	344
LANMAN, F. H. Jr.	Brig Gen	Sig Div	E-12-5	SH	101 (s)
Lancaster, S. V.	Maj	Maj	D-10-6	SH	423
Landguth, H. C.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 67	SH	326
LANGHEAD, E. C.	Col	AEAF	G-1-1	SH	617
LASH, F. M.	Col	G-3	C-11-7	SH	515
Latham, J. E.	Capt	G-3	C-9-3	SH	454
Latrobe-Bateman, J. S.	Lt Col	TIS		TIS	31
				TIS	123 (s)
Laurence, A. C.	Capt	Hq Cmd	Site 8	SH	396
Lawler, T.	Sgt	Hq Cmd	Hut 44	SH	604
Lawrence, R. L. E.	Lt Col	G-4	D-4-7	SH	345
Lawrence, W. D.	Maj	G-4	D-4-5	SH	349
LAWTON, H. L.	Col	PR	NOI-236	EUS	
				4321	113
Leach, A. E.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 74	SH	396
Leaderman, A. J.	1st Lt	G-4	D-4-1	SH	351
Leake, J.	S/O	Off of D/SAC	C-2-8	SH	23
Lederer, R. H. Jr.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Res Pk Pk	EUS	
				3051	45
Lee, E. R.	Lt Col	Off of SAC	C-1-5	SH	14
Lee, G. W.	Lt Col	G-4	D-11-7	SH	216
					435
LEIGH-MALLORY, SIR TRAFFORD	ACM	AEAF	C-9-10	SH	447
Lennox, J. E.	Capt	Hq Cmd	Hut 67	SH	326
			Yankee		
			Doodle	WDW	508
			Room	WDW	600
Leonard, L.	2d Lt	Hq Cmd	Site 8	SH	390
Leonard, R. T.	2d Lt	Hq Cmd	Site 9	SH	390
Lesslie, J. D.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 63	SH	524
Levey, E. A.	2d Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 11	WDW	536
Levine, J. D.	S/Sgt	G-5	E-9-2	SH	195
LEWES, J. H.	Capt	ANCXF	Cabin 8	SH	385 (s)
Lewis, H. L.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-10-1	SH	220
Lincoln, A.	S/Sgt	G-2	C-5-1	SH	43
Lindley, A.	Maj	G-2	E-2-5	SH	163
Lindsay, H. M.	Maj	G-4	D-4-9	SH	344
Linton, R.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-10-1	SH	216
LLOYD, A. H.	Col	Eng Div	D-13-4	SH	413
Lloyd, T. I.	F/Lt	AEAF & G-2	C-9-10	SH	453
Lobb, A. H.	SSM	G-4	D-10-3	SH	422
Locke, A.	Pvt	PRD	407	IH	142
Locke, A. J.	Maj	G-3	F-7-3	SH	272
Lodge, J.	F/Lt	AEAF & G-2	C-9-10	SH	453

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Loomis, W. E.	WOJG	SHC, C/S	J-2	SH	129
Loper, J. Y.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	D-1-2	SH	305
LOVELAND, J. G. Y.	Capt	ANCXF	Cabin 4	SK	331
Low, E. M.	2d Lt	G-3	F-3-1	SH	429
Lowe, J.	Capt	G-3	F-4-1	SH	458
Lower, Elmer	Mr.	PWD	405	IH	145
Lucke, E. W.	Maj	G-3	C-14-7	SH	508
Lunn, C.	Sgt	G-2	E-3-3	SH	167
Lutes, L. Jr.	Lt Col	G-4	D-10-2	SH	427
Lyle, W. L.	WOJG	SHC, C/S	J-2	SH	129
Lyon, C.	Mr.	PR	MCI-31	FNS 4321	2086

M

Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Mabbutt, T. N.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 6	MCL 3345	64
Macdonald, M.	Lr Cmdr	G-5	E-9-2	SH	195
Macduff, R. C.	Maj	G-1	D-19-9	SH	249
Macfie, D.	Lt Col	EACS	104	NH	319
				NH	9
			E-8-1	SH	204
Mack, E. S.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 9	SH	380
MacLeod, R. E.	Lt Col	G-2	E-1-4	SH	181 (s)
			123	NH	344
Magnus, E. D.	Maj	G-2	E-2-1	SH	184
Maitland, R. M.	Capt	TIS		GRO 4060	2770
Malone, E. G.	Maj	G-5	E-17-3	SH	199
Maney, W. H. Jr.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 22	SH	394
Manning, F. E. A.	Lt Col	G-5	F-19-5	SH	169
MANSERGH, M. J.	Capt	ANCXF	Cabin 12	SK	339
Manson, C. M.	F/Lt	AEAF & G-2	C-9-5	SH	277
Marc, G. C. F.	Maj	G-4	D-11-6	SH	433
Margulis, M. L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 45	SH	393
Markham, R. J.	Capt	G-4	D-8-8	SH	363
MARR, L. E.	Col	G-4	D-4-4	SH	310
Marsden, A. J.	Maj	G-2		KEN 8191	32 (s)
Marsh, R. W.	WOJG	AEAF	G-3-4	SH	632

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Marshall, C. A. B.	Maj	G-2	E-1-1	SH	179
MARSHALL, J. A.	Col	G-4	D-11-7	SH	435
Martin, E. T.	Capt	Sig Div	E-1[illegible]-5	SH	125
Mathews, P. H.	Maj	Sig Div	E-10-4	SH	109
Matthews, I.	Maj	PR	MOI-102	EUS 4321	202
Matthews, P. A.	Maj	G-4	D-11-2	SH	429
Mattingly, E. Jr.	Capt	G-3	C-9-8	SH	454
MAXWELL, A. T.	Col	G-5	69[illegible]-7	SH	446
May, R. L.	Capt	G-1	D-19-12	SH	253
McBryde, H.	Capt	AEAF	G-2-6	SH	611
McCabe, W. J. Jr.	Maj	Maj Gen Div	D-5-7	SH	357
McCaleb, J. F.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 5	WDW	322
McCall, E. W.	Maj	AEAF	G-2-3	SH WDW	330 515
McCann, H. T.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 612	SH	382
McCann, T. A.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-20-1	SH	98
McCarthy, C. A.	Lt (jg)	ANCXF	Hut 62	SH	320
McCarkey, J. D.	Capt	G-2	E-2-1	SH	184
McCLURE, R. A.	Brig Gen	PWD	E-6-5 111	SH IH	203 11
McCombs, A. A.	Capt	G-2	C-7-4	SH	55
McCRIMMON, K. A.	Col	G-3	F-7-4	SH	227
McDermott, A.	CSM	Maj Gen Div	Hut 41	SH	385
McFarlane, C. F.	Maj	TIS		TIS	3 124 (s)
McKay, C. E.	Capt	AEAF	G-3-3	SH	632
McKean, G. R.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-27	EUS 4321	754
McKee, Walter	Maj	PR	MOI-CM-5	EUS 4321	94
McKENZIE, T.	Com	ANCXF	Cabin 3	SH	330
McLachlan, D.	Lt Cmdr	PWD	1[illegible]2	IH	1
McLEAN, K. G.	Brig	G-3	C-1[illegible]-1	SH	512 (s)
McLoughlin, T.	Capt	Cp Comdt	Hut 147	SH	338
McMenamin, J. C.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	136
McNaught, G. W.	S/Ldr	TIS		TIS	18
McNicoll, R. R.	Lt Col	G-3	C-11-3	SH	501
McSHERRY, F. J.	Brig Gen	G-5	E-8-3	SH	211
Meisel, A.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 67	SH	326
MELVILLE, D.	Col	AEAF	C-8-4	SH SH	163 164
Merrick, R. H.	Lt Col	PR	MOI-112	EUS 4321	200
MERRINGTON, A. J.	Capt	ANCXF	Cabin 5	SK	392
Mertens, J. A.	Maj	G-4	D-4-2	SH	352
Miller,	Sqn Cmdr	ANCXF	Dockyard	C in C Ports.	2583
Miller, F. C.	S/Ldr	AEAF	G-4-4	SH	698
Mills, C. P.	Lt	ANCXF	Hut J1	SK	307
Mills, D. A.	WOJG	G-3	F-7-1	SH	226

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Bldg [illegible]	Exch	Ext
Milne, J. McN	Lt	ANCXF	C-10-9	SH	451
Milton, D. H.	Capt	Hq Comd	Bldg 63	SH SH	331 52[illegible]
Minary, J. G.	Maj	P D	110	IH	10
Mitchell-Innes, A. I.	Lt Col	P D	120	IH	20
Mitchell, F. R.	Capt	Sig Div	D-13-2	SH	140
Moffitt, [illegible] H. Jr.	Lt Col	G-5	E-9-2	SH	195
Mollet, C.	Lt Col	G-4	D-11-5	SH	432
Molloy, M. D.	Lt Col	G-3	F-5-4	SH	270
Monkhouse, G. R.	Maj	G-4	D-14-9	SH	373
Monroe, J. L.	Capt	P D	216	IH	202
MONTGOMERY, [illegible]	Col	G-1	D-19-10	SH	247
Moody, [illegible] J. F.	Maj	G-3	C-11-6	SH	459
Moore, [illegible]	Lt Cmdr	CGS	C-3-5	SH	29
Moore, C. [illegible]	T/5	G-2		KEN 8131	47
MOORE, G. H.	Flgr Capt	ANCXF	15	SX	267 (s)
Moore, J. L. III	Maj	CGS	C-4-5	SH	34
Morden, F. E.	2d Lt	G-1	D-19-13	SH	254
Morgan, E. V.	S/Sgt	PR	MCI-102	EUS 4321	835
Morgan, [illegible] E.	Lt	PLUTO	14	PH	148
MORGAN, F. E.	Lt Gen.	D/C of S	C-3-4	SH	6 (s)
MORGAN, G.	R/Adml	ANCXF	Cabin 11	SX	358 (s)
Morley, M. L. C.	Maj	P D	202	IH	244
Morris, T. M.	S/Sgt	G-3	C-14-5	SH	418
Morrison, L. [illegible]	2d Lt	TIS		TIS	96
Mott, [illegible] E.	Maj	Sig Div	E-13-2	SH	117
Muller, F. J.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	9 Mouth-view Gardens	PUT	5275
Munro, W. C.	Maj	G-4	D-11-3	SH	436
Munson, [illegible]	1st Lt	P D	202	IH	25
Murdie, [illegible]	1st Lt	G-4	D-4-1	SH	351
Murphy, [illegible] M.	Maj	PR	MCI-224	EUS 4321	98
MURPHY, [illegible] V.	Col	Sig Div	D-18-2	SH	401
Murphy, T. J.	Maj	Hq Comd	F-5	SH	539
Murray, [illegible] R.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 22	SH	394
Murray, R. F.	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	145
Mynsberge, M.	2d Lt	SGC, C/S	J-2	SH	129

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Name-	Rank	Division	Block [illegible] [illegible]	Exch	Ext
NAPIER, C. S.	Maj Gen	G-4	D-4-12-	SH	340
Naughton, [illegible]	1st Lt	G-4	D-[illegible]	SH	368
Neely, U.	1st Lt	G-4	D-4-12	SH	341
Nelson, A. [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Bldg 63	SH	524
NEVINS, A. S.	Brig Gen	G-3	C-13-3	SH	511 (s)
Newman, H. H.	Lt Col	Adj Gen Div	D-5-4	SH	354
Newman, I. J.	Lt Col	PR	MCI-236	EUS 4321	113
Newyer, A. G. Jr.	Lt	PR	MCI-104	EUS 4321	2027
Newton, M. F.	Capt	G-4	D-4-7	SH	345
Nolan, J.	1st Lt	G-2	C-[illegible]-10	SH	453
Nolen, H. C.	Lt Col	G-5	E-1[illegible]-7		1[illegible]3
Nordstrom, E. A.	Maj	G-4	D-4-3	SH	349
North, J. N. T.	Maj	PR	MCI-[illegible]6	EUS 4321	113
North, W. G. H.	Maj	Eng Div	D-18-9	SH	405
NUCKOLS, W. P.	Col	PR	MCI-101	EUS 4321	382
Nunns, E. F.	Capt	FWD	204	IH	28
Nyberg, J. A.	ITC	U.S. Rep	126	AE	331

O

Name-	Rank	Division	Block [illegible] [illegible]	Exch	Ext
O'Brien, J. A.	1st Lt	[illegible] C.C/S	J-2	SH	129
O'Brien, [illegible] E.	2d Lt	Adj Gen Div	D-3-3	SH	306
				SH	613
Olbert, L. G.	2d Lt	G-5	E-8-4	SH	213
Odling, W.	Lt Col	G-3	F-2-4	SH	266
O'Donovan, D.	Capt	TIS		TIS	111
Oechsner, F.	Mr.	PWD	107	IH	123
O'Neal, R.	Capt	PR	MCI-101	EUS 4321	649
Orr, A. S.	W/Cmdr	AEAF	C-1-4	SH	634
Osgood, E. A.	Lt Col	G-3	C-13-4	SH	514
Oshins, R. L.	Ensign	G-5	E-17-2	SH	107

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Name	Rank	Division	[illegible]	Exch	Ext
Osminski, F. [illegible]	Lt Col	G-4	D-9-11	SH	[illegible]77
Ouvry, R. S.	Maj	Sig Div	E-14-1	SH	120
Ovenell, L. R. G.	Maj	Sig Div	E-16-5	SH	125
O[illegible]en,	Cmdr	ANCXF	C-10-11	SH	702

P

Name	Rank	Division	[illegible]	Exch	Ext
Packer, C.	Lt	Sig Div	E-12-3	SH	115
Paget, E.	Capt	G-2	C-7[illegible]-2	SH	45
Paine, D. C.	Capt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	133
Paisley, J. P.	Capt	Adj Gen Div	D-5-6	SH	356
Paley, [illegible] S.	Mr.	[illegible] D	206	IH	30
Palmer, G. C.	Lt	G-5	E-3-2	SH	210
PALMER, S. C. Jr.	Col	[illegible]	C-1-1	SH	617
Park[illegible], H.	Lt Col	G-5	6[illegible]-8	SH	446
Parsek, C. R.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Site 8	SH	390
Pascoe, R. C.	Lt Col	G-5	E-7-5	SH	206
Paterson, [illegible] McC.	Capt	Sig Div	E-1[illegible]-2	SH	121
PAUL, D. S.	Col	G-4	D-1[illegible]-12	SH	372
Paul, [illegible] T.	Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut J1	SK	307
			Cabin 10	SH	337
Pawley, S. R.	Maj	PR	MOI-104	EUS 4321	903
Payne, F. H.	Maj	PR	MOI-104	EUS 4321	374
PEAKE, C.	Mr.	Pol O	C-10-2	SH	416
Pearce-Serocold, E. [illegible]	Sub	Pol O	C-10-4	SH	416
Peck, E. K.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 612	SH	382
Pendleton, L. E.	Maj	G-4	D-11-5	SH	434
Peppos, J. D.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 48	SH	625
Perry, C. P.	2d Lt	Hq Cmd	F-5	SH	599
Person, L. D.	CWO	Sig Div	E-11-5	SH	112
Peters, J. C.	Lt	TIS		TIS	33
Peterson, G. E.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	133
Peterson, J. L.	CWO	Adj Gen Div	D-5-6	SH	356
Petito, F. [illegible]	Maj	G-2	C-7-12	SH	47
Pettingill, P. F.	Lt	G-3	C-14-7	SH	508
PE[illegible], [illegible] C.	Col	G-4	D-14-13	SH	419
Phillimore, V. H.	Sub	Cp Comdt	Hut 65	SH	533
PHILLIPS, J. E.	Col	PR	MOI-222	EUS 4321	834

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Hut Room	Exch	Ext
Phillips, Hon R. H.	Maj	SACS	104	NH	41
PHILLIPS, W.	Mr.	Pol O	C-10-6	SH	456
Pickering, E. D.	1st Lt	ER	MCI-104	EUS 4921	374
PIERCE, [illegible] R.	Col	G-3	F-3-4	SH	270
Pierson, G.	Mr.	Off Comdt-NH	3	NH	369
Pilkington, D. K.	Capt	TIS		TIS	107
Pinckney, G. H.	Maj	SGS	C-5-1	SH	30
Pinotti, [illegible]	Capt	Off of SAC	C-1-7	SH	18
Pinson, R. L.	T/3	MOD	201	NH	101
Player, J. H.	W/Cdr	AEAF	C-8-1	SH	64
Pocock, [illegible] L. J.	1st Lt	G-4	D-14-14	SH	370
Poe, J. L.	T/Sgt	G-1	D-19-13	SH	254
Poirier, L. F.	1st Lt	Maj Gen Div	D-5-5	SH	358
Pook, [illegible] G.	Lt	NAUTO	14	NH	111
				NH	148
Poore, C. F.	Capt	G-5	63-6	SH	443
Povendo, [illegible]	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs		EUS 3051	34
Pratt, D. [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	389
Price, C. E.	S/Ldr	MOD	216	NH	203
Price, F. D.	Capt	SGS	C-4-2	SH	32
PRICE-WILLIAMS, H.	Brig Gen	G-5	E-5-2	SH	210
Prichard, [illegible]	Capt	TIS		TIS	117
Proudfoot, M. J.	Capt	G-5	Princes Gardens 104	KEN 4511	286
Pyle, H. C.	Maj	G-4	D-14-10	SH	373
Pyott, K. M. R.	Capt	TIS		TIS	33
				TIS	114 (S)

Q

Name	Rank	Division	Block Hut Room	Exch	Ext
Quinn, J. T.	Lt Col	AEAF	C-2-7	SH	315
				SH	610
Quirk, J. H.	Maj	Eng Div	D-16-2	SH	241

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
R					
Rae, M.	WOJG	Off of SAC	C-1-3	SH	18
Ralph, M. M.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-14-4	SH	110
Ramey, J. A.	M/Sgt	Eng Div	D-16-1	SH	240
Ramp, J. G.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Bldg 63	SH	524
RAMSAY, SIR BERTRAM H.	Adm	ANCXF	2	SK	275 (s)
			3A	SK	275 (s)
Ramsey-Fairfax V. G. H.	Lt Comdr	ANCXF	16	SK	227 (s)
Ramsey, M. A.	Lt Col	AEAF	C-2-3	SH	330
				WDW	515
Rankin, R. R. C.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-14-1	SH	120
Rathbone, D. L.	Maj	G-3	C-14-6	SH	178
RAVENHILL, C.	Col	G-4	D-9-15	SH	378
Raymond, H. L.	SQ/3	TIS		TIS	127
Reading, J. L.	Lt Col	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	135
Reed, W. R. P.	W/Cdr	AEAF	C-4-4	SH	638
Rees-Millington, W. O.	Lt Cdr	TIS		TIS	39
				TIS	112 (s)
Reid, J. E.	Lt Cdr	ANCXF	C-10-9	SH	701
Reisner, R. W.	Maj	G-4	D-4-3	SH	349
Remnant, L.	Maj	Off of CAO	C-4-3	SH	36
Renshaw, M. W.	Lt	ANCXF	3P	SK	276
				SK	277
Rich,	Cdr	ANCXF	12	SK	262
Richardson, D. W.	Capt	SGC, C/S	J-2	SH	143
Richardson, J.	Lt Cdr	ANCXF	Hut H1	SK	314 (s)
Richardson, W. D.	Capt	SGC, C/S	J-2	SH	128
Ridnes, W. H. F.	Maj	G-3	E-7-2	SH	275
Riley, J. F.	WOJG	Adj Gen Div	Hut 41	SH	365
Riley, J. W. Jr.	Mr.	PWD	401	IH	137
Riveline, M.	Lt	TIS		TIS	37
RIVETT-CARNAC, J. W.	R/Adml	ANCXF	15B	SK	229
				SK	256 (s)
Rixson, L. F.	Capt	AEAF	G-2-5	SH	612
ROBB, J. M.	AVM	D/C of S (Air)	C-2-6	SH	39
Robbins, K. H.	Lt	G-3	C-13-2	SH	512
Roberts, A. M.	1st Lt	G-4	D-8-10	SH	361
Roberts, H. E. P. E.	Maj	Eng Div	D-18-2	SH	401
Roberts, H. J.	S/Sgt	G-2	E-3-4	SH	167
Roberts, I. G.	Mr.	ANCXF	Hut N	SK	324
Robertson, A. E.	Jr Cdr	Off of DC/S	C-3-4	SH	6
Robineau, S. P.	Lt Col	AEAF	C-8-2	SH	442
Robinson, G. D.	F/Lt	G-3	C-9-7	SH	264
Robinson, J. D. M.	Lt Cdr	ANCXF	Fort Southwick		
Robinson, J. J.	Capt	G-2	C-5-2	SH	706
Robinson, M. R. I.	Lt Col	G-4	D-4-8	SH	347

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Robinson, [illegible] R.	Sgt	PWD	201	IH	101
Roche, V. [illegible]	Lt Col	PWD	112	IH	215
Rochman, G. H.	Maj	G-2	C-7-3	SH	57
Rogers, H. C.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	328
Rogers, L. R.	Lt Col	G-1	D-19-8	SH	252
Rogers, M. E.	Capt	Adj Gen Div	D-3-1	SH	306
Rogue, C. D.	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	388
Roney, E. J.	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	35	SK	275
				SK	277
Rosenfield, A. H.	Lt Col	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	389
Rosengren, R.	Lt Col	FM	MOI-28	EUS 4321	257
Ross, J. R.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-10-1	SH	105
Rosse, [illegible]	Maj	Sig Div	E-15-4	SH	126
Rothwell, [illegible] J.	Maj	Cp Comdt	Hut 48	SH	532
Route, H. S.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	625
Routh, D.	Mr.	PWD	113	IH	13
Rowan-Robinson, G. A.	Maj	G-2	C-7-12	SH	46
Rowe, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-4	D-11-9	SH	425
Rowell, G. [illegible]	Cmdr	ANCXF	7[illegible]	SK	5 (s)
					6
Rowley, G. [illegible]	Maj	G-4	D-10-6	SH	426
Rowley, [illegible] L.	Maj	Sig Div	E-15-4	SH	118
Ruble, E. C.	Maj	G-4	D-9-10	SH	614
Rulf, G. H.	Lt Col	G-5	63A-8	SH	446
Russell, E. F.	Lt	ANCXF	Hut [illegible]2	SK	317

S

Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Sager, E. J.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 23	SH	191
SALMON, C. J.	G/Capt	RAF	C-4-5	SH	638
Samuelson, L. K.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 67	SH	326
SARNOFF, D.	Col	FM	MOI-222	EUS 4321	2033
Saunders-Jacobs, H.	Maj	PWD	219	IH	108
SAVILLE, [illegible] G.	Col	Eng Div	D-18-7	SH	408
Scarman, L. G.	W/Cmdr	Off of D/SAC	C-2-9	SH	2
Schauffler, A. M.	Maj	G-5	E-4-1	SH	
Scheele, L.	Lt Col	G-5	E-6-3	SH	175
Schieve, G. R.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 67	SH	326

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Schlegel, R. M.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 22	SH	525
Schroeder, E.	Mrs.	P.D	117	IH	17
Schwaiger, L. A.	NCJG	Adj Gen Div	D-5-8	SH	358
Schwartz, J. D.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	52	SH	536
Schwedersky, G. H.	Lt Col	G-2	D-2-3	SH	186
Scott, M. P.	Capt	SHAEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	622
Scott, M.	Mrs.	Hq Comd	Hut 1.6	SH	535
Scott, S. M. G.	Lt Col	Eng Div	D-18-3	SH	402
SCOTT, M.	Col	G-2	E-2-2	SH	135 (s)
Scott, M. K.	Maj	SHC, C/S	J-2	SH	128
SCOWDEN, F. F.	Maj Gen	G-5	E-16-4	SH	176
Scrase, M. L.	Maj	Eng Div	D-18-3	SH	417
Seccombe, L. S.	Lt Col	ANCXF	1.	SK	264
Semmons, E. T.	Capt	G-2	C-13-7	SH	48
Sewall, H. L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	391
Sexton, M. J.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs		SH	556
Seymour, J. R. M.	Cmdr	ANCXF	C-10-13	SH	709 (s)
Shackelford, L. M.	1st Lt	SGS	C-4-5	SH	34
Shaftel, M.	Capt	Hq Comd	F-5	SH	539
Shapcott, M. S.	G/Capt	AEAF	G-1-6	SH	655
Shapiro, J.	S/Sgt	G-1	D-17-2	SH	243
Sharp, F.	T/Sgt	G-2	C-7A-1	SH	53
Shaver, R. M.	1st Lt	P.D	212	IH	124
Shaw, D.	[illegible]	G-2	C-7A-1	SH	53
Shaw, D. J.	Maj	G-4	D-10-2	SH	427
Shaw, J. E.	1st Lt	Adj Gen Div	D-5-6	SH	356
Shaw, M. M.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 65	SH	324
Sheen, H. G.	Lt Col	G-2	E-1-5	SH	180 (s)
Shelledy, M. R.	1st Lt	TIS		TIS	7
Sheppard, J. S.	Lt Col	G-3	F-7-2	SH	274
SHERMAN, J. E.	Col	G-5	E-8-2	SH	210
Shidel, F. C. Jr.	Maj	Sig Div	E-15-5	SH	221
Shipman, M. L.	Sgt	Eng Div	D-13-4	SH	413
Shuter, E.	2/O	ANCXF	Hut H2	SK	317
Shytle, C. C.	Lt Col	Hq Comd	Hut 22	SH	525
SIBLEY, A. K.	Col	G-4	D-8-7	SH	368
Silverman, N. H.	Capt	SGS	C-4-7	SH	61
Simmons, P. T.	Capt	G-2	C-7-13	SH	48
Simonds, J. G.	Capt	G-2	C-7-6	SH	51
Simpich, F. E.	Maj	G-5	E-5-6	SH	197
Simpson, C. G.	Maj	G-4	D-11-3	SH	432
Simpson, N. F.	W/Cmdr	AEAF	G-2-1	SH	316
Sims, C. M.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	388
Sims, T. B.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 67	SH	326
Sines, M. C.	Maj	G-4	D-9-5	SH	232
Skorina, M.	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	136
Smahn, W.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 22	SH	394
Smijth-Windham, W. R.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-10-3	SH	114
Smith, A. G. S.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-15-5	SH	127
Smith, D. L.	Capt	G-4	D-10-7	SH	437
Smith, H.	Mr.	P.D	421	IH	51

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Name	Rank	Division	Block [illegible]	Exch	Ext
Smith, H. H.	Lt Col	G-5	D-19-3	SH	171
SMITH, J.	Col	G-[illegible]	D-6-4	SH	175
Smith, [illegible] R.	Capt	G-3	[illegible]-7-2	SH	275
Smith, R. [illegible] C.	Mr.	[illegible]D	103	TH	3
Smith, S. [illegible]	Maj	Sig Div	D-14-2	SH	121
Smith, T. M.	Lt Col	PR	MOI-102	EUS 4321	202
SMITH, [illegible]	Lt Gen	C of S	C-3-3	SH	4 (s)
Snowhite, H. C.	1st Lt	G-2		[illegible] 8131	33
Spurs, R. K.	1st Lt	Hq Cmd	Site 8	SH	390
Southard, T. [illegible]	Cmdr	G-5	63[illegible]-8	SH	446
Sparks, M. E.	Maj	G-[illegible]	D-10-6	SH	426
Spence, G. J.	[illegible]/Cmdr	[illegible]	C-3-2	SH	442
Spencer, C. H.	Maj	G-3	C-11-6	SH	459
Spiegelberg, G. A.	Lt Col	G-4	D-11-5	SH	434
Spitzberg, C.	2d Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 46	SH	626
Spree, [illegible] T.	Lt Col	[illegible] Div	D-13-1	SH	400
Spriggs, T. S.	[illegible]/Cmdr	PR	MOI-104	EUS 4321	901
Squire, E. [illegible]	Lt	Cp Cmdt	Hut 147	SH	338
STAGG, J. M.	G/Capt	G-3	C-9-7	SH	264 (s)
Stamp, [illegible]	Maj	G-2	C-9[illegible]-4	SH	278
Stanning, G. H.	Payr/Cmdr	[illegible] CXF	1[illegible]	SH	244
Stanning, J. C.	Payr/Lt Cmdr	[illegible]CXF	13	SH	260
STAFFORD, S. C.	[illegible]/Com	[illegible]F	C-8-6	SH SH	445 161
Stark, [illegible] S.	Capt	G-2	C-7-1	SH	58
STRAUB, [illegible] F.	Col	G-1	D-19-11	SH	248
STRAUSS, [illegible]	Capt	[illegible]CXF	Cabin 6	SH	333
Streeter, J. [illegible]	Maj	PR	MOI-101	EUS 4321	649
Strome, C. E.	Maj	PR	MOI-101	EUS 4321	649
Strouts, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-4	D-9-5	SH	367
STUART, L. I.	Col	[illegible]F	C-[illegible]-3	SH	257
Stulz, R. H.	Capt	[illegible]F & G-2	C-9[illegible]-6	SH SH	260 304 (s)
Sullivan, J. A.	Lt Col	G-4	D-4-10	SH	346
Sullivan, A. H.	Maj	Sig Div	E-15-4	SH	126
Summersby, K.	Mrs.	Off of SAC	C-1-3	SH	17
Surack, [illegible]	Lt	Hq Cmd	Hut 63	SH	388
Suren, E. L.	Jr Cmdr	G-5	E-3-4	SH	217
Swan, G. E.	[illegible]	G-4	D-14-5	SH	375
Swanson, H. J.	1st Lt	Adj Gen Div	D-5-5	SH	358
Sweet, R. H.	Capt	Cp Cmdt	Hut 48	SH	552
SYDENHAM, F. ST. B.	Brig	Eng Div	D-13-13	SH	407

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Hut Room	Exch	Ext
Steel, J. C.	Lt Cmdr	ANCXF	Hut T2	SH	257
Steele, L. E.	Capt	Sig Div	B-11-2	SH	144
STERN, P.	Col	AEAF	C-2-1	SH	329
Sterns, [illegible] S.	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	388
Stewart, [illegible] E.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 63	SH	383
Stewart, H.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-27	EUS 4321	754
Stewart, [illegible]	Maj	G-5	B-17-2	SH	107
Stipp, C. L.	Lt Col	G-4	D-11-9	SH	423
ST. JOHN, [illegible]	Col	G-3	F-3-1	SH	429
Stockwell, R. M.	Capt	G-3	C-12-3	SH	521
STODDARD, [illegible] E.	Col	G-4	D-9-1	SH	254
Stoddart, C. P.	Lt	G-2	C-10-3	SH	
Stoker, C. [illegible]	Cdr	ANCXF	1[illegible]	SH	262
Stone, L.	Maj	G-5	E-[illegible]-4	SH	174
Story. S. [illegible]	Lt Col	G-5	E-4-1	SH	
STRAFFORD, S. C.	Air Cdre	AEAF	C-[illegible]-6	SH	161
				SH	445
Strannack, [illegible]	Capt	G-2	C-7-13	SH	48

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Hut Room	Exch	Ext
Taft, [illegible]	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Bldg 63	SH	524
Tait, [illegible]	Lt	G-2	B-1-2	SH	179
Talbot, G.	Maj	G-4	D-4-1	SH	351
Talbot, L.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-GM-5	EUS 4321	264
Tasker, [illegible] G.	Maj	G-2	C-7-10	SH	50 (s)
Taylor, C. [illegible]	W/O	PWD	202	IH	161
Taylor, F. [illegible]	Capt	Hq Comd	F-6	SH	538
Taylor, J. D.	Mr.	PWD	208	IH	54
Taylor, R. L.	Maj	G-4	D-[illegible]-1	SH	351
Taylor, R. S.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs		EUS 3051	25
TEDDER, SIR ARTHUR	ACM	D/SAC	C-2-10	SH	2 (s)
TENNANT, [illegible] G.	R/Adml	ANCXF	9	SK	263 (s)
					274
THACKREY, L. A.	Capt	ANCXF	Cabin 7	SK	334 (s)
THIGPENSON, J. H. [illegible]	Col	G-3	F-3-5	SH	276 (s)
Thomas, [illegible]	SGMS	G-3	C-14-2	SH	519

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Thomas, E. B.	2d Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	132
THOMPSON, F. G.	Col	G-4	D-10-7	SH	437
Thorn, I. W.	Capt	G-4	D-8-1	SH	369
Thorpe, J.	Maj	Sig Div	E-16-5	SH	141
Tod, C. A. L.	Capt	G-3	C-9-8	SH	454
Todd, J. A.	Maj	G-5	E-16-1	SH	200
Tolhurst, C. J.	1st Lt	PR	MOI-101B	EUS 4321	513
Topps, A. H.	Capt	Sig Div	E-12-6	SH	100
Townes, T. M.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 48	SH	623
Townsend-Green,	Cmdr	PLUTO	14	NH	261
Trees, T. P.	Lt	G-4	D-10-10	SH	420
TRIMBLE, F.	Col	SGS	C-3-6	SH	13
TRINDER, F. N.	Air Com	AEAF	C-1-8	SH	636
Tritton, Sir C. E.	Maj	EACS	103	NH	161
Tufnell, E. C.	Com	PR	MOI-104	EUS 4321	904
TURNBULL, L. C.	Col	G-4	D-11-6	SH	433
TURNER, W. A. S.	Brig	PR	MOI-103	EUS 4321	313
Twaddell, L. B.	1st Lt	Sig Div	E-11-2	SH	144
TWITCHELL, H. A.	Col	G-3	C-14-8	SH	506 (s)

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
Underwood, G. J.	Lt Col	Sig Div	E-11-4	SH	110
Urmston, C. W. B.	G/Capt	AEAF & G-2	C-9A-7	SH	260 (s)

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Wing Room	Exch	Ext
V					
Van Buskirk, [illegible] D.	Capt	SGS, C/S	J-2	SH	143
VANDENBERG, H. S.	Maj Gen	[illegible]	C-3-3	SH	449
Vandervliet, C.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs	J	SH	136
[illegible], [illegible] S.	Brig	G-1	D-19-11	SH	248
Verran, D.	SSM	G-3	C-13-7	SH	509
Viney, [illegible] E.	Capt	G-2	E-1-3	SH	132
VISSERING, H. H.	Col	G-4	D-4-3	SH	347
Von Klemperer, K.	T/Sgt	G-2		KEN 8131	41
VUILLEMY, C. H. H.	Maj Gen	Sig Div	E-12-7	SH	100 (s)
W					
[illegible]ade, I. V.	Capt	[illegible]	[illegible]I-27	[illegible] 4321	754
[illegible]aite, [illegible]	G/Capt	[illegible]	C-1-4	SH	616
[illegible]ald, [illegible]	2d Lt	[illegible]F & G-2	[illegible]-1	SH	65
[illegible]lk, C. L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	[illegible] Bldg 6C	[illegible] 3345	19
[illegible]alker, J. L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 9	SH	380
[illegible]allich, [illegible] Jr.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
[illegible]alsh, T. [illegible]	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs		[illegible] 3051	42
[illegible], I. [illegible]	Capt	[illegible]	C-10-13	SH	705 (s)
[illegible]ard, [illegible]	Capt	Hq Comd	Hut 22	SH	525
[illegible]arlon, G.	Lt Col	[illegible]	[illegible]I-218	[illegible] 4321	140
[illegible]erner, [illegible]	Lt Col	G-3	F-2-5	SH	267
[illegible]arren, [illegible]	Capt	TIS		[illegible] 4060	2770
[illegible]atkins, J. D.	WOJG	[illegible]	C-[illegible]-3	SH	26
[illegible]atkins, [illegible] L.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
[illegible]atney, [illegible]	Maj	G-4	D-11-3	SH	432
[illegible]atson, J. S.	Lt Col	G-5	E-9-2	SH	155
[illegible]atson, C. C.	Capt	Hq Comd	F-5	SH	539

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Name	Rank	Division	Block Bldg Room	Exch	Ext
Watts, [illegible] N.	Lt Col	G-1	D-19-9	SH	249
Webb, H. J.	Maj	Sig Div	D-10-4	SH	219
Webster, J. K.	CWO	Adj Gen Div	D-5-1	SH	355
Weekes, C. [illegible]	S/Ldr	AEAF	G-4-4	SH	638
Wehrholm, J. A.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Weiss, E. F.	1st Lt	AEAF	G-2-5	SH	612
Welden, H. E. C.	Maj	G-3	D-2-5	SH	267
Wells, S. H.	S/WG	CP Comdt	Hut 147	SH	338
Welsh, J. E.	WOJG	G-3	C-14-1	SH	334
Wentz, S. Q.	Lt Col	AEAF	G-1-2	SH	615
Westermann, E. G.	Capt	Hq Comd	F-5-	SH	539
Westlund, G.	S/Sgt	SEC, C/S	J-2	SH	129
Westrate, C. J.	Maj	Hq Comd	Hut 45	SH	528
Whale, J. R.	Capt	G-2	D-2-3	SH	186
Wheden, S.	Capt	TIS		TIS	109
WHIPPLE, W.	Col	G-4	D-9-14	SH	379
Whitaker, J. T.	Lt Col	PWD	104	IH	4
Whitcher, R. G.	Capt	CHLEF Sigs	Hut 52	SH	621
White, C.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Turkee		
			Doodle	AD.	568
			[illegible]	ADW	600
WHITELEY, J. F. M.	Maj Gen	G-2	C-7-2	SH	24
				SH	56 (s)
Whitmee, L. A.	Maj	TIS		TIS	100
				TIS	120 (s)
Whitman, A. L.	Maj	Eng Div	D-14-2	SH	409
Whyte, A. C.	Capt	SGS	C-4-4	SH	53
WICKERSHAM, C. W.	Brig Gen	U.S. Gp	123	AE	328
WIGGLESWORTH, H. E. P.	AVM	AEAF	C-3-11	SH	448
WILD, N. N. H.	Col	G-3	312	NH	61 (s)
Wilkerson, W. H.	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Site 8	SH	396
Wilkins, D. J.	Lt Col	PR	MOI-221	EUS 4321	273
Wilkinson, A.	Capt	G-3	F-3-2	SH	271
Wilkinson, J.	Maj	G-1	D-19-5	SH	245
Williams, C. A.	Capt	G-4	D-10-6	SH	423
Williams, G. A.	Lt Cdr	ANCXF	16	SH	228
Williams, H.	Cdr	ANCXF	Hut V2	SH	352
Williams, H. Y.	2d Lt	CHLEF Sigs		SH	536
Williams, J. L.	Lt Col	Adj Gen Div	Hut 42	SH	572
Williams, R. G.	Capt	PWD	211	IH	106
Williams, T. L.	Capt	TIS		TIS	54
WILLIS, J. S.	Col	Sig Div	D-13-2	SH	102
Willoughby, J. D.	Maj	PR	MOI-221	EUS 4321	611
Wilson, D. R.	Cmdr	ANCXF	413	NH	137
			Hut V1	SH	346
			NUCO Bush 30	CHQ	308
Wilson, E. C.	Mr.	PWD	401	IH	137
WILSON, J. K. Jr.	Col	G-3	C-12-1	SH	504

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Name	Rank	Division	[illegible]	Exch	Ext
WILSON, W. L.	Col	G-5	E-6-3	SH	175
Wintour, C. V.	Maj	G-3	C-13-6	SH	513
Wise, H. D. Jr.	Lt Col	G-2	E-1-4	SH	131 (s)
Wittenberg, B. C.	1st Lt	SHAEF Sigs		TIN	3975
Wood, [illegible]	1st Lt	Hq Comd	Hut 74	SH	5[illegible]
Wood, T. F.	2d Lt	Hq Comd	[illegible] Pk	LUS	
			Bks	3051	3
Woodall, E. C.	Lt Col	G-1	D-19-5	SH	245
Wooding, C. [illegible]	Maj	Sig Div	E-16-5	SH	124
Woodward, C. I.	Lt USNR	[illegible]D	212	SH	124
Wrigley, C. [illegible]	Lt	G-2	C-7-2	SH	45

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Name	Rank	Division	[illegible]	Exch	Ext
Yankey, [illegible] E.	Lt Col	G-4	D-11-1	SH	430
YATES, D. N.	Col	G-3	C-9-7	SH	264
Yates, L. C.	2d Lt	G-4	D-9-13	SH	378
				SH	379
Yeilding, H. [illegible]	CWO	Hq Comd	Hut 74	SH	336
Yeoman,	S/O	[illegible]	C-3-5	SH	444
Young, J. L. H.	Lt Col	Sig Div	D-10-1	SH	216
Young, H. L.	Maj	G-4	D-14-10	SH	373

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PART II C-L-A-S-S-I-F-I-E-D S-E-C-T-I-O-N

I - SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, DEPUTY, AND PERSONAL STAFFS

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER	Gen DWIGHT D EISENHOWER		
Aide-de-Camp	Lt Col Ernest R Lee	C-1-5	14
Naval Aide	Cmdr Harry C Butcher	C-1-4	20 (s)
Military Asst	Lt Col James F Gault	C-1-5	15
Personal Secretaries	Capt Mattie A Pinette	C-1-7	16
	Mrs Kay Summersby	C-1-8	17
	WOJG Nana Rae	C-1-9	18
DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER	ACM Sir ARTHUR W TEDDER	C-2-10	2 (s)
Pers Staff Officer	W/Cmdr L C Scarman	C-2-9	2
Personal Asst	S/Ldr J A R Ling	C-2-9	25
Asst Pers Staff Officer	F/Lt G A C Christie	C-2-9	2
Personal Secretary	S/O J Leake	C-2-8	23

II - CHIEF OF STAFF, DEPUTIES, AND PERSONAL STAFFS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
CHIEF OF STAFF	Lt Gen WALTER B SMITH	C-3-8	4 (s)
Personal Secretary	Capt Ruth M Briggs	C-3-8	4
Night Duty Officer		C-3-6	13

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	Lt Gen F E MORGAN	C-3-4	6 (s)
Military Asst	Lt Col R A Harris	C-3-4	8
Personal Secretary	Jr Cmdr E A Robertson	C-3-4	6
Night Duty Officer		C-3-6	13

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	Lt Gen HUMFREY M GALE	C-4-3	35 (s)
Military Asst	Maj Lord Remnant	C-4-3	36
D.A. [illegible]	Maj A Bell	C-4-3	36
Night Duty Officer		C-3-6	13

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF (AIR)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF (AIR)	AVM J M ROBB	C-2-6	39

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF	Col FORD TRIMBLE	C-3-6	13 (s)
Asst Secretary	Lt Col D E Braithwaite	C-4-7	61
Asst Secretary	Maj R E Baker	C-3-1	31
Asst Secretary	Maj C L Burgess	C-3-5	29

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II - CHIEF OF STAFF, DEPUTIES, [illegible] (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Asst Secretary	Maj J B Moore III	C-4-5	34
Asst Secretary	Maj G H Pinckney	C-3-1	30
Records Section	1st Lt C W Butler	C-3-9	27
Conference Room	1st Lt L M Fox	C-4-3	37
Night Duty Officer		C-3-6	13
STATISTICAL SUB-SECTION			
Officer in Charge	Capt W H Doyle	C-4-4	33
HISTORICAL SUB-SECTION			
Historian (BR)	Capt F D Price	C-4-2	32
Historian (US)	Capt D B M Emrich	C-4-2	32
STAFF MESSAGE CONTROL			
Officer in Charge	Maj Walter K Scott	J-2	128
Executive Officer	Capt Willard D Richardson	J-2	128
Duty Officers	Capt Donald W Richardson	J-2	143
	Capt William D Van Buskirk	J-2	143
	Capt Horace F Kelley	J-2	143
Chief Clerk (Inquiries)	T/Sgt Robert L Brown	J-2	129
	S/Sgt Gordon Westland	J-2	129

III - ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Adjutant General	Col E C BOEHNKE	D-5-2	353 (s)
Executive Officer	Lt Col W H Newman	D-5-4	354
Acting Executive Officer	Capt R E Hickman	D-5-4	354
Night Duty Officer		D-5-3	351
Chief Clerk	CWO J K Webster	D-5-1	355
Mail and Distribution Sub-Section (Open 24 hours daily)			
Officer in Charge	Lt Col J L Williams	Hut 42	572
Assistant	Lt R M Jeffrey	Hut 42	572
Courier Transfer Officer	1st Lt L C Jaeger	Hut 42	572
Receiving Officer	WOJG J F Riley	Hut 41	385
Receiving Officer	WOJG F J Engberg	Hut 41	385
Receiving Officer	WOJG F C Daniels	Hut 41	385
Receiving Officer	SGT A McDermott	Hut 41	385
Records Sub-Section			
Officer in Charge	1st Lt H J Swanson	D-5-5	358
Security Control Sub-Section			
Officer in Charge	Capt J P Paisley	D-5-6	356

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III - ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Assistant	1st Lt J E Shaw	D-5-6	356
Assistant	CWO J L Peterson	D-5-6	35[illegible]

Microfilming Sub-Section

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Officer in Charge	1st Lt L F Poirier	D-5-5	358

PERSONNEL SECTION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Officer in Charge	Maj H L Allen	D-3-2	307
		D-3-2	306
Orders	Capt Martha E Rogers	D-3-1	306
Procurement Placement	2d Lt W E O'Brien	D-3-3	613
		D-3-3	306
Principal Clerk	CWO [illegible] Hayes	D-3-3	307

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Officer in Charge	Maj W J McCabe Jr	D-5-7	357
Assistant	1st Lt E F Beach	D-5-7	357
Correspondence	2d Lt G C Gibbs	D-5-5	357
Supplies	WOJG L [illegible] Schweiger	D-5-3	358
Publications	WOJG J C Craven	D-5-[illegible]	309
Principal Clerk	WOJG D M Donald	D-5-5	357

IV - G-1 DIVISION

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
ACOS, G-1	Maj Gen R W BARKER	D-19-1	2[illegible] (s)
A. to ACOS, G-1	1st Lt Lois Clarke	D-19-3	2[illegible]
DACOS, G-1	Brig T J BOSVILLE	D-19-2	250 (s)
A. to DACOS, G-1	SGT E N Burdon	D-19-4	250

ADMINISTRATIVE AND STATISTICAL BRANCH (US/BR)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Adm Off	Maj E O Berry	D-19-3	290
Asst Adm Off	2d Lt [illegible] Norden	D-19-13	2[illegible]4
C/Clerk, G-1 Div	WOJG H J Bayer	D-19-13	254
	SGT F Dean	D-19-13	2[illegible]4
	T/Sgt J [illegible] [illegible]oc	D-19-13	2[illegible]

COMBINED BRANCH (US/BR)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Chief of Branch	Col R C BROOKS	D-19-6	251

Section I

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Chief, Sec I	Col M H MONTGOMERY	D-19-10	247
	Maj F F Glazebrook	D-19-7	2[illegible]6

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IV - G-1 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Line Room	Ext
Section II			
Chief, Sec II	Col F C BULLARD	D-19-10	247
	Lt Col E C Woodall	D-19-5	245
	Lt Col C C Bushman	D-19-5	245
	Maj J Wilkinson	D-19-5	245
C/Clerk of Branch	S/Sgt J Shapiro	D-17-2	243
PERSONNEL BRANCH (US)			
Chief of Branch	Col D F BUCKLAND	D-19-12	228
	Maj Marcus Conant	D-19-12	253
	Capt R L May	D-19-12	253
PERSONNEL BRANCH (BR)			
Chief of Branch	Lt Col L R Rogers	D-19-8	252
	Maj J B Cossens	D-19-8	252
Chief Clerk of Branch	Sgt [illegible] R Bereham	D-17-4	242
PRISONERS OF WAR BRANCH (P.W.B.)(US/BR)			
Chief of Branch	Brig R H S VENABLES	D-19-11	248 (s)
D/Chief of Branch	Col E F SIRAUD	D-19-11	248
	Lt Col A N Watts	D-19-9	249
	Maj J A de Pass	D-19-9	249
	Maj R C Macduff	D-19-9	249
C/Clerk of Branch	Sgt G C Bew	D-17-4	242

V - G-2 DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Line Room	Ext
AC of S, G-2	Maj Gen J F M WHITELEY	C-7-2	56 (s) 14
PA/AC of S, G-2	Capt A A McComas	C-7-4	55
Dep/AC of S, G-2	Brig Gen T J BETTS	C-7-6	52 (s)
PA/Dep AC of S, G-2	Capt J G Simonds	C-7-6	51
OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION			
Col GS	Col E J FOORD	C-7-8	54 (s)
G-2 (US)	Lt Col J C Curtis	C-7-8	54
G-2 (US)	Lt Col A S Buford	C-7-12 VIC.6622	47 358
GSO 3	Capt A Emblin	C-7-5	-
Heads OI(1) OI(2)			
G-2 (US)	Lt Col R Collins	C-7-10	50

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V - G-2 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
GSO 2	Maj A G Tasker	C-7-10	50 (s)
IO	Sub E H I Eberlie (ATS)	C-7-10	50
Summaries Section			
GSO 2	Maj G A Rowen-Robinson	C-7-12	46
G-2 (US)	Capt D A Digges	C-7-12	46
Order of Battle Section			
G-2 (US)	Maj F A Petito	C-7-12	47
G-2 (US)	1st Lt A G Chicos	C-7-12	47
CI (AW & R)			
GSO 2	Maj E D Magnus	E-2-1	134
G-2 (US)	Capt J D McCaskey	E-2-1	134
Technical Co-Ordination Section			
G-2 (US)	Lt Col G H Schwedersky	E-2-3	136
GSO 3	Capt J R Whale	E-2-3	136
G-2 (US)	Capt A G Burleigh	E-2-3	136
Recce Co-Ordination Section			
GSO 2	Maj J E S P Bradford	C-7-13	48 (s)
GSO 3	Capt P A Stranack	C-7-13	48
G-2 (US)	Capt R T Simmons	C-7-13	48
SHAEF Document Section			
GSO 2	Maj A J Marsden	Kensington 131	32 (s)
G-2 (US)	Capt E D Curts	"	32 (s)
GSO 3	Capt J A DaSilva	"	33
GSO 3	Capt F E Hogwood	"	33
G-2 (US)	1st Lt H C Snowhite	"	33
Chief Translator	T/Sgt Max Bloch	"	41
Translator	T/Sgt R Vonlichtenberger	"	41
Chief Clerk	T/5 C A Moore	"	47
Night Duty Officer		Kensington 516	
G-2 PLANS SUB-DIVISION			
GSO 1	Lt Col J C Ewart	C-7-7	42 (s)
GSO 2	Maj F C A G Bennett	C-7-9	49
G-2 (US)	Maj G H Hochman	C-7-9	57
GSO 2	Maj [illegible] Bailey-King	C-7-9	57 (s)
GSO 2	Maj A J P Crick	C-7-9	49

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V - G-2 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
GSO 3	Capt A A S Stark	C-7-1	58
G-2 (US)	Lt H J Barnett	C-7-1	59
[illegible] Rep	Mr R Ewart Williams	C-7-1	58
AIR INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION			
Head	G/Capt C W B [illegible]	C-9A-7	260 (s)
Executive	S/Ldr P Gurney	C-9A-6	304 (s) 260
	Capt R H Stulz	C-9A-6	304 (s) 260
Bombing Information Section			
	Maj Hon A M Stamp	C-9A-4	278
	F/Lt A J Ford	C-9A-4	278
	Lt G F Stoddart	C-10-3	-
GAF Section			
	S/Ldr V Cross	C-9A-5	277
	F/Lt C H Hanson	C-9A-5	277
Airfields Section			
	1st Lt [illegible] Hohnke	C-9A-5	277
War Room Annexe			
	S/Ldr R H Francis	C-9-10	453
	F/Lt [illegible] Lloyd	C-9-10	453
	F/Lt J Lodge	C-9-10	453
	1st Lt J Nolan	C-9-10	453
Registry			
	2d Lt M Wald	C-9A-1	65
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION			
Head CI	Lt Col H G Sheen	E-1-5	180 (s)
PA to Head	T/5 [illegible] Burgeson (WAC)	E-1-5	180
Deputy Head	Lt Col R B Macleod	E-1-4 NH	181 (s) 344
Executive Officer	Lt Col [illegible] D Wise Jr	E-1-4	181 (s)
Military Security Section			
Head	Maj C A B Marshall	E-1-1	179
	Capt P A Haegaard-Jensen	E-1-1	179
Civil Security Section			
Head	Lt Col R B Macleod	E-1-4 NH	181 (s) 344

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V - G-2 DIVISION (Cont')

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
	Maj G D Hadley	E-1-2	182
	Capt W E Viney	E-1-3	182
PS/CIC Section			
	Lt [illegible] Tait	E-1-2	179
	1st Lt W H Francis Jr	E-1-2	179
CENSORSHIP SUB-DIVISION			
Head	Col G C JACOBUS	E-2-[illegible]	187
Deputy	Lt Col C E Blunt	E-2-[illegible]	187
Military Censorship Section			
GSO 2	Maj [illegible] Lindley	E-2-5	188
G-2 (US)	Maj J N Bell	E-2-5	188
Civil Censorship Section			
G-2 (US)	Maj S L Briggs	E-2-5	188
AEF Censorship Liaison Officer			
GSO 2	Maj F A Chanier	E-2-5	188
SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION			
DMI(Y)	Col [illegible] SCOTT	E-2-2	1[illegible]5 (s)
G-2 (US)	Col G B BROWN	E-2-2	1[illegible]5 (s)
G-2 CO-ORDINATION SUB-DIVISION			
Organization Section (I(x))			
GSO 2	Maj C K Lendt	C-7A-3	44
G-2 (US)	Capt J Hunsel	C-7A-3	44
Secretariat Section			
GSO 3	Capt E Waget	C-7A-2	45
G-2 (US)	2d Lt [illegible] Coeror	C-7A-2	45
IO Lieut	Lt C P [illegible]	C-7A-2	45
Clerks			
Chief Clerk	SSM D Shaw	C-7A-1	58
	T/Sgt F Sharp	C-7A-1	58
Head Clerk OI & Plans	S [illegible] Lincoln	C-[illegible]-1	43
" " CI	S/Sgt J Hopewell	E-[illegible]-1	190
" " CEN	Sgt G Lunn	E-[illegible]-3	167

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V - G-2 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Head Clerk I(s)	S/Sgt H J Roberts	E-3-4	167
" " FS	CSM [illegible] J Hurst	E-1-2	199
" " Co-ord(I(x))	[illegible] S [illegible] J Gathercole	C-7..-1	55
G-2 DETACHMENT AT SHAEF ADV HQ			
G-2 (US)	Maj [illegible] Black	SH..EV.	2
GSO 3	Capt C H .. Banks	SH..DV.	2
THEATRE INTELLIGENCE SECTION			
		Block	
GSO 1	Lt Col J S Latrobe-Bateman	TIS	1[illegible] (s)
		TIS	31
OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION			
GSO 2	Maj J L Austin	TIS	11[illegible] (s)
			59
Topo Sub-Section			
GSO 3	Capt [illegible] Wyatt	TIS	11[illegible] (s)
			38
I O (Rail Comm)	Capt D J Ezra	TIS	116
I O ([illegible])	Lt [illegible] Rivelins	TIS	37
Defences Sub-Section			
GSO 2	Maj .. J Beattie	TIS	113
GSO 3	Capt T [illegible] Williams	TIS	54
Enemy Forces Sub-Section			
GSO 3	Capt [illegible] .. Prichard	TIS	117
Enemy Civil Administration Sub-Section			
GSO 3	Capt D O'Donovan	TIS	111
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION			
GSO 2	Maj [illegible] Whitmee	TIS	120 (s)
			100
	Capt J [illegible] Greaves	TIS	101
[illegible] INTELLIGENCE SECTION			
SO 2	Maj P S Raines	TIS	58
SO 3	Capt C C Dixon	TIS	51

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THEATRE INTELLIGENCE SECTION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Exch	Ext
SIGNALS SECTION			
I O	Capt D M Pilkington	TIS	1[illegible]7
Industrial Sub-Section			
		Grosvenor	
I O	Capt R M Maitland	4060	2770
I O	Capt A P Warren	4060	2770
Secretariat			
	Maj Louis (NMI) Dups	TIS	125 (s)
		TIS	6
GSO 2	Maj C F McFarlane	TIS	124 (s)
		TIS	3
Administration			
Admin Officer	Lt S C Peters	TIS	33
Asst Admin Officer	1st Lt W R Shelledy	TIS	7
Chief Clerk			
	SQMS H L Raymond	TIS	127
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		TIS	124
Detachment A.I.3(c)			
	S/Ldr G A McNaught (RAF)	TIS	13
Detachment N.I.D.I.			
	Lt Cmdr [illegible] C Rees-Millington RN	TIS	112 (s)
		TIS	39
Office Commandant's Representative			
	Mr D [illegible]shby	TIS	2
Security Officer			
	2d Lt L [illegible] Morrison	TIS	36
Circulation			
	Capt C [illegible]kedon	TIS	109

VI - G-3 DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
A C of S, G-3	Maj Gen H R BULL	C-[illegible]-[illegible]	455 (s)
Sec to A C of S	Lt [illegible] Berry (WAC)	C-[illegible]-[illegible]	[illegible]55
Att to G-3 Div	Brig De [illegible] (FF)	C-[illegible]-[illegible]	4[illegible]2
[illegible] to Brig De [illegible]	Capt B Collier ([illegible]S)	C-[illegible]-5	4[illegible]2
Executive Officer	Col [illegible] JONES	C-[illegible]-2	457 (s)

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VI - G-3 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Rm No	Ext
Sec to Executive Officer	T/4 [illegible] Baker ([illegible]C)	C-[illegible]-2	457
Office of Executive Offr	Capt C [illegible] Brown Jr	C-11-1	503
Supervising & Supply Offr	Lt S [illegible] Auger	C-1[illegible]-[illegible]	[illegible]
Asst Supply Officer	WOJG J E Welsh	C-11-1	504
Security Officer	Maj N Cooper-Key	C-11-4	502
[illegible] OFFICER		C-[illegible]-2	457
PLANS & OPERATIONS SECTION			
Chief of Section	Brig Gen [illegible] S NEVINS	C-13-[illegible]	511 (s)
D/Chief of Section	Brig [illegible] G [illegible]	C-13-1	512 (s)
Sec to Chief of Section	Lt L [illegible] DeBat ([illegible]C)	C-1[illegible]-2	511
Staff Sec to D/Chief of Section	Lt [illegible] Robbins	C-13-2	512
Chief Clerk	[illegible] Warren	C-13-7	50[illegible]
Plans Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col R [illegible] R Fanshawe	C-1[illegible]-1	51[illegible] (s)
D/Chief of Sub-Section	Col J [illegible] [illegible] JR	C-12-1	504
	Col [illegible] [illegible]	C-[illegible]-1	[illegible]
	Lt Col [illegible] Davis	C-12-2	505
	Maj E [illegible] Gray	C-12-1	[illegible]
	Maj [illegible] D Bryant	C-1[illegible]-[illegible]	69
	Maj C J F Churchill	C-12-4	[illegible]
	Maj [illegible] Hunter	C-12-2	505
	Capt [illegible] Stockwell	C-1[illegible]-3	521
	Capt K [illegible] Andrews	C-12-3	521
Clerks		C-13-7	509
Ops "A" Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col [illegible]	C-1[illegible]-5	520 510 (s)
D/Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col J [illegible]	C-1[illegible]-5	520 510 (s)
	Col [illegible]	C-11-7	[illegible]
	Lt Col [illegible]	C-1[illegible]-4	51[illegible]
	Maj C [illegible]	C-1[illegible]-6	[illegible]
	Maj [illegible]	C-1[illegible]-4	511
	Maj [illegible] Scott	C-1[illegible]-[illegible]	[illegible]
Attached	Col [illegible]	C-11-8	507
	Lt Col [illegible] G [illegible]	C-11-8	507
	Lt Col [illegible] F [illegible] (Australian Army)	C-11-[illegible]	501
G-3 Ops Room Staff	Capt [illegible] Jr	C-[illegible]-3	454
	Capt [illegible]	C-[illegible]-3	[illegible]
	Capt C [illegible]	C-[illegible]-8	454
	Capt [illegible]	C-[illegible]-[illegible]	454
Clerks		C-1[illegible]-7	509

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VI - G-[illegible] DIVISION (Cont')

Appointment	Name	Block Unit Room	Tel
Ops "[illegible]" Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col H N H [illegible]ILD	[illegible]	61 (s)
D/Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col J V B Jervis- Read	C-11-5	500 (s)
	Lt Col F A Parnes	C-11-5	500 (s)
	Maj R F Fleetwood-Hesketh	[illegible]	37[illegible] (s)
	Maj G H Spencer (Canadian Army)	C-11-6	459
	Maj A J F Moody	C-11-6	459
	Capt F C B Fleetwood-Hesketh	[illegible]	306
Clerks		C-1[illegible]-7	[illegible]09
Air-Borne Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col J A [illegible]	F-[illegible]-5	[illegible]25
Clerks		F-[illegible]-5	[illegible]25
P.A.D. Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Capt IVAN [illegible] (MC)	F-4-[illegible]	458
	Maj R A Ashworth	F-4-1	458
	Capt Jack Lowe	F-4-1	458
Clerks		F-[illegible]-1	458
Chemical Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col A ST JOHN	F-[illegible]-1	[illegible]29
Sec to Chief of Sub-Sec	2d Lt B M Low (WAC)	F-[illegible]-1	429
TRAINING AND [illegible] SECTION			
Chief of Section	Col J H A THICKNESSE	F-5-5	27[illegible] (s)
Sec to Chief of Section	2d Lt E M Kenny (WAC)	F-[illegible]-[illegible]	269
Chief Clerk	T/4 [illegible] P Carrick	F-[illegible]-6	[illegible]69
Training Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col [illegible] F [illegible]	F-[illegible]-4	270
	Lt Col H D Holley	F-[illegible]-4	270
Experiments Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col [illegible]	F-[illegible]-3	268 (s)
	Maj E [illegible] Sutton	F-[illegible]-[illegible]	271
	Capt A Wilkinson	F-[illegible]-[illegible]	271
STAFF DUTIES SECTION			
Chief of Section	Col [illegible]	C-[illegible]-[illegible]	457 (s)
Chief Clerk	S/Sgt F [illegible] Morris	C-1[illegible]-5	418

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VI - G-3 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block [illegible] Room	Ext
US Requirements Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col H A T[illegible]ITCHELL	C-14-8	506 (s)
D/Chief of Sub-Section	Maj [illegible] C Brown	C-14-7	517
	Maj E A Lucke	C-14-7	50[illegible]
	Maj D [illegible] Griffith	C-14-7	5[illegible]
	Capt C H Harrold	C-14-7	517
	Lt [illegible] F Pettingill	C-14-7	50[illegible]
Clerks		C-1[illegible]-[illegible]	416
British Requirements Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col [illegible] B Barton	C-14-8	506 (s)
	Maj D L Rathbone	C-14-6	178
	Capt R [illegible]ylett	C-14-6	17[illegible]
Clerks		C-14-5	418
Registry			
Officer in Charge -	Lt R L [illegible]	C-14-2	519
Chief Clerk	S [illegible] [illegible] Thomas	C-14-2	519
ARTILLERY SECTION			
Chief of Section	Col H L G BURTON	F-2-6	262 (s)
Chief Clerk	S/Sgt G L Austin	F-2-2	2[illegible]
Anti-Aircraft Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col [illegible] H [illegible]	F-2-5	267
	Maj H E [illegible]	F-2-5	267
	Lt J Forst Jr	F-2-3	26[illegible]
Attached	Lt Col [illegible] H [illegible]	F-2-5	267
Field Artillery Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col [illegible] Odling	F-2-4	266
	Capt R [illegible] Blum	F-2-4	266
	Capt G C Ingr[illegible]	F-2-[illegible]	265
[illegible] AND [illegible] SECTION			
Chief of Section	Brig [illegible] B CLOUGH	F-7-4	273 (s)
D/Chief of Section	Col K [illegible] McCR[illegible]	F-7-4	227
Chief Clerk	[illegible] D [illegible] [illegible]lls	F-7-1	226
[illegible] Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Maj [illegible] J Kelly	F-7-2	274
	Lt Col J S Sheppard	F-7-2	274

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VI - G-3 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
	Capt C E Bartels	F-7-2	274
Survey Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col W E Browne	F-7-3	272
	Maj W J Locke	F-7-3	272
Administration and Stores Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Maj W H F Ridges	F-7-2	275
	Capt G R Smith	F-7-2	275
Map Store		F-1	275
METEOROLOGICAL SECTION			
Chief of Section	G/Capt J M STAGG	C-9-7	264 (s)
D/Chief of Section	Col D N YATES	C-9-7	263 (s)
	F/Lt C D Robinson	C-9-7	264

VII - G-4 DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
A C of S, G-4	Maj Gen R W CRAWFORD	D-8-11	362 (s)
Secretary	Lt A M Roberts (WAC)	D-8-10	361
D/A C of S, G-4	Maj Gen N C D BROWNJOHN	D-8-9	363 (s)
Personal Assistant	Capt R J Markham	D-8-8	369
EXECUTIVE SECTION			
Executive	Col A K SIBLEY	D-8-7	368
Secretary	Lt M B Naughton (WAC)	D-8-3	368
Asst Executive	Lt Col W F Grace Jr	D-8-6	365
	WO A E Chapman	D-8-3	366
	WO A W Bussman	D-8-3	366
Control Sub-Section			
Control Officer	Lt Col V L Cary	D-8-1	369
Int Ops Officer	Capt R W Davies	D-8-1	369
Supervising Officer	Capt D S Dunwell	D-8-1	369
Supply Officer	Lt J E Janikula (WAC)	D-9-9	293
G-4 War Room		D-9-5	339 (s)
G-4 Logistics Map Room			
	Capt A P Gauthier	D-8-1	369
	Capt I W Thorn	D-8-1	369
	Lt V I Karlson (WAC)	D-8-1	369
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER			311
Message Center		D-9-2&4	311

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VII - G-4 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Room	Ext
Central Files		D-9-8	293
Draftsmen and Steno Pool		D-12-2	308
Q BRANCH			
Chief, Q Branch (US)	Col EDWIN N CLARK	D-10-12	421 (s)
Chief, Q Branch (BR)	Brig D H V BUCKLE	D-10-10	420 (s)
	Col E V DAILEY	D-10-10	420 (s)
Executive	Capt M D David	D-10-11	421
S Sec (BR)	Lt T P Trees	D-10-10	420
POLICY SECTION (Q-1)			
Chief of Section	Lt Col C Hamilton	D-10-5	428
D/Chief of Section	Maj J T Hays	D-10-5	428
	Maj M E Sparks	D-10-6	426
	Maj S V Lancaster	D-10-6	423
	Maj E J Bridle	D-10-6	423
	Capt C W Williams	D-10-6	423
	Lt E Kilpatrick	D-10-9	421
REQUIREMENTS SECTION (Q-2)			
Chief of Section	Col F G THOMPSON	D-10-7	437
D/Chief of Section	Lt Col B W Rowe	D-11-9	425
	Lt Col L Lutes	D-10-2	427
	Lt Col W E Yankey	D-11-1	430
	Maj J M Ballentine	D-11-1	430
	Maj P A Matthews	D-11-2	429
	Maj D J Shaw	D-10-2	427
	Maj C W Rowley	D-10-6	426
	Capt E J Goldermann	D-10-2	427
	Capt D L Smith	D-10-7	437
Liaison Officers (Signal	Lt Col H L Harris	ETOUSA	5541
(Ordnance	Lt Col J R Burton	ETOUSA	1341
(Civil Affairs	Lt Col G W Lee	D-11-7	218 435
PROCUREMENT CONTROL SECTION (Q-3)			
Chief of Section	LtCol G A Spiegelberg	D-11-5	434
D/Chief of Section	Lt Col C Mollet	D-11-3	432
	Maj L E Pendleton	D-11-5	434
	Maj E A W Watney	D-11-3	432
	Maj C G Simpson	D-11-3	432
	Capt R S Dudgeon	D-11-5	434
FIELD SURVEY SECTION			
Chief of Section	Col G W HANSON	D-11-9	423

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VII - G-4 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block [illegible]	Ext
	Lt Col G L Stipp	D-11-9	42[illegible]
BRITISH SERVICE ADVISERS			
S and T	Col W J J ALLEN	D-11-8	436
	Maj W C Munro	D-11-8	436
Ordnance	Col L C TURNBULL	D-11-6	433
	Maj G C B Mare	D-11-6	433
REME	Col J A MARSHALL	D-11-7	435
	Capt S C Bevan	D-11-7	435
Labour	Col A INNES IRONS	D-11-4	431
	Maj J A Caesar	D-11-4	434
Chief Clerk Q (BR)	SGM A H Lobb	D-10-3	422
Chief Clerk Q (US)	T/Sgt T H Rewon	D-10-11	421
'Q' Clerks and Typists(BR)		D-12-1	302
'Q' Clerks and Typists(US)		D-13	308
S & T, Ord, REME, Lab Clerks (BR)		D-11	438
MOV AND TN BRANCH			
Chief Mov & Tn Branch	Maj Gen C S NAPIER	D-4-12	340 (s)
Personal Assistant	Capt C F Chudley	D-4-12	340
D/Chief Mov & Tn Branch	Col W S ELLIOTT	D-4-12	341
Secretary	Lt U Neely(WAC)	D-4-12	341
EXECUTIVE SECTION			
	Maj N K Lindsay	D-4-9	344
	Capt H Kaufman	D-4-9	344
	WOJG C H Lammers	D-4-9	344
Chief Clerk Mov & Tn	SSM H R Godfrey	D-6-2	364
Message Center		D-7-1	311
MOVEMENTS SECTION			
Chief Mov Section	Col H F HASSAUER	D-4-11	343 (s)
Personal Assistant	T/4 Byrd	D-4-11	343
Clerks (Enquirires for files, etc.)		D-6-1	359
Mov Sub-Sections 1 and 2			
D/Chief Sub-Secs 1 & 2	Col F H BROOKE	D-4-10	346
	Lt Col J A Sulivan	D-4-10	346
	Lt Col R L E Lawrence	D-4-7	345
	Lt Col I L Brennaman	D-4-7	345
	Maj E H Gilman	D-4-10	346

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VII - G-4 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Bldg Room	Ext
	Capt Newton	D-4-7	345
Clerks		D-6-1	359
Mov Sub-Sections 3 and 4			
D/Chief Sub-Secs 3 & 4	Col N H VISSERING	D-4-8	347
	Lt Col [illegible] L [illegible]llpress	D-4-5	348
	Lt Col [illegible] R L Robinson	D-4-8	347
	Maj [illegible] D Lawrence	D-4-5	349
	Maj J E Headley	D-4-5	348
	Maj E [illegible] Nordstrom	D-4-3	349
	Maj R [illegible] Reisner	D-4-3	349
	Capt M Gordon	D-4-3	349
Clerks		D-6-1	359
TRANSPORTATION SECTION			
Chief of Section	Brig [illegible] E BLAKEY	D-4-6	350 (s)
Staff Secretary	Lt [illegible] Murdie	D-4-1	351
Senior Tn Clerk	[illegible]C I [illegible] Dingwall	D-7-1	360
Clerks		D-7-1	360
Tn Sub-Section 1 (Finance Stores & General)			
	Lt Col F G Hall	D-4-2	352
	Maj J C Mertens	D-4-2	352
	Maj R [illegible] Arnold	D-4-2	352
Tn Sub-Section 2 (Ports & IWT Operating)			
	Col [illegible] [illegible] BOON	D-4-4	310
	Col L [illegible] [illegible]	D-4-4	310
	Maj G Talbot	D-4-1	351
	Maj R L Taylor	D-4-1	351
	Lt [illegible] J Lederman	D-4-1	351
LOGISTICAL PLANS BRANCH			
Chief Log Plans Branch	Col [illegible] WHIPPLE	D-9-14	379
D/Chief Log Plans Branch	Col C RAVENHILL	D-9-15	378
Secretary	Lt L C Yates ([illegible]C)	D-9-13	378 379
No.1. PLANNING SECTION			
	Lt Col F [illegible] Osmanski	D-9-11	377
	Maj R D Hollis	D-9-11	377
	Capt C [illegible] Getty	D-9-11	377
No.2. PLANNING SECTION			
	Lt Col G [illegible] E[illegible]on	D-9-10	614
	Maj E C Rublee	D-9-10	614

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VII - G-4 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Clerks			
Chief Clerk	SQMS E C Cartwright	D-9-8	376
POL & FUEL BRANCH			
Chief of Branch	Brig D H BOND	D-14-14	370
Staff Secretary	Lt F L J Pocock	D-14-14	370
D/Chief of Branch	Col W C [illegible]	D-14-13	419
	Col D S [illegible]	D-14-12	372
	Lt Col S R Jarvie	D-14-11	371
(Solid Fuels)	Lt Col W R Gordon	D-14-11	371
	Col W J [illegible]	D-14-11	371
	Lt Col J C Cramer	D-14-10	373
	Lt Col E I Fogelson	D-14-13	417
	Maj H C Pyle	D-14-10	373
	Maj R B Young	D-14-10	373
	Maj G R Monkhouse	D-14-9	373
	Maj W E Hodgson	D-14-9	373
	W/Cmdr D I Farquharson	D-14-8	374
	Maj W Butler	D-14-8	374
	Maj D E Goldon	D-14-8	374
	Capt A M R Jacobs	D-14-10	373
Chief Clerk	[illegible] G E Swan	D-14-5	375
MILITARY RAILWAYS BRANCH			
Director-General	Col J A APPLETON	D-9-1	234
Acting Deputy DGMR	Col A E STODDARD	D-9-1	234
	Lt Col B M Strouts	D-9-3	367
	Maj S [illegible] Corbett	D-9-5	232
	Maj W O Sines	D-9-5	232
	1st Lt F J [illegible]	D-9-3	367
Chief Clerk and Clerks	M/Sgt C T Flynn	D-7	360

VIII - MEDICAL DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Chief Medical Officer	Maj Gen A W KENNER	D-11-11	301
Personal Assistant	Capt Alene Drezmal	D-11-12	301
D/Chief Medical Officer	Brig R W GALLOWAY	D-11-13	302
Asst Chief Medical Officer	Col J K DAVIS	D-11-10	439
Asst Chief Medical Officer	Lt Col G M Denning	D-11-10	439
Clerks		D-11	438
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		D-9-4	311

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IX - G-5 DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
ACOS - G-5	Lt Gen A E GRASETT	E-8-6	217 (s)
PA	Jr Cmdr E L Suren	E-8-4	217
DACOS	Brig Gen J C HOLMES	E-8-5	213 (s)
PA	2d Lt Lucile G Cabert (WAC)	E-8-4	213
Executives	Brig H PRICE-WILLIAMS	E-8-2	210
PA	Lt G C Palmer	D-8-2	210
	Col J B SHERMAN	E-8-2	210
PERSONNEL			
	Brig E A L GUITERBOCK	E-7-4	208
	Lt Col R C Pascoe	D-7-5	206
	Maj J D Faulkner	E-7-6	205
OPERATIONS BRANCH			
Chief	Brig Gen J F McSHERRY	E-8-3	211
PA	Lt H M Barnes Jr	E-8-4	211
D/Chief	Col C D C HEYMAN	E-9-3	215 (s)
Co-ordinating Section			
	Lt Col T R Henn	E-5-8	192
	Maj H Fullerton	E-5-8	192
	Maj C Graham-King	E-5-8	192
	Maj F E Sirpich	E-5-6	197
Belgian Section			
	Maj J B Clark	E-5-5	197
	Maj H S Dorman	E-5-5	197
Danish Section			
	Maj J H Addy	E-5-7	192
	Maj D H Jolley	E-5-7	192
French Section			
	Lt Col E R Beltzell	E-5-4	197
	Lt Col H E Hart	E-5-4	197
	Maj H F Corcoran	E-5-4	197
	Maj [illegible] Gilbert	E-5-4	197
German Section			
	LtCol S B Story	E-[illegible]-1	-
	Maj A M Scheuffler	E-[illegible]-1	-
Netherlands Section			
	Capt J L Frascona	E-5-2	-
Norwegian Section			
	Lt Col G E Hudson	E-5-6	193
	Maj J Enright	E-5-6	193

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IX - G-5 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Room	Ext
Clerks			
	SSMS J James	E-5-3	196
Information Section			
	Lt Col C Mliso	63..-3	193
Printing			
	Lt B C Hoffman	E-5-7	192
Displaced Persons			
Chief	Maj Gen A [illegible] CULLION	E-9-7	212
	Lt Col A H Moffitt Jr	E-9-2	195
	Lt Col J S Watson	E-9-2	195
	Maj L [illegible] Cramer	E-9-2	195
	Capt H J Proudfoot	KIN.4511	286
	Jr Cmdr M MacDonald	E-9-2	195
	Capt D H Frost	E-9-2	195
	Col C E BRAND	KIN.4511	283
Clerks			
	S/Sgt J D Levine	E-9-2	195
SUPPLY BRANCH			
Chief	Maj Gen F F SCOWDEN	E-16-4	176
PA	2d Lt Robin Elliott (WAC)	E-16-3	176
Executive			
	Maj J A Todd	E-16-1	200
Maintenance			
	Lt Col [illegible] F Durbin	E-17-3	199
	Lt Col [illegible] Fraser	E-17-3	199
	Maj E C Malone	E-17-3	199
Procurement			
	Maj C A Koehl	E-17-2	107
	Maj [illegible] A Stewart	E-17-2	107
	Ensign R L Oshins	E-17-2	107
C & S			
	Maj J E Davis	E-17-1	107
Administrative			
	WOJG H C Gates	E-16A-1	218
ADMINISTRATION BRANCH			
Secretariat			
	Maj M C Bauer	E-6-5	203

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IX - G-5 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Admin			
	Maj W A Curtin Jr	E-7-2	207
	Capt W J Coulstock	E-7-2	207
Cables			
	WOJG Goings	E-7-1	207
Registry			
	SSM J Jenkins	E-6-7	209
FINANCIAL BRANCH			
Chief	Brig M J BABINGTON-SMITH	E-4-3	173
D/Chief	Col B BERNSTEIN	E-4-3	172
	Maj M Kenyon	E-4-4	174
	Maj L Stone	E-4-4	174
LEGAL BRANCH			
Chief	Mr J G FOSTER	E-19-3	170
D/Chief	Lt Col H M Smith	E-19-3	171
	Maj R L Finley	E-19-4	171
	Capt B H Brown Jr	E-19-4	171
ECONOMICS BRANCH			
Chief	LtCol L J Cherner	E-19-7	168
D/Chief	Lt Col F E A Manning	E-19-5	169
	Lt Col J Keen	E-19-7	168
	Lt Col H C Nolen	E-19-7	168
	Lt Col O W Herrman	E-19-5	169
	Lt Col A E Allpress	E-19-5	169
	Lt E H Clay	E-19-7	168
Clerks	WOJG V Cohenour	E-19-6	169
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH			
Chief	Brig Gen W F DRAPER	E-6-2	175
	Col P E HOWE	E-6-4	175
	Col J SMITH	E-6-4	175
	Col W L WILSON	E-6-3	175
	Lt Col L Scheele	E-6-3	175
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH			
	Maj H P Cain	6A-6	443
	Capt C P Poore	6A-6	443
	Capt I Dilliard	6A-6	443

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IX - G-5 DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
AFHQ MISSION TO G-5			
	Col A T MAXWELL	634-7	446
	Lt Col G H Rulf	634-8	446
	Lt Col H Parkman	634-8	446
	Cmdr F A Southard	634-8	446
	Maj M de W Howe	634-8	44[illegible]
US SECRETARIAT			
(CCAC/L)	Lt Col T C Horne Jr	E-8-1	204
LIAISON with MEA			
	Lt Col J H Hynes	Amer Emb	232

X - PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
Chief of Division	Brig Gen T J DAVIS	MOI-225	EUS.4321	407
Asst Chief of Division	A/Comdr L F HEALD	MOI-231	EUS.4321	101
Executive Officer	Lt Col H C Chappell	MOI-232	EUS.4321	109
Asst Executive Officer	2d Lt F Garland	MOI-232	EUS.4321	109
Chief Clerk	WOJG F M Hovey	MOI-232	EUS.4321	2017
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		MOI-236	EUS.4321	134
MESSAGE CENTER				
Central Records		MOI-234	EUS.4321	127
Supply Clerk		MOI-234	EUS.4321	101
OPERATIONS BRANCH				
Asst Chief of Division	Brig [illegible] TURNER	MOI-103	EUS.4321	313
Asst Chief of Division	Col R E DUPUY	MOI-103	EUS.4321	288
Administrative Officer	2d Lt V G Kincaid	MOI-103	EUS.4321	288
Principal Clerk	S/Sgt B V Morgan	MOI-102	EUS.4321	8[illegible]
PRESS POLICY SECTION				
	Lt Col Thor M Smith	MOI-102	EUS.4321	202
	Maj W R Carr	MOI-103	EUS.4321	28[illegible]
	Maj E M Ackroyd	MOI-104	EUS.4321	902
	Maj Burrows Matthews	MOI-102	EUS.4321	202
	Maj S R Pawley	MOI-104	EUS.4321	903
	Maj F M Payne (Cdn A)	MOI-104	EUS.4321	374
	W/Cmdr T S Sprigg (RAF)	MOI-104	EUS.4321	901
	Capt S D Cosgrove	MOI-102	EUS.4321	835
	1st Lt H [illegible] Clark	MOI-102	EUS.4321	8[illegible]
	1st Lt E J Pickering	MOI-104	EUS.4321	374
	1st Lt G J Tolhurst	MOI-101	EUS.4321	513

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X - PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
INFORMATION SECTION				
	Maj W L McKee	MOI-CH5	EUS.4321	94
	Capt J H Begg (ATS)	MOI-CH5	EUS.4321	264
	1st Lt Paul Talbot	MOI-CH5	EUS.4321	264
Information & Reception		MOI-CH1	EUS.4321	87
AIR INFORMATION SECTION, A.E.A.F.				
	Col W P NUCKOLS	MOI-101	EUS.4321	382
	Maj J W Streeter	MOI-101	EUS.4321	649
	Maj C B Strome	MOI-101	EUS.4321	649
	W/Cmdr J F Graham (RAF)	MOI-101	EUS.4321	334
	Capt Rorvis O'Neal	MOI-101	EUS.4321	649
FILM AND PHOTO SECTION				
	Col KIRKE LAWTON	MOI-236	EUS.4321	113
	Lt Col I J Newman	MOI-236	EUS.4321	113
	Maj J N T North	MOI-236	EUS.4321	113
	Maj L [illegible] [illegible]rain (Cdn A)	MOI-236	EUS.4321	113
	1st Lt F D Hawkins	MOI-236	EUS.4321	113
	WOJG Matthew Fox	MOI-236	EUS.4321	113
NAVAL LIAISON SECTION				
	Cmdr E C Tufnell	MOI-104	EUS.4321	904
	Lt Cmdr B Bingham	MOI-104	EUS.4321	2027
	Lt A G Newmyer Jr	MOI-104	EUS.4321	2027
PRESS CENSORSHIP BRANCH				
	Lt Col R H Merrick	MOI-112	EUS.4321	300
	Lt Col G Warden	MOI-216	EUS.4321	140
	Lt Col D J Wilkins	MOI-221	EUS.4321	273
	Maj C G Duncan-Clark	MOI-221	EUS.4321	826
	Maj J D Willoughby(Cdn A)	MOI-221	EUS.4321	811
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH				
	Col J B PHILLIPS	MOI-222	EUS.4321	834
	Col DAVID SARNOFF	MOI-222	EUS.4321	2033
	Lt Col R Rosengren	MOI-28	EUS.4321	257
	Lt Col E L Gibbs (Cdn A)	MOI-28	EUS.4321	257
	Maj A M Murphy	MOI-224	EUS.4321	98
	Maj E N Frampton	MOI-224	EUS.4321	377
	Capt E C Deane	MOI-27	EUS.4321	754
	Capt P V Wade (Cdn A)	MOI-27	EUS.4321	754
	1st Lt J D Donoghue	MOI-27	EUS.4321	754
	1st Lt R H Haviland	MOI-27	EUS.4321	754
	1st Lt G R McKean	MOI-27	EUS.4321	754
	1st Lt H Stewart	MOI-27	EUS.4321	754
O.W.I.				
	Mr George Lyon	MOI-31	EUS.4321	2086

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XI - PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Exch	Ext
CHIEF OF DIVISION			
	Brig Gen ROBERT A McCLURE (S-6-5)	SH	203
		IH	11
Special Asst	Maj John S Minery	IH	10
Personal Asst	Capt Louise L Anderson	IH	11
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER	1900 - 2300 hours	IH	101
	2300 - 0900 hours	IH	23
NIGHT DUTY CLERK		IH	101
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTIES			
Military Deputy	Col H D KEHM	IH	8
		IH	70
Civilian Deputy	Mr C D JACKSON	IH	16
Assistants	Mr Richard Hollander	IH	3
	Mr Hamilton Smith	IH	51
	Mrs Ethel Schroeder	IH	17
Liaison French Affairs	Lt Col F C L Fairlie	IH	22
Civilian Deputy	Mr FRED OECHSNER	IH	123
Assistant	Mr Rae A C Smith	IH	3
Civilian Deputy	Mr R H S CROSSMAN	IH	5
Assistant	Mr Mark Abrams	IH	5
Civilian Deputy	Mr D ROUTH	IH	13
INTELLIGENCE SECTION			
Chief	Lt Col the Hon H J Hope	IH	107
Personal Asst & Deputy	Lt G F Woodward (USNR)	IH	124
OIC Intelligence Room	Capt H G Williams	IH	106
Field Organization Offr	Maj H Saunders-Jacobs	IH	108
Liaison Officer	Maj F D Girouard	IH	104
Assistant	1st Lt Ruth A Shaver	IH	124
Surveys Chief	Mr Elmo C Wilson	IH	137
Surveys Consultant	Mr Stuart C Dodd	IH	137
Surveys Officer	Mr Hans J Gottlieb	IH	137
Head of Analysis	Mrs Hazel Gaudet	IH	153
Director of Field Staff	Mr John W Riley Jr	IH	137
LIAISON SECTION			
	Lt Col John T Whitaker	IH	4
	Maj G W Cosgrave	IH	4
	Capt Horace S Craig	IH	138
	Capt Irving Dilliard	IH	138

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XI - PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Exch	Ext
PLANS & DIRECTIVE SECTION			
Chief	Mr R A HAMARI	IH	1
	Lt Col G R deBeer	IH	1
	Maj A N Galsworthy	IH	243
	Maj H Montgomery Hyde	IH	53
	Ensign N L Halpern (USNR)	IH	2
Liaison Officers	Lt Cmdr D McLachlan	IH	1
	Capt R H P Cusick	IH	2
	Maj Ingram Fraser	IH	22
TRAINING SECTION			
Chief	Mr Franklin Field	IH	142
Assistant	Mr William Locke	IH	142
Executive Officer	Maj Paul E Dehn	IH	136
EXECUTIVE SECTION			
Executive Officer	Col C C BLAKENEY	IH	8
Asst Executive Officer	Lt Col Howard B Jordan	IH	12
" " "	Lt Col V W Roche	IH	215
" " "	2d Lt J H Grafman	IH	215
Administration Office			
Chief	Maj M C Holdstock	IH	28
Deputy	Capt E B Nunns	IH	28
Office Manager	Mr Anthony Cunreo	IH	25
Assistant	1st Lt Betty L Hanson	IH	[illegible]
Chief Clerk	M/S C B Taylor	IH	161
Chief File Clerk	T/3 R L Pinson	IH	101
Distribution Clerk	Sgt W R Robinson	IH	101
Fiscal Office			
Acting Chief	Mr Eugene J Fountain	IH	27
Personnel Office			
Chief	Mr Royston W Hutcheson	IH	207
Asst - Military	Capt Jacqueline Gutwillig	IH	200
Asst - Civilian	Capt E Constance DeBoer	IH	200
Personnel Clerk	Miss Peggy Furse	IH	208
Requisition & Supply Office			
Chief	Maj H L C Morley	IH	244
Supply Sgt	S/Sgt L F Davis	IH	152

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XI - PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Exch	Ext
CHIEF OF OPERATIONS			
	Mr H Mat Adams	IH	[illegible]5
		IH	220
FILM SECTION			
Chief	Mr Sidney L Bernstein	IH	132
Asst - Distribution	Capt S J Jones	IH	100
LEAFLET SECTION			
Chief	Mr Frank [illegible]	IH	211
Deputy	Capt Norman F Dacey	IH	205
German Propaganda Advisor	Lt Col Huber Planke [illegible]rn	IH	4
Liaison with 8th AF	Maj Robert H [illegible]rey	IH	201
Liaison with AEAF	C/Ldr Clifford H [illegible] Price	IH	20[illegible]
Operations Officer	Capt James L [illegible]onroe	IH	2[illegible]2
NEWS & PRESS SECTION			
Chief - News	Mr James S HART	IH	120
Chief - Press	Mr Mervyn S HERBERT	IH	218
PICTORIAL SECTION			
Chief	Mr Elmer LOWER	IH	145
PUBLICATIONS & DISPLAY			
Chief	Lt Col A F Mitchell-Innes	IH	20
Deputy	Maj G [illegible] Best	IH	21
Production Controller	Mr Arnold R Deutsch	IH	213
RADIO SECTION			
Chief	Mr William S PALEY	IH	30
Deputy	Mr Michael Barkway	IH	66
Asst to Chief	Mr Jas Davidson Taylor	IH	54

XII - ENGINEER DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Chief Engineer	Maj Gen H B [illegible] HUGHES	D-18-12	404 (s)
PA	Capt J L Brown	D-18-12	404
Deputy Chief Engineer	Brig Gen B C DUNN	D-18-11	[illegible]3 (s)
PA	Maj H C Groves	D-18-11	[illegible]3
Executive Officer	Lt Col H C Eastman	D-18-9	405
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		D-18-10	406

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XII - ENGINEER DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Bar Room	Ext
OPERATIONAL ENGINEERING BRANCH			
Chief of Branch	Brig [illegible] St B S[illegible]	D-18-13	407
Staff Secretary	Lt [illegible] W Fewsdale	D-18-13	407
	Col [illegible] G SAVILLE	D-18-7	40[illegible]
	Lt Col S [illegible] G Scott	D-18-8	4[illegible]2
	Maj E [illegible] DeLuccia	D-18-8	[illegible]
	Maj [illegible] G [illegible] North	D-18-9	405
ADMINISTRATIVE ENGINEERING BRANCH			
Gen Constr & Quartering Section			
	Col A H DAVIDSON JR	D-18-5	411
	Lt Col R C Graham	D-18-3	417
	Maj N [illegible] Johnson	D-18-6	412
	Maj A B S[illegible]se	D-18-3	417
	Lt [illegible] E Johnson	D-18-6	[illegible]
SUPPLY SECTION			
	Col [illegible] V MURPHY	D-18-2	401
	Lt Col F L Blue Jr	D-18-2	401
	Lt Col [illegible] F Spree	D-18-1	400
	Maj D R Blakeslee	D-18-1	400
	Maj B E [illegible] Roberts	D-18-2	401
FORESTRY SECTION			
	Col A [illegible] LLOYD	D-18-4	413
	Lt [illegible] H Hide	D-18-4	413
TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION SECTION			
	Col [illegible] W GRIFFITHS	D-1[illegible]-3	415
	Lt Col A [illegible] Jackson	D-1[illegible]-2	[illegible]9
	Lt Col F B Brand	D-1[illegible]-1	[illegible]0
	Maj E R Holland	D-1[illegible]-1	410
	Maj R F Alexander	D-1[illegible]-2	409
	Maj A L [illegible]tman	D-1[illegible]-2	409
AIRFORCE ENGINEERING BRANCH			
	Col [illegible] F FRENCH	D-16-3A	238
	Lt Margaret Allen	D-16-3A	238
	Col G T DENISON	D-16-3	239
	Maj E H Collison	D-16-3	236
	Maj J H [illegible]rk	D-16-3	241
	Lt R B Burroughs	D-16-2	241
Supervising Clerks			
	WO H I Flinchbaugh	D-16-1	240
	WO ([illegible]) [illegible] Brownhall	D-16-1	240

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XII - ENGINEER DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Line Room	Ext
Chief Clerk	M/Sgt J A Pancy	D-16-1	240
Registry	T/A W L Hickman	D-16-1	237
Clerks			
Operational & Admin Clerks - Typing Pool	S/Sgt W E Harper	D-20	320
Supply - Tn Constr Clerks & Drafting Pool	CSM R A Burrow	D-20	397
Forestry	Sgt [illegible] I Shipman	D-18-4	413
Air Force Engineering Clerk	L/Sgt C W Deacon	D-16-2	235

XIII - SIGNAL DIVISION

Appointment	Name	Block Line Room	Ext
Chief Signal Officer	Maj Gen C H H VULLIAMY	E-12-7	100 (s)
PA to Chief Signal Officer	Capt A W Tepps	E-12-6	100
Deputy Chief Signal Officer	Brig Gen F H LAMPLAN	E-12-5	101 (s)
PA to Deputy Chief Signal Officer	1st Lt F H Krafft	E-12-6	101
PLANS AND OPS SECTION			
Chief of Section	Col W P HEULIN	E-12-4	103 (s)
Deputy Chief of Section	Lt Col W H Smith-Windham	E-10-8	114
PA to Chief of Section	2d Lt C Carroll	E-12-3	103
Executive Officer	Lt Col J J Borhalter	E-12-4	103
Plans Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col J L H Young	E-10-1	216
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Lt Col R Linton	E-10-1	216
Clerks		E-10-5	
Ops Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col D St J Heysted	E-10-2	106
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Maj W H L Gordon	E-10-2	108
	Maj M J Webb	E-10-4	119
	Maj F A Masters	E-10-4	109
	Capt F J Creton	E-10-4	109
Clerks		E-10-5	

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XIII - SIGNAL DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block [illegible] Room	Ext
Security & RCM Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col J R Ross	E-10-1	105
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Capt E T Martin	E-13-5	125
	Capt A N Griffiths	E-13-5	125
Clerks		E-13-5	125
Liaison Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col G J Underwood	E-11-4	110
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Lt Col M N Ralph	E-11-4	110
	Capt K G Anthony	E-11-3	111
Clerks		E-11-3	111
[illegible] SECTION			
Chief of Section	Col D C GILLETTE	E-11-1	104
Deputy Chief of Section	Lt Col H L Lewis	E-13-1	220
Clerks		E-13-3	116
British Requirements Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col H L Lewis	E-13-1	220
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Maj H E Mott	E-13-2	117
	Maj [illegible] F K Ashworth	E-13-2	117
U.S. Requirements Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Maj J D Haight	E-13-1	119
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Capt I T Doty	E-13-2	140
	Capt M R Mitchell	E-13-2	140
Clerks		E-13-4	116
[illegible] Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Maj A N Dyce	E-11-2	113
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Capt F [illegible] Steele	E-11-2	144
	1st Lt L B Treddell	E-11-2	144
Chief Clerk		E-11-5	112
Information Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col T A McCann	E-20-1	98
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Maj D [illegible] Bruce	E-20-3	99
	Capt T [illegible]	E-20-1	98
	1st Lt S Behn	E-20-3	99
Clerks		E-20-2	98

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XIII - SIGNAL DIVISION (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTION			
Chief of Section	Brig L H HARRIS	E-12-2	115 (s)
Deputy Chief of Section	Col J S WILLIS	E-12-2	102
PA to Chief of Section	Lt C Packer	E-12-3	115
Radio & Radar Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col A G S Smith	E-15-5	127
	Maj F De la C Chard	E-15-5	221
	Maj W P Rowley	E-15-4	118
	Maj F C Shidel	E-15-5	221
	Maj T M Hahn	E-15-4	118
	Maj W L James	E-15-4	118
	Maj A H Sullivan	E-15-4	126
	Maj F P Rosso	E-15-4	126
	Capt W C Fallows	E-15-4	126
Clerks		E-15-3	
Lines and Cables Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Col W C HENRY	E-15-5	141
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Lt Col T A Bish	E-16-5	124
	Maj C M Woodman	E-16-5	124
	Maj E R G Ovenell	E-16-5	123
	Maj W J G Barnett	E-16-5	123
	Maj J Thorpe	E-16-5	141
Clerks		E-16-4	
Codes and Ciphers Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Maj J M Ahern	E-14-3	122 (s)
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Capt S Jacobs	E-14-3	122
Clerks		E-14-4	
Sig Org, Traffic and Procedure Sub-Section			
Chief of Sub-Section	Lt Col R H C Rankin	E-14-1	120
Deputy Chief of Sub-Sec	Lt Col R C Angster	E-14-1	120
	Maj R S Curry	E-14-1	120
	Maj R H Croll	E-14-2	121
	Maj S W Smith	E-14-2	121
	Capt A Mc C Peterson	E-14-2	121
	Capt J R Coleman	E-14-2	121
Clerks		E-14-4	

XIV - SHAEF SIGNAL UNITS

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
C O SHAEF Signal Units	Lt Col J L Reading	Hut 52	135
C O SHAEF Signal Units (BR) (5 HQ Signals)	Lt Col J L Reading	Hut 52	135

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XIV - SHAEF SIGNAL UNITS (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Adj SHAEF Signal Units	Capt W I Allen	Hut 52	137
C O 5 HQ Signals ATS	Sq/Cmdr M F Laidlaw	Site 12	332
C O SHAEF Signals (US) (3118 Sig Sv Bn)	Lt Col W E Dobbins	Hut 52	620
Executive Officer (3118 Sig Sv Bn)	Maj L A Keisler	Hut 52	620
Adj 3118 Sig Sv Bn	Capt A F Scott	Hut 52	622
S-3 and Wire Officer (3118 Sig Sv Bn)	Capt R G Whitcher	Hut 52	621
Battalion Supply Officer	Lt H Conley	Hut 52	147

SHAEF SIGNAL CENTER

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
CIC Signal Center	Capt D C Paine	J-Block	138
Duty Signal Officer		J-Block	133
Asst Duty Signal Officer		J-Block	132
British Army Cipher		J-Block	134
U.S. Army Cipher		J-Block	136
Traffic Office		J-Block	131
Teleprinter Office		J-Block	130
D.R.L.S.		Hut 43	531
Line Maintenance Officer	Lt T F Silcock	D-15-5	414
CIC SHAEF Switchboard	Lt J S Chapman	D-15-5	414
CIC Telephone Directory Service	Lt S M Beem		600
Manuel Wireless		J-Block	292

XV - AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	Air Chief Marshal SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH-MALLORY	C-8-10	447
PA to Air Commander-in-Chief	Flt/O Lady Freeman	C-8-9	160
DEPUTY AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	Maj Gen HOYT S VANDENBERG	C-8-8	449
Aide to D/Air C-in-C	1st Lt Robert H Bennett	C-8-7	449
AIR STAFF			
Senior Air Staff Officer	Air Vice Marshal H E P WIGGLESWORTH	C-8-11	448
PA to Senior Air Staff Officer	S/O A S Henderson	C-8-9	160
PLANS			
	Air Com S C STRAFFORD	C-8-6	445 161
	Col PHILLIPS MELVILLE	C-8-4	163 164

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XV - AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
	G/Capt T P GLEAVE	C-8-4	169 144
	G/Capt H F BROAD	C-8-3	444 162
	W/Cmdr J H Player	C-8-1	64
	W/Cmdr D R Bagnall	C-8-2	440
	W/Cmdr F E W Birchfield	C-8-1	64
	W/Cmdr G J Spence	C-8-2	442
	W/Cmdr J H Mynoch	C-8-2	440
	Lt Col S P Robineau	C-8-2	442
	Capt J W Ennes	C-8-1	441
PA to Air Com Plans	S/O D M Cheese	C-8-5	445
PA to Future Air Plans	S/O Yeoman	C-8-5	441
Clerks		C-6-2	256
INTELLIGENCE			
	G/Capt C W B URISTON	C-9A-7	260 (s)
	S/Ldr V S Cross	C-9A-5	277
	S/Ldr P Gurrey	C-9A-6	304 260
	Capt P H Stulz	C-9A-6	304 260
	F/Lt Ford	C-9A-4	277
	F/Lt C N Manson	C-9A-5	277
	1st Lt W Hohnke	C-9A-5	277
	2d Lt N Wald	C-9A-1	65
Clerks		C-9A-1	65
War Room	S/Ldr R Francis	C-9	453
	S/Ldr Jackson	C-9	453
	F/Lt T F Lloyd	C-9-10	453
	1st Lt Lodge	C-9	453
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF			
Air Officer i/c Administration (BR)	Air Vice Marshal C H K EDMONDS	C-6-4	258
Air Officer i/c Administration (US)	Col E C LANGMEAD	G-1-1	617
PLANS			
	Air Com F N TRINDER	G-1-6	636
	Col SUMNER C [illegible]LLER Jr	C-1-1	617
	G/Capt M S SHAPCOTT	G-2-6	635
	Col L L STUART	C-6-3	257
	G/Capt R N WAITE	G-1-4	616
	Lt Col S [illegible] Wnetz	C-1-2	615
	Lt Col V B Cagle	C-1-2	615
	W/Cmdr D A Catesby	C-1-5	637

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XV - AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
	W/Cmdr D I Farquharson	D-14-8	374
	W/Cmdr J S Orr	G-1-4	634
	Maj G D Blank	G-6-3	257
	Maj D E Golden	D-14-8	374
	S/Ldr C H Dennis	G-1-5	641
	2d Lt J T Chiappone	G-1-3	618
PA to Admin Staff	S/O V E Alexander	G-1-7	636 640
Movements	G/Capt C J SALMON	G-4-5	638
	W/Cmdr G H Harris	G-4-5	638
	W/Cmdr W R B Reed	G-4-4	638
	S/Ldr Miller	G-4-4	638
	S/Ldr C H Weekes	G-4-4	638
	Capt W T Isaacs	G-4-4	638
AIR SIGNALS STAFF			
Air Signals Officer-in-Chief	Air Com R G HART	G-2-1	317
Deputy Air Signals Officer-in-Chief	Col B STERN	G-2-1	329
SIGNALS PLANS			
	W/Cmdr N F Simpson	G-2-1	316
	Lt Col M Ramsey	G-2-3 WDA	330 515
	Maj E A McCall	G-2-3 WDA	330 515
Clerks	NCO i/c	G-2-2	312
AIR FORMATION SIGNALS			
Chief Air Formation Signals Officer	Brig CAMERON-WEBB	G-2-7	610
	Lt Col G K Hall	G-2-7	610
	Lt Col J T Quinn	G-2-7	315 610
	Maj W F Chalmers	G-2-6	611
	Maj J Crawford	G-2-6	315
	Capt H McBryde	G-2-6	611
	Capt L F Rixson	G-2-5	612
	1st Lt E F Weiss	G-2-5	612
Clerks		G-2-4	314
ADJUTANT GENERAL			
Officer i/c Registry	F/Lt M Finkell	G-3-4	632
Asst Adj General	WO R W Marsh	G-3-4	632

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XV - AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Registry	NCO i/c	C-3-6	633
Drawing Office	NCO i/c	G-4-6	
Typists (C Block)		C-6-1	255
Typists (G Block)	NCO i/c	G-3-2	631
AG Clerks (US)		G-3-1	630

XVI - ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER - EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

		Location	Exch	Ext
ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER, Expeditionary Force (Personal)	Adml SIR BERTRAM H RAMSAY	Room - 2	SK	27[illegible] (s)
		Room - 3	SK	275

PERSONAL STAFF

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
Adml's Secretary	Payr Capt G H MOORE	Room - 1B	SK	267 (s)
Personal Assistant	Lt Cmdr E J Roney	Room - 3B	SK	275
			SK	277
Deputy Secretary	Payr Cmdr C H Stanning	Room - 15A	SK	24[illegible]
Chief of Staff	R/Adml G E CREASY	Room - 4	SK	276 (s)
Secretary to C of S	P/Lt Cmdr J G Stanning	Room - 13	SK	260
PA to C of S	Lt [illegible] Renshaw	Room - 3B	SK	276
			SK	277

OPERATIONAL AND PLANNING STAFF

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
D/Chief of Staff(BUCO)	Capt M J MANSERGH	Cabin - 12	SK	339
Asst Chief of Staff(Int)	Capt J H LE[illegible]ES	Cabin - 8	SK	335 (s)
Staff Officers (Plans)	Cmdr G W Rowell	Room - 7B	SK	5 (s)
			SK	6
	Lt Cmdr W A Juniper	Room - 16	SK	206
Staff Officer (Ops)	Cmdr T Harland	Room - C	SK	102
		Cabin - 9	SK	336
Asst Staff Officer (Ops)	Lt E C Gibbons	Room - C	SK	301
Staff Officer(Ldg Craft)	Cmdr G Barrett	Hut - H2	SK	316 (s)
Asst Staff Off." "	2/O E Shuter(WRNS)	Hut - H2	SK	317
Staff Gunnery Officer	Cmdr G W Hawkins	Room - 1A	SK	26[illegible] (s)
Cmdr Bombardment Unit	Lt Col L S Seccombe	Room - 1A	SK	2[illegible]
Staff Signal Officer	Cmdr R T Paul	Hut - J1	SK	307
Staff Signal Officer (2)	Cmdr Courage	Hut - J1	SK	309 (s)
Asst S/Signal Officer	Lt C [illegible] Mills	Hut - J1	SK	307
Shore Signal Stations & Requirements	Lt Cmdr J D Robinson	Fort Southwick		
Duty Signals Officer		Room - A	SK	304 (s)
			SK	305
Cipher Office		Room - A	SK	304
Staff Officer(Escorts)	Cmdr E C Brylden	Room - C	SK	301 (s)
		Cabin - 2	SK	229

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XVI - ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER - EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
Commodore Depot Ships	Com ENGLAND	Dockyard	C in C Ports.2	662
Staff Officer (Hydro)	Cmdr K St B Collins	Hut - T2	SK	358
Staff Meteor.Officer	Instr Cmdr J Fleming	Hut - M2	SK	340
			SK	345 (s)
Staff Officer(Mine Warfare)	Cmdr T W Botley	Room - C	SK	302
Staff Officer (Navigation)	Lt Cmdr I G Steel	Hut - T2	SK	257
Staff Officer (Air)	Lt Cmdr V G H Ramsay-Fairfax	Room - 16	SK	227 (s)
Coastal Command Liaison Officer	G/Capt KER (RAF)		SK	322
Staff Officer (Fighter Direction)	Lt Cmdr W J H Borthwick	Room - 16	SK	227
Press Liaison Officer	Cmdr J Dillon-Robinson	Room - 12	SK	263
War Diary Officer	Cmdr G W Stoker	Room - 12	SK	262
Staff Officer(Intelligence)	Lt Cmdr J Richardson	Hut - S1	SK	314 (s)
Staff Officer (Intelligence)(Y)	Lt Cmdr D H Johnson	Hut - T1	SK	348 (s)
Staff Officer (Coastal Forces)	Lt Cmdr H Eaton	Room - 16	SK	206
	Prof P H S BLACKETT	Room - 1A	SK	266

MULBERRY/PLUTO STAFF

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
R/Adml MULBERRY/PLUTO	R/Adml W G TENNANT	Room - 9	SK	268 (s)
			SK	274
Secretary to R/Adml M/P	P/Lt Cmdr R H Garside	Room - 10A	SK	350
PA to R/Adml M/P	3/O F Dore-Brown (WRNS)	Room - 10A	SK	268
Chief Staff Officer to R/Adml M/P	Capt H HICKLING	Room - 10B	SK	272
		Cabin - 1	SK	328
Maint Asst to R/Adml M/P	Capt J C Y LOVERAND	Cabin - 4	SK	331
Staff Officer (Ops) M/P	Lt Cmdr A D Johnson	Room - C	SK	303
U.S. Liaison Officer M/P	Lt Cmdr Endt (U.S.N)	Room - 10B	SK	272

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
Chief Naval Admin Officer	R/Adml J W RIVETT-CARNAC	Room - 15B	SK	229
			SK	256 (s)
Sec to Chief Naval Admin Officer	P/Lt Cmdr G T Farrell	Room - 15A	SK	244
PA to Chief Naval Admin Officer	3/O D Carew Hunt (WRNS)	Room - 15A	SK	229
Staff Officer Admin(BUCO)	Cmdr D R Wilson	Hut - V1	SK	346
		BUCO Room - 30	CHI	388
		N.H. Room -413	NH	137
Asst Chief Naval Admin Officer	Cmdr Lord Ampthill	Room - 15A	SK	243

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XVI - ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER - EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Cont')

Appointment	Name	Location	Exch	Ext
Staff Medical Officer	Sgn Cmdr Miller	Dockyard	C in C Ports.2	558
Staff Officer Security	Lt Cmdr G W Williams	Room - 16	SK	228
Naval Censor	Cmdr Rich	Room - 12	SK	262
Staff Salvage Officer	Com T McKENZIE	Cabin - 3	SK	330
Staff Torpedo Officer	Cmdr E Hale	Room - C	SK	300 (s)
Rear Admiral (E)	Eng R/Adml C MORGAN	Cabin - 11	SK	398 (s)
PA to Read Admiral (E)	3/O F R Farquhar(WRNS)	Hut - V2	SK	332
Constructor Captain	Capt A J MERRINGTON	Cabin - 5	SK	332
Staff Engineer Officer(2)	Cmdr (E) H Williams	Hut - V2	SK	332
Staff Accountant Officer	Payr Capt E A JOLLEY	Room - 14	SK	355
Naval Control Service Officer (B.U.C.C.)	Capt C I R COWAN	Room - 30	GHQ	388
SECRETARIAT				
Secretary to Naval Cmdr Expeditionary Force	Payr Capt G H MOORE	Room - 1B	SK	267 (s)
Deputy Secretary	Payr Cmdr G H Stanning	Room - 15A	SK	244
Secretary to Chief Naval Admin Officer	P/Lt Cmdr G T Farrell	Room - 15A	SK	244
Secretary to Read Admiral M/P	Payr Lt R M Garside	Room - 10A	SK	350
Assistant Secretary	Payr Lt I R Humphrey	Room - 13	SK	259
Secretary to Chief of Staff	A/Lt Cmdr J G Stanning	Room - 13	SK	260
Warrant Writer	Mr L C Roberts	Hut - N	SK	24
Despatch		Hut - C	SK	325
			SK	326
			SK	268
Registry		Hut - N	SK	324
Senior Officers' Mess			SK	310
(Conference Room)			SK	311 (s)
A.N.C.X.F. (U.S. NAVY SECTION)				
Assistant Chief of Staff	Capt L A THACKREY	Cabin - 7	SK	334 (s)
Staff Officer Operations	Capt E B STRAUSS	Cabin - 6	SK	333
Staff Officer Plans	Col R C RAFE	Hut - G2	SK	318
Asst Staff Officer Plans	Lt E F Russell	Hut - H2	SK	317
Staff Signals	Cmdr W R Carruthers	Hut - J1	SK	347
Staff Officer(Int)	Lt Cmdr W A Finn	Hut - H1	SK	345
Secretary A.C.O.S.	Lt(jg) C A McCarthy	Hut - G2	SK	320
A.N.C.X.F. (S.H.A.E.F.)				
Deputy Chief of Staff(US)	R/Adml B H BIERI (USN)	C-10-10	SH	709
Assistant Chief of Staff	Capt P N WALTER (RN)	C-10-13	SH	705 (s)
PA to ACOS	2/O M J Class (WRNS)	C-10-13	SH	705
D/Asst Chief of Staff	Capt T J DOYLE (USN)	C-10-7	SH	700
Staff Officer Post Hostilities Planning	Cmdr H D Owen (RN)	C-10-11	SH	702
Flag Secretary	Lt Cmdr J E Reid(USNR)	C-10-9	SH	701

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XVI - ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER - EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Staff Officer Plans	Cmdr J P A Seymour (RN)	C-10-13	703 (s)
Staff Officer War Room	Lt J McN Milne (RNVR)	C-10-9	451
Registry		C-10-12	704

XVII - EUROPEAN ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

Appointment	Name	EXCH	Ext
C.E.A.C.S.	Lt Gen A E CRASETT (P-8)	SH	217
		NH	124
G.S.O.1. (US)	Col A D BIDDLE	NH	319
		NH	9
G.S.O.1. (BR)	Lt Col D Macfie	NH	319
		NH	9
G.S.O.2. (BR)	Maj Sir C E Tritton Bt.	NH	161
G.S.O.2. (BR)	Maj Hon R H Philipps	NH	41
Clerks		NH	310
		NH	46

XVIII - FORCE "PLUTO"

Appointment	Name	Exch	Ext
Senior Naval Officer	Capt J F HUTCHINGS	NH	385
PA to S.N.O.	Miss D Knight	NH	385
2nd in Command	Cmdr Townsend Green	NH	261
Sec to S.N.O.	3/O L Attlee	NH	50
Engineering Officer	Lt Cmdr L R Jackson	NH	148
Naval Assistent	Lt A C Pook	NH	111
		NH	148
Operations Officer	Lt E E Morgan	NH	148
Electrical Officer	Lt S D Harper	NH	148
Typists		NH	395

XIX - OFFICE COMMANDANT'S STAFF - NORFOLK HOUSE

Appointment	Name	Exch	Ext
Office Commandant	Mr R C ALEXANDER	NH	113
Asst " "	Mr E J Morly	NH	112
Security Capt and [illegible] Officer	Mr J Brown	NH	363
Asst "	Mr G Pierson	NH	363
Head Messenger	Mr Ellis	NH	387
First Aid Post	Mrs Parker	NH	398
Housekeeper	Mrs Hoare	NH	98

XX - OFFICE OF MILITARY ADVISER TO U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION

Appointment	Exch	Ext
Military Adviser	Amer Emb	328
Aide	Amer Emb	327
Secretary	Amer Emb	328
Asst Military Adviser	Amer Emb	330
Sup [illegible]-Sup Liaison Officer	Etousa	5457
Administrative Officer	Amer Emb	327
Chief Clerk	Amer Emb	310
Tec- Air Corps Liaison Offr	Etousa	5454

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XXI - POLITICAL OFFICERS

Appointment	Name	Block Wing Room	Ext
Political Officer US	Mr WILLIAM PHILLIPS	C-10-6	456
Political Officer BR	Mr CHARLES PEAKE	C-10-2	416
PA to Mr Phillips	Capt Inez Fortunati	C-10-4	456
PA to Mr Peake	Sub E Pearce-Serocold	C-10-4	416

XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
HQ Commandant	Col R Q BROWN	Bldg 63	383
Asst HQ Commandant	Lt Col A B Jacobs	Bldg 63	383
Executive Officer	Maj A E Stewart	Bldg 63	383
ADJUTANTS SECTION			
Adjutant	Capt W S Sterns	Bldg 63	388
Asst Adjutant	Capt C D Roque	Bldg 63	386
PERSONNEL SECTION			
Personnel Adjutant	Lt W M Surock	Bldg 63	388
TRAINING AND SECURITY SECTION			
T and S Officer	Lt Col A H Rosenfield	Bldg 63	389
Asst T and S Officer	Maj Joseph S Eaton	Bldg 63	389
Asst T and S Officer	1st Lt D W Pratt	Bldg 63	389
Asst T and S Officer	2d Lt William A Hearne	Bldg 63	389
JUDGE ADVOCATE			
Judge Advocate	Maj [illegible] Shaw	Bldg 65	321
SUPPLY SECTION			
Supply Officer	Maj C J Westrate	Bldg 45	528
Asst Supply Officer	1st Lt M Barnett	Bldg 45	393
Asst Supply Officer	1st Lt M L Margulis	Bldg 45	393
Asst Supply Officer	1st Lt Lloyd J Cailleuet	Bldg 45	528
Asst Supply Officer	2d Lt Carl Spitzberg	Bldg 46	626
Purch & Cont Officer	1st Lt Robertson Cook Jr	Bldg 46	626
Night Duty Clerk		Bldg 45	528
		Bldg 46	626
BILLETING SECTION			
Billeting Officer	Capt R H Milton	Bldg 63	381
			524
Asst Billeting Officer	1st Lt A P Nelson	Bldg 63	524
Asst Billeting Officer	1st Lt J G Rump	Bldg 63	524
Asst Billeting Officer	2d Lt [illegible] Taft	Bldg 63	524

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XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SECTION			
M T Officer	Maj R L Juergenson	Bldg 65	323
Asst M T Officer	Maj H D Fritts	HP - 60	
		MDL.3345	19
Motor Officer	1st Lt J D Bird	Bldg 21	398 399
AIR PRIORITIES OFFICE - A.T.C.			
Air Priorities Officer	Lt J C Hardy		WDW.720
Passenger & Cargo Officer	" " " "		WDW.720
Chief Clerk	T/Sgt A L Sheets		WDW.720
SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION			
Special Service Officer	Capt J M Hartley	Hut 62	321
Asst Special Service Offr	Lt B N Johnson	Hut 62	321
Theatre Tickets & Library	Pvt K A Kentner	Hut 62	602
" " "	Mrs M Scott	Hut 146	535
Theatre Dressing Room	Manager		606
Supply Room		Hut 67	325
Athletics		Hut 62	321
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER			388
UTILITIES SECTION			
Utilities Officer	Lt Col Carl O Shytle	Hut 22	525
Asst " "	Capt Paul S Ward	Hut 22	525
" " "	2d Lt R W Schlegel	Hut 22	525
QUARTERMASTER SECTION (Class 1 Supplies)			
Quartermaster Officer	Maj A Meisel	Hut 67	326
Asst QM Officer	2d Lt C R Schieve	Hut 67	326
Sales Commissary			
Sales Officer	1st Lt E J Sager	Hut 23	191
Chief Clerk	M/Sgt J C Parr	Hut 23	191
MESS SECTION			
Mess Officer	Capt J E Lennox	Hut 67	326 WDW.508-600
Asst Mess Officer	1st Lt Charlie White	Yankee Doodle Room	WDW.508-600
Asst Mess Officer	1st Lt J Y Loper	D-2	305
Administrative Officer	2d Lt D M Harris	Hut 67	326
Asst Mess Officer	2d Lt P J Muller	9 Heathview Gdns Putney	5275

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XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
Mess Advisor	2d Lt T B Sims	Hut 67	326
Dietitian	2d Lt I K Samuelson	Hut 67	326
Chief Clerk	T/Sgt V C Blaine	Hut 67	326
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER			
1800 hours to 0830 hours		Bldg 63	388
PROVOST MARSHAL SECTION			
Provost Marshal	Maj E W Corcoran	Hut 63	1
		Site 8	605
Asst Provost Marshal	1st Lt K C Cassell	Site 8	605
MP Duty Officer		Hut 12A	384
Inf Duty Officer		Hut 12A	384
Site Duty Officer		Site 8	396
U.S. ARMY POST OFFICE			
Postal Officer APO 757	1st Lt S W Wood	Hut 74	529
FINANCE OFFICE (44th Disb Sec)			
Disbursing Officer	Maj H C Amick	Hut 74	336
Asst Finance Officer	Lt R E Leach	Hut 74	336
Chief Clerk	CWO H B Yoilding	Hut 74	336
BR ARMY POST OFFICE			
1 APDC London	Sgt T Lawlor	Bldg 44	604
SIGNAL SECTION			
Signal Officer	1st Lt Charles Bolz	Hut 63	1
SERVICE SECTION			
Service Officer	Capt H T Gresham	Hut 47	387
Asst Service Officer	2d Lt T J Kretz	Hut 47	387
Chief Clerk	M/Sgt H W Daugherty	Hut 47	387
CHAPLAINS SECTION			
Senior Chaplain	Capt F F Hladky	Hut 40	707
Chaplain	Capt J A Feegan	Hut 40	707
POST EXCHANGE SECTION			
Post Exchange Officer	Lt J F McCaleb	Hut 5	WDW322
Asst PX Officer	Lt W B Clarkson	Hut 11	WDW536

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XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
Officers Sales Store			
Asst Sales Officer	Lt E W Levey	Hut 11 WD	536
Asst Sales Officer	Lt W B Clarkson	Hut 11 WD	536
2nd GENERAL DISPENSARY			
Commanding Officer	Lt Col W W Brothers	F-5	395
Emergency & Ambulance		F-5	539
M O [illegible]		F-5	539
Asst [illegible]ndent	Capt E G Westermann	F-5	539
Adj[illegible]	1st Lt R B Connell	F-5	395
Rec[illegible]	M/Sgt J L Carver	F-5	395
In[illegible]		F-5	539
Med[illegible]tments		F-5	539
Dental [illegible]ents		F-6	538
Offi[illegible]ary		F-8	537
Su[illegible]	1st Lt R B Connell	Site 8	391
Reg[illegible]	Capt N Sheftel	F-5	539
Sub Dispensary A		Site 12	362
Sub Dispensary B		Site 8	391
AIR STATION			
	1st Lt W P Fowler	Hounslow 2345	111
	2d Lt A C Kane	Hounslow 2345	111
UNITS ASSIGNED AND ATTACHED			
Bn H[illegible] [illegible]01st Sv Bn			
Battalion Commander	Maj T M Townes	Hut 48	623
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		Hut 48	625
Hq [illegible] Sv Bn			
Detachment Commander	Maj T M Townes	Hut 48	623
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		Hut 48	625
Hq [illegible]			
Co[illegible]der	Capt C F Arnold	Site 9	380
Ex[illegible]cer	1st Lt J L Walker	Site 9	380
Company [illegible]er	2d Lt E S Mack	Site 9	380
Company Officer	2d Lt R T Leonard	Site 9	380
Co[illegible]er	2d Lt D C Baumeyer	Site 9	380
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		Site 9	380
68[illegible] Sv Co			
Company Commander	1st Lt J D Pepper	Hut 48	625

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XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
Executive Officer	1st Lt J W Bossert	Hut 48	625
Company Officer	2d Lt P R Chambliss	Hut 48	625
Company Officer	2d Lt E A Fritsch	Hut 48	625
Company Officer	2d Lt H S Route	Hut 48	625
Company Officer	2d Lt T P Wood	Euston 3051	3
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		Hut 48	625
Hq Det (Less WAC) SHAEF			
Commanding Officer	1st Lt J D Pepper	Hut 48	625
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		Hut 48	625
Bn Hq 3118 Sig Sv Bn			
Battalion Commander	Lt Col W E Dobbins Jr	Hut 52	620
Executive Officer	Maj L A Meisler	Hut 52	620
Adjutant	Capt A F Scott	Hut 52	622
S-3	Capt R G Whitcher	Hut 52	621
Supply & M and T Officer	1st Lt H Conley	Hut 52	147
Personnel Adjutant	2d Lt W E Fleischner	Euston 3051	22
Hq & Hq Co 3118 Sig Sv Bn			
Commanding Officer	1st Lt M A Povendo	Euston 3051	34
Supply & M and T Officer	1st Lt T W Walsh	Euston 3051	42
Mess Officer		Euston 3051	24
DUTY OFFICER		Euston 3051	34
Company A 3118 Sig Sv Bn			
Commanding Officer	1st Lt W J Sexton	Hut 52A	536
Supply & M and T Officer	2d Lt N Y Williams	Hut 52A	536
Company B 3118 Sig Sv Bn			
Commanding Officer	1st Lt R S Taylor	Euston 3051	25
Supply & M and T Officer	1st Lt E A Brown	Euston 3051	43
Company C 3118 Sig Sv Bn			
Commanding Officer	Capt H G Birchmore	Pinner 3973	
Supply & M and T Officer	1st Lt E C Wittenberg	Pinner 3973	
6802d Trans Bn			
Battalion Commander	Maj R L Juergenson	Bldg 65	323
Executive Officer	Maj H D Fritts	Molesey 3345	19
Adjutant	1st Lt C L Walk	Molesey 3345	19
NIGHT DUTY OFFICER		Molesey 3345	19

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XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
505th Quartermaster Car Co			
Commanding Officer	Capt N W Bodner	Molesey 3345	64
Personnel Officer and Mess Officer	1st Lt H A Booth	Molesey 3345	64
Motor & Special Sv Offr	2d Lt T N Mabbutt	Molesey 3345	64
Supply & Unit Gas Offr	2d Lt W D Hall	Molesey 3345	64
Summary Court	1st Lt J D Bird	Molesey 3345	64
6850th Engineer Utilities Det			
Detachment Commander	1st Lt W Szaha	Bldg 22	394
Administrative Officer	1st Lt W H Laney Jr	Bldg 22	394
Supply Officer	2d Lt A R Murray	Bldg 22	394
3567th Ord Med Auto Maint Co			
Commanding Officer	1st Lt E B Hunnicutt	Molesey 3345	18
Company Officer	1st Lt R L Mosyder	Molesey 3345	18
Company Officer	2d Lt L W Avery	Molesey 3345	18
Company Officer	2d Lt J Kitay	Molesey 3345	18
123rd Army Postal Unit			
Postal Officer	1st Lt S W Wood	Hut 74	529
44th Finance Disbursing Section			
Disbursing Officer	Maj H C Amick	Hut 74	336
Asst Finance Officer	Lt R E Leach	Hut 74	336
Chief Clerk	CWO N B Yeilding	Hut 74	336
201st Military Police Company			
Commanding Officer	Capt T J Flynn	Site 8	390
234th Military Police Company			
Commanding Officer	Capt F P Chashier	Site 8	390
Company Officer	1st Lt J A Baky	Site8	390
Company Officer	1st Lt C R Jarsck	Site 8	390
Company Officer	2d Lt D B Jackson	Site 8	390
55th Quartermaster Sales Company			
	2d Lt W G Buxton	Site 8	627
WAC Detachment Hq Command			
Commanding Officer	Maj E M Davis	Site 12	386

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XXII - HEADQUARTERS COMMAND (Cont'd)

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
U.S. Army Band			
Band Leader	Capt T F Darcy Jr	Site 8	396
Asst Band Leader	CWO H J Curry	Site 8	396
Company F 156th Infantry			
Commanding Officer	Capt A C Laurence	Site 8	396

CAMP COMMANDANT - BRITISH

Appointment	Name	Location	Ext
Camp Commandant (BR)	Maj H J Rothwell	Hut 48	532
DAD (ATS)	Sr Cmdr Brecknock	Hut 48	533
Asst Camp Comdt (1)	Capt R H Sweet	Hut 48	532
Asst Camp Comdt (2)	Lt E W Squire	Hut 147	338
Asst Camp Comdt (ATS)	Sub V M Phillimore	Hut 48	533

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Ref.________
Date________

TO:- H. Q. COMMANDANT

SIGNAL SERVICE [illegible] FORM -- [illegible]

To avoid delay,-
1. Give complete information
2. Give maximum notice (Minimum - 24 hours)

If information is required with regard to this request call Extn. [illegible], and quote your ref.

A. Division _____ Sub-Section _____ Block ___ Wing ___ Room ____

B. Extension _____ exists in Block ____ Wing ____ Room ____

C. It is requested that it be moved to Block ____ Wing ____ Room ____

D. It is requested that _____ parallel/s be added. New telephone to be in Block _____ Wing _____ Room _____

E. It is requested that parallel on Extension _____ be moved from Block ____ Wing ____ Room ____ To Block ____ Wing ____ Room ____

F. Completion Date __________ Hold until requested __________

G. Times when work can be done ____________________

H. Justification for request ____________________

J. Requested Directory Listing.

Name	Appointment	Block No.	Wing No.	Room No.	Extn No.

K. Work requested by __________ (Name) Approved by __________ (Name)

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L. Whom to contact ________________ Extn. ______

M. Approved by H.Q. Commandant ____________ Date ________

Note:- Delete whichever of C, D, or E, does not apply.

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To Prevent Delay:-

1. Give complete information
2. Give maximum notice (Minimum - 24 Hours)

If information is required with regard to this request, call Ext 114, and quote your ref.

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B. Existing:- Number of Telephones ________ Extension numbers ____________

C. Present Directory Listing:-

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D. Requested Directory Listing.

Name	Appointment	Block No	Wing No	Room No	Extn No

E. Work Required:- ____

F. Sketch (To show existing telephone positions, and where additional telephones are required)

G. Completion Date ______________ Hold until requested ______________

H. Times when work can be done ______________________________

I. Justification for request ______________________________

J. Work Requested by ______________________ Approved by ______________________
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Exhibit #6 (LANGMEAD)

FOR POSTAGE RATES SEE FRONTISPIECE

I am the Safety glass – "TripleX"

The TATLER and BYSTANDER

Vol. CLXXI. No. 2223 — London, February 2, 1944



1/6

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory Page 134

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Pocket versus Placket
'GOR-RAY'
Skirts
LOOK FOR THE 'GOR-RAY' LABEL.
The right kind of pocket, in the right place, on the right side . . . that's the 'ZWOW,' a feature of "Gor-ray" Skirts which particularly pleases smart women with the modern outlook. No ugly placket: no buttons or other fasteners to cause hip bulge or gaping, or otherwise spoil the line of that slim silhouette. Drapers and stores everywhere stock "Gor-ray" Skirts in a variety of delightful styles.
All the better for the 'Zwow' Pocket
Issued by: C. STILLITZ, ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICKSHIRE

LONDON
FEBRUARY 2, 1944

THE TATLER
and BYSTANDER

Price:
One Shilling and Sixpence
Vol. CLXXI. No. 2223



Halle

Three Years a Prisoner of War: Miss Cynthia Elliot

Last autumn Miss Cynthia Elliot arrived back in this country after three years of captivity in Germany. She was captured in June, 1940, while serving in a mobile canteen unit with the French Army, and was posted as missing for three months before news reached England that she was a prisoner in German hands. With two friends, Mrs. Scott Hewitt and Mrs. M. L. Paterson, Miss Elliot nursed wounded British prisoners at Stalag 9, where many blinded men captured at Dunkirk were imprisoned. She went on the tragic repatriation journey, doomed to failure after ten days waiting at Rouen, and returned to Germany to continue nursing at Thuringen Surgical Hospital, Obermessfeld. She and her two companions were finally released by the Germans in September, 1943. Miss Elliot is the only daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert Elliot and Mrs. Elliot of Orchard Court, Portman Square, and is a relation of the Earl of Minto and the Earl of Southesk

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WAY OF THE WAR

By "Foresight"



Canadian Admiral for London

One of Canada's most distinguished naval men is Admiral Percy Nelles, who has been appointed to London as Senior Flag Officer. He previously held the post of Chief of the Canadian Naval Staff

Surprise

THE landing at Nettuno has given a new and welcome turn to the Italian campaign. It may prove to be of a decisive nature. But this, of course, depends on the objectives the Allies have in view. If they mean to stop at Rome, smashing all the German forces in the south and containing those in the north, as some observers believe, then the prospects appear promising. Early success is not necessarily assured, and we must follow the example of the spokesman at Allied Headquarters. They have not shown any undue optimism, nor an inclination to show their hand in advance.

There is every indication, however, that the Germans were surprised by the landing. Only a few days before General Deitmar had told the German people in one of his broadcasts that every precaution had been taken to deal with any fresh landing on the Italian coast. If there was a German plan to deal with the Nettuno landing, there has been little sign of it so far. In any case, the most favourable moment for the Germans to have struck must have been before the Allied troops were able to widen and strengthen their new bridgehead. There is bound to be some very hard fighting in the near future, for the Germans cannot afford the Allies to reach Rome without a big battle. But in expressing the need for caution I must add that I am convinced that General Alexander and General Mark Clark, and the men under them, are equal to anything the Germans may do in their present plight.

Reaction

THE Argentine Government has at last broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, and this has naturally caused some relief and even rejoicing in Washington, followed by more sober reactions in London. It is difficult to believe that the refusal of the American and British Governments to recognize the new government of Bolivia, which has the backing of the Argentine Government against the majority of the other South American governments, was solely responsible for this change of heart. There must be some other purpose behind this very interesting diplomatic event. Internal affairs in the Argentine have been rather confused from the point of view of outside observers for many months. There has been the restriction on political parties as well as on the liberty of the Press, and other indications that the present Argentine Government had not much belief in democratic rule. If the diplomatic break with Germany can be regarded as a concession to popular opinion in Argentina, then we might expect other developments. But I doubt whether it is a concession to democratic pressure.

The Argentine Government is in a strong position. The food supplies of Argentina are valuable to Britain and gradually the financial position of the Argentine is strengthening. She is liquidating foreign holdings in the principal utilities at a rapid rate and is also creating favourable balances in London. Probably the Argentine Government visualizes a stronger position as a non-belligerent on bowing terms first with one side and then with the other. She has certainly given much latitude to Axis agents since the war started and if the break is complete it is a blow to Germany, if nothing else.







Members of the Line-Shooters Club Hold Their Second Luncheon in London

W/O. R. W. Green, formerly a prisoner, and S/Ldr. Learoyd, V.C., were there. Members of the Line-Shooters Club, when off duty, visit factories "shooting a line" about their work, and seeing aircraft of different types in the making

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt, Line-Shooter No. 1, spoke at the lunch. Sitting next to him was G/Capt. Lord Willoughby de Broke. Air Marshal Barratt is A.O.C.-in-C. Technical Training Command

Sir Frederick Handley Page, managing director of Handley Page, Ltd., enjoyed a joke with his neighbour, Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck, Assistant Chief of Staff (General) at the Line-Shooters lunch

Diversion

IT will be some time before we can get a proper picture of the situation at the southern extremity of the Russian front where important, if not decisive, battles are being fought. The Russian propaganda, however, has steadily focused world attention on the northern battles around Leningrad which are undoubtedly of a fierce character. But these cannot be anything more but diversionary tactics. In other words, Marshal Stalin is endeavouring to distract the attention of the German High Command from the situation in the south by exerting heavy pressure in the north. There is every need for Marshal Stalin to do this, for the Germans are trying their utmost to hold up the Russian armies in their attempt to break through into the Balkans. If the Germans are successful in stopping the Russian advance for another six weeks, the thaw will give the Germans the breathing space they so badly want, and prevent a Russian advance for a long time.

Vision

VISCOUNT HALIFAX has delivered himself of one of those orations of statesmanship at Toronto for which he is so ably fitted. He has the appearance, dignity of manner, and a grave but not over-polished style of speaking which can be compelling. His theme was the future of the British Commonwealth, and in the course of his speech he urged the necessity for a common foreign policy and a common defensive programme among all nations of the







The Supreme Allied Commander, His Secretary and His Chauffeur

Private secretary to General Eisenhower is Capt. Mattie A. Pinette, W.A.C. She contributes largely to the smooth working of his working day, and can write shorthand at the rate of two hundred words a minute

Gen. Eisenhower has now assumed his command in Britain. His full title is Supreme Allied Commander of the British and United States Expeditionary Forces, organized in the United Kingdom for the liberation of Europe

Miss Kay Summersby, who is chauffeur to the Supreme Commander, is a British subject, and was born in Ireland. She has been with General Eisenhower in North Africa, Sicily and Italy

Empire in the future. He seemed to indicate that in his opinion this will be one of the main reasons in justification of Great Britain taking her place beside Soviet Russia, the United States and China, and thus claiming to be one of the four Great Powers. Apparently Lord Halifax was not speaking to a War Cabinet brief—it must be remembered that he is a member of the War Cabinet—but was merely exercising his right to think aloud.

After his speech, which has naturally caused a lot of comment in the Dominions as well as in the United States, Lord Halifax said in his usual and disarming way: "It's just an idea I have, and I want you people to think about it. All I know is that a problem exists—I don't know the solution." One possible solution proposed by Lord Halifax himself, and for which arrangements have already been made, is a meeting of all the Prime Ministers of the Empire in London. It will be for them to decide, not all at once, how all the Governments of the Commonwealth can work together after the war.

Warning

THE decision of Mrs. Corbett Ashby to stand as an Independent Candidate in the Bury St. Edmunds by-election should be regarded as a serious portent to those who have hitherto held the belief that the present coalition is blessed among all past and future governments. She is Vice-President of the Liberal Party, and Chairman of the Women's Liberal Federation. Her action must cause great embarrassment to the Liberal Party, and particularly to Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Leader, who is Secretary of State for Air. At sixty-one Mrs. Corbett Ashby thinks that she must give emphasis to the growing opposition to the continuance of the electoral truce. If our leaders are wise they will heed the emphasis of her action and consider the position. If they don't, the situation will become more embarrassing.

Success

THE Ripon by-election which saw the complete defeat of the Conservatives against an overwhelming Left-Wing vote, and resulted in the election of a Commonwealth candidate was a danger signal. The Commonwealth Party will certainly try to give Mrs. Corbett Ashby all the help they can. It is not certain that she will accept it. She wants to emphasize the necessity for ending the electoral truce, and not necessarily to assist the rise of Sir Richard Acland's party. Liberals—Sir Richard was once a Liberal—are notoriously unable to unite. The finest shades of differences disunite them, which is a pity. Mrs. Corbett Ashby is striking a blow for the Liberal Party. Sir Richard Acland is intent on creating his own party. He wants power. His early successes have justified his abounding self-confidence.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby's fight in Bury St. Edmunds will probably be the most conclusive test of the political situation, for it is a Conservative seat and the party organization should be up to date. If the combination of Mrs. Corbett Ashby and the Commonwealth Party organization can successfully overcome the Conservative advantage, then the Central Office will have need to worry.

Misunderstanding

APPARENTLY a lot of people have misunderstood my paragraph about the Royal Air Force being grounded "by tradition" on Christmas Day, for which I am very sorry.

Some of my readers have even gone so far as to read into it a suggestion that I meant that the Navy were left alone to handle the Scharnhorst. This is, of course, ridiculous, and not being true was not intended to be conveyed by me. The fact is that the Royal Air Force was not sent over Germany on a bombing mission on Christmas Day, which being repeated on the fifth Christmas Day of the war was something of a "tradition." Nothing more was meant than this.



General Smuts Meets Old Friends in Cairo

While staying at the British Embassy in Cairo with Lord Killearn, British Ambassador in Egypt, and Lady Killearn, General Smuts was entertained by his godson, little Victor Lampson, and his baby sister, Jacquetta. Last August Lord and Lady Killearn and their two children went to South Africa as the guests of General Smuts

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MYSELF AT THE PICTURES

Concerning Twaddle

By James Agate

Somebody asking Charles the Second if he could explain why a particularly foolish preacher should be so popular with his audience, that most sensible of monarchs replied: "I suppose his nonsense suits their nonsense." Did I call Charles II our most sensible ruler? Yes, for I suppose his notion of a sensible way of living was very much the same as mine.

Application of the Merry Monarch's method of reasoning would make the way of the film critic a good deal easier. Nine-tenths of films are twaddle, and it is no use pretending they are not. The point is whether the film producer's kind of twaddle agrees with the critic's kind of twaddle.

I have been prompted to the foregoing by this week's two films, both twaddlesome to the *nth* degree. I liked one almost as much as I disliked the other, except that that would not have been possible. Here, again, a deep philosophical truth is involved, a truth first enunciated by the late Allan Monkhouse. This is that it is not so good to win as it is bad to lose—a principle which prevails on the battle field as well as at the bridge table. The golfer who has won his match on the last green has forgotten all about it before he has reached the club-house; the man who has lost is still rankling while trying to say in his ordinary voice: "That's enough soda, thank you." Applying all this to the cinema, I would say that it is not possible to like a good film as much as one dislikes a bad film. In other words, one's admiration for one's own twaddle is never on the level with one's contempt for the other fellow's twaddle. To cut the cackle, I liked *Johnny Vagabond* (London Pavilion) very much indeed; though not so much as I hated *Thousands Cheer* (Empire). All the same I am perfectly prepared to believe that the contrary view is possible.

Many years ago I remember a theatre party at Rules where the guests were John van Druten, Auriol Lee, Komisarjevsky, Peggy Ashcroft, Nelson Keys, Maurice Evans and an actress whose name I always forget but who plays trumps in Sunday evening shows. Van Druten sprang the new theory that the business of the playwright is to mirror the novel, whereupon Auriol said: "Hush, darling!" Van Druten, ostensibly modelling *Johnny Vagabond* on a story by Louis Bromfield, has modified his old theory so that it is now the business of the screen to mirror the novel. And, of course, the novel of Charles Dickens, to whose worst work the best of Mr. van Druten's so closely approximates.

Consider the lay-out, as outrageously sentimental as it is infeasible. In some one-horse American town back in 1906 one Vinnie McLeod, the elderly widow of the proprietor of a newspaper called the *Star and Banner*, still carries on with the aid of a staff of five, although she has to keep the paper going by pawning her drawing-room candlesticks! On which, with the usual Dickens touch, Ikey Moses Cheeryble advances more than they would fetch if sold outright. Because Vinnie once met Dickens, and because she finds a tramp reading "Pickwick," she must needs engage the young fellow, who hasn't had a wash for weeks, to remodel her newspaper and launch an attack against the forces of vice and graft, represented by the figure of Dougherty, the owner of the rival and prosperous newspaper.

Now it seems that this one-horse town runs to a brothel, and a pretty good brothel it, as Damon Runyon would say, you care for brothels. And there is a wonderful picture of Gashouse Mary (Marjorie Main—a superb performance), who is not in the least like Miss Missouri Martin, the proprietress of the Sixteen Hundred Club. It was Miss Missouri Martin who told Miss Billy Perry that if a guy loves a doll he will prove it with diamonds. "Miss Missouri Martin has many diamonds herself, though how any guy can ever get himself heated up enough about Miss Missouri Martin to give her diamonds is more than I can see." It was Miss Martin who put the blast on Miss Perry "for chasing a two-handed spender such as Dave the Dude out of the joint." Gashouse Mary would not have chased anybody out of her joint except maybe a guy who wanted to get fresh with the girls. How this kind of establishment can pay its way and remain entirely respectable is one of those mysteries which ever-proper Hollywood has not deigned to solve.

Well, there is your plot nicely started. After this there is a little mild gangsterism, with a good fight on the back seat of a buggy drawn by a pair of horses running away for no reason. Which brings me to the *pièce de résistance*. This is one of those torchlight processions with stuffed figures dangling from gibbets, placards and bands, which every one-horse American town seems to be able to organize at a minute's notice, though it must take Hollywood several weeks. In the end vice is defeated, Vinnie's newspaper is left in possession of the field, and there is a scene between the tramp and his patroness which is horribly reminiscent of Barrie in his drooling *The Old Lady Shows Her Medals* vein. In the end the tramp, who is none other than James Cagney, whispers to Vinnie (Grace George) that she is his girl and can look forward to occasional visits. After which the tears gather in Vinnie's eyes, now grown to the size of blackcurrant tarts. And the unseen band resumes Balfe's "When Other Lips and Other Hearts" with which it has been sickening us all the morning, and the curtains come slowly together. After the press view there was a moment's silence, followed by a noise which was either that of American soldiers overcome by emotion or highbrow critics overtaken by nausea. For myself, I left the theatre happily poised between the two.

About the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture I find it difficult to say anything except that its twaddle is not my kind of twaddle. It seems to suffer from Hollywood's old delusion that the war, whether against Germany or Japan, exists merely for the purpose of enabling young American huskies to put on uniform and act as chorus to some crooning nitwit. The present film consists of alternate slabs of patriotism and necking, both in Technicolor. I am indebted to Synopsis for the story which begins as follows:—

> Kathryn Jones gives up a concert career to keep house at an Army camp for her father, the colonel, who has been separated for thirteen years from her mother. Kathryn hopes that, through her father, she can re-unite her estranged parents. At the station where she entrains for the Army camp, every one is saying good-bye to someone all except a lonely soldier (Eddie Marsh). He thinks he should kiss someone, since it seems to be a local custom, so he kisses Miss Jones! Later, at camp, he learns he has kissed the colonel's daughter! They don't get on so well because she is quite independent, whereas he is egotistical and dictatorial. He decides, to ease his inner pain, to join the air corps. Friends suggest he might accomplish this by getting "in good" with the colonel. To this, he adds his own touch: he becomes extremely nice to Kathryn; she'll help him, he thinks. This contact has repercussions—they fall in love.

And then it turns out that the soldier is a trapeze artist. Wherefore the young man breaks camp, rejoins his troupe, gives an aerial performance for the benefit of Miss Jones. He is court-martialled and in the words of Synopsis "The colonel comes in with the news that he and his outfit have been ordered overseas. Every one is kissing someone again, on the station platform. It's all right, this time, for Eddie."

Well, if that's the sort of twaddle you like you'll like this very much. *Thousands Cheer* has twenty-three stars and three bands. And it is compered by Mickey Rooney whose performance, as an actor, is steadily getting worse and worse.



5. *Claudin drugs Biancarolli (Jane Farrar), star of the opera, so that Christine may take her place*



1. *Musician Claudin (Claude Rains) is dismissed from the Paris Opera House orchestra. It is a serious blow, for he is financing the voice production of a young singer*



2. *The young singer, Christine (Susanna Foster) is loved by Anatole (Nelson Eddy), leading baritone of the opera*



3. *Claudin, desperate for money, offers his life's work, a piano concerto, for sale. Mad with distrust, he murders the publisher and is himself terribly injured when a dish of acid is thrown in his face*

"Phantom Of The Opera"

Nelson Eddy And Claude Rains In A Technicolor Thriller

The premiere performance of *Phantom of the Opera* at the Odeon, Leicester Square, tomorrow night, is to benefit Mrs. Churchill's Y.W.C.A. Wartime Fund. As President of the Fund, Mrs. Churchill is hoping to raise a minimum of £275,000 during the coming year. Last year contributions amounted to more than £200,000, but expenses are mounting as our lines of communication and supplies spread overseas and funds are urgently needed to enable the Association to extend its valuable work amongst women serving with the Forces. The film mixes murder with music. It is directed by Arthur Lubin and based upon Gaston Leroux's composition, "Phantom of the Opera"



4. *Claudin is a fugitive from justice. He haunts the Opera House and starts there a reign of terror*



6. *He murders a policeman placed on guard by Raoul (Edgar Barrier) of the Paris Sûreté*



7. *Finally, he forces Christine to accompany him to his hide-out. She is saved from death by the intervention of Raoul and Anatole*

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The Theatre

By Horace Horsnell



Sid Field gives his audience an idea of how he intends to celebrate the declaration of peace

***Strike A New Note* (Prince of Wales)**

The nicest thing about this vociferous show is that the new note it strikes is so agreeably old. Hardly as old as the hills, perhaps, though possibly prehistoric, and certainly no later than the golden age of buffoonery. It is struck by Mr. Sid Field, the leading comedian, with a brilliance that makes the welkin ring.

Nine months ago, when the show itself was new to us, Mr. Field was a newcomer to the West End footlights. Not that he was a stranger to those of more northern latitudes. Such gifts as his are not fortuitous. They do not flower (though they may become locally famous) in a night. His London success was no fluke. He came to us a seasoned, first-rate comedian, and his réclame now matches that of our established top-liners.

His gifts are as personal as pronounced, and owe little to fickle fashion. For instance, he does not croon. His first imperative gesture as he smiles ingratiatingly at us over the footlights, is Cromwellian, and is directed at the complacent microphone that dominates the fairway, as who should say: "Take away that bauble!" He does not sing—much, and such dancing as he absurdly concedes is symbolical rather than slick. His patter is confidential but clean, and his make-up is not a formal disguise, but nature just lightly adorned. His bright loquacious eye and expressive smile would disarm misanthropy itself.

He specializes in caricature, and presents a kind of rogues' gallery of more or less artful dodgers—not cads, but convivial bounders—who range in type from a coster dandy in full cheap-tailored regalia to a golfing tyro fearsomely plus-foured, and less able than willing to fathom the mysteries of the links.

The first exhibit is a gem, a Cockney with ambitions to shine in vaudeville. This dressy dude from the Elephant is more accustomed to telling the tale than delivering the goods. Padded-shouldered, hobble-overcoated, and leering amiably under his rakish felt hat, he parades the footlights with a cock-of-the-walk self-confidence and the specious bravado of the bully who may bluster, but would not hurt a fly. And as he bluffs his way through that trial audition, a relentless heckler in the upper circle of the auditorium stings like a gadfly and prompts tu quoques that vindicate Mr. Field's nice mastery of Cockney argot and his professional skill.

His second exhibit is an unctuous virtuoso with a highbrow veneer and ingrowing accent, whose instrument is a nightmare xylophone even more treacherous than the technique it frustrates. Another heckler, promoted this time to a box, pursues the interruptive vendetta with disastrous success. There follow, at intervals in the general programme, Mr. Field's virile impression of an American lootenant, implementing instructions from his C.O. concerning the improvement of inter-Allied Service relations; his strayed West End reveller who gives us the festive works in faultless evening dress, and his egregious tyro golfer who takes his pleasures sadly, misconstrues each technical tip from his coach as a personal affront, and would rather pick wild flowers, or lie down and cry, than take his stance and drive.

This last is perhaps the broadest of the five delightful caricatures, though its comparative knockabout has a vein of true comedy gold.

Mr. Field has raised the flinch to a fine art, and gives exasperation the power of frenzy. His resilience is childlike in its spontaneous bounce. None of his turns is a second too long, and the quality of all is excellent. He is abetted by just the right stooges. Mr. Jerry Desmonde, who pilots him through the two auditions, the vaudeville and the golfing, is a staunch confederate, and Mr. Alec Pleon's punctuating hiccup, with its "Taxi!" recoil, brings the post-war West End nocturne poignantly up to date.

The show itself, you may remember, is high-tensioned and hot-rhythmed. Produced with resourceful cunning by Mr. Robert Nesbitt, it displays the zest with which our own rising generation can emulate the pep of American vaudeville. The soloists have the correct microphone mannerisms, husky virility and rasping grace-notes, the frenetic steps and gestures of the hotter school of swing; and the concerted numbers are well assembled and vigorously sung.

Both the rising and setting generations, whether Service or civilian, should find nothing to excite prejudice, but much to delight, in the brilliant buffoonery of Mr. Field, which is not that of an age but of all time. He is an artist and a comedian.

Sketches by Tom Titt



As a musical prodigy, Sid Field has much style but little skill. "What would you like?" he asks his audience



At golf he proves even less adept. He finds Jerry Desmonde's instructions confusing. "Address the ball?" he queries wearily. "What a performance!"

One Thing and Another

Pictures From Here and There



Sasha

Miss Anna Zinkeisen, Artist, and Her Picture

A portrait of a Russian peasant woman by Miss Anna Zinkeisen, presented by Mrs. Winston Churchill, is being auctioned at a ball to be held in aid of Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund. Miss Zinkeisen, a lady ambulance officer in St. John Ambulance, nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital, besides doing pathological and clinical drawings for surgeons



Miss Diana Barnato at the Controls

The twenty-one-year-old daughter of W/Cdr. Woolf Barnato is a member of the Air Transport Auxiliary, and holds the rank of Second Officer. She made her first solo flight at the age of nineteen, and is now an accomplished pilot. Her mother is an American, and she has a sister, Mrs. Virginia Lowry, who lives in Los Angeles



Getting Ready to Broadcast

The opening by Brig. A. L. W. Newth (left), Director of Welfare, of the first of a chain of British Forces radio stations, took place recently in Algiers. Leslie Henson, Decima Knight and Tommy Trinder took part in the subsequent broadcast, and looked as if they were enjoying the prospect



Arthur Askey and the Admiral

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, C.-in-C. the Home Fleet, went to a performance of "The Love Racket," at the Victoria Palace, afterwards visiting Arthur Askey in his dressing-room. They had previously met when Askey lunched on board H.M.S. Duke of York after giving a performance in the Orkneys

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On and Off Duty

A Wartime Chronicle of Town and Country

Yugoslav Exhibition

There was almost a peacetime private view-day atmosphere about Burlington House at the opening of the Yugoslav Exhibition the other day by Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and among the guests who accepted invitations from the British Council were many well-known, familiar faces. Queen Marie was wearing the dark-blue uniform of the Yugoslav Red Cross, and brought with her her younger sons, Prince Tomislav and Prince Andrei. Prince Tomislav was wearing naval uniform, his first appearance as a midshipman of the Royal Yugoslav Navy, to which his brother, King Peter, had appointed him on his sixteenth birthday a few days before. The royal party, which also included Princess Alexandra and Princess Aspasia, were received by Mr. E. Vincent Harris, deputy-president of the Royal Academy; Sir Walter Lamb, secretary; the Yugoslav Ambassador, and Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P., chairman of the British Council.





Pearl Freeman / Harlip

Two Engagements Announced in January

Miss Mary Antoinette Moller, youngest daughter of Lt.-Col. A. A. Moller, M.C., Grenadier Guards, and Mrs. Moller, is engaged to F/Lt. Brian H. Julian, R.A.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Julian, of New South Wales

Lady Margaret Dorothea Boyle, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, is to marry Capt. Oliver Payan Dawnay, Coldstream Guards, son of Major-Gen. Guy P. Dawnay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., and Mrs. Dawnay

At the Academy

One regular visitor to the Academy in the old days whom I have not seen about town for many a long day was the Dowager Countess of Airlie, who is still Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty Queen Mary. Looking remarkably well, Lady Airlie wore a close-fitting coat of Paisley with a small collar of beaver fur. A good many of her fellow-guests did not recognise her at first glimpse, for instead of the familiar Gainsborough hat which she almost invariably wore in the old days, when she was so frequently to be seen in attendance on Queen Mary, she wore a small, fur-edged, brimless toque. The Countess is no mean judge of the artistic, and her advice and counsel were frequently sought by Queen Mary in the days when Her Majesty was actively engaged in forming her collection of objets d'art and paintings. Rare among ladies of the Court, Lady Airlie holds the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred on her at St. Andrew's University in 1933. Her son, the present Earl, is Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, but at present he is engaged on other duties—he is on active service with his regiment, The Black Watch.

The Brazilian Ambassador

Senhor Jose de Aragao, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Her Excellency his wife are rapidly becoming two very popular members of the Corps Diplomatique at St. James's. They have been entertained both privately and at semi-official functions quite a lot in the past few weeks. At the Overseas League luncheon they were guests of honour, together with members of the Embassy staff and the officers of the Brazilian Air Force Mission, which is at present in this country studying the training and fighting methods and tactics of our Air Force. Senhor Aragao has an excellent command of English. He speaks in a firm, clear voice and with impressive dignity. Quite rightly, he laid great stress on the important, but perhaps little realised, part which Brazil is now playing as an active warrior member of the United Nations, and gave some striking figures of the destruction of enemy submarines by his countrymen at sea, and of their preparations for, and hopes of, further successes. His Excellency is a connoisseur of good food and wine. He carries his own fat and fragrant cigars with him—a wise measure in wartime London.

All-Colour Film

It is hoped that the Duchess of Kent will attend the showing of Miss Rosie Newman's all-colour film, *The France I Knew*, which is to take place at the Dorchester on February 15th, and will have a second showing there on February 24th, which has been arranged to meet the demand for tickets. The Hon. Mrs. Philip Henderson is arranging the first presentation, which is in aid of Comforts for French Airmen and their families. The film opens with a record of life as it was in pre-war France, and ends, as Miss Newman saw it, in April 1940, only a few weeks before its collapse. In order to take the film, Miss Newman had to overcome many obstacles. Weeks of work were necessary to get the essential permits. She had to get these both from the Air Ministry and from the French authorities. Finally she ended up, she thinks, with many more permits than any other unofficial photographer.

Already Miss Newman, who is the sister of Sir Cecil Newman and of Mrs. Robert Grimston, wife of the Assistant Postmaster-General, has raised over £11,000 for the Red Cross and various other charities by the exhibition of her films on India, Egypt and Scotland, and of one which she called *Britain at War*.



Mrs. John Whitcombe

A recent bride, painted by Olive Snell, is the wife of Capt. John D. H. Whitcombe, H.L.I. She is a daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Geoffrey Sherston, and is serving in the W.R.N.S. in Scotland



Naval Wedding in London

Lt. H. E. G. Atkins, R.N., son of the late Capt. E. D. Atkins, and Mrs. Mackenzie, of Wellington College, Berks, married Miss Margaret Spencer-Nairn, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Spencer-Nairn, at St. Michael's, Chester Square



Lord and Lady Bury's Daughter is Christened

Viscount and Viscountess Bury's second daughter was christened Rose Deidre Margaret by the Bishop of Shrewsbury at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. She is seen here with her parents and one of her godmothers, Lady Margaret Stewart, eldest sister of Lady Bury



At the Three Hundred Party in London

The Three Hundred Party, the third of its kind, was held recently in aid of Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary, and Lady Victor Paget (left) received the guests. With her above are Rear-Admiral Sir Basil Brooke, G.C.V.O., Miss Virginia Keiley and Lady Brooke

Christening

LADY BURY'S baby daughter, the Hon. Rose Deirdre Margaret Keppel, behaved with the greatest decorum at her christening at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. She was fast asleep when she arrived in her nurse's arms and only woke when the Bishop of Shrewsbury was rather lavish in the use of the water, and then she just smiled. It was the first outing in the six weeks of her life, but she went through the entire ceremony with great calm and looked very sweet in her lace bonnet, with its loops of pink ribbon, and her lovely dress of Brussels lace and lace-trimmed family cloak of heavy white satin. Lord Londonderry was kept at the House of Lords, but was able to get away in time to join the tea-party at Londonderry House which followed. The godparents were Colonel the Hon. George Keppel, Lt.-Col. David McKenna, Lady Margaret Stewart, Lady Elizabeth Matheson, Miss Elizabeth Leveson-Gower and Mr. Henry Channon, M.P., but only the last three were able to be present in person. Quite a number of Lady Bury's Women Legion friends were there, and I saw also Lady Chaplin (who is down from Brora and living at 23, Chelsea Square), the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, Lady Albemarle, Lady Cynthia Keppel, Mrs. Corrigan and the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel.

Personality Parade

SCHOOL holidays have come to an end, and after all the fun of Christmas it is a sad parting for both the children and their parents. At a London station I saw Miss Jane Leader saying good-bye to her young brother and cousin, who were returning to their prep. school. They are the niece and nephews of Mr. Jack Jarvis, the trainer of many famous winners, including Lord Rosebery's Blue Peter and his unlucky little mare Ribbon, who so nearly won last year's St. Leger. Miss Leader announced her engagement to Mr. Philip Liddel last December. Another racing enthusiast hurrying along a crowded platform that day was Major Jack Dennis, of the Life Guards, who in pre-war days was a very keen and successful amateur. He still has a few horses in training, though his military duties seldom permit him time to see them run. Also at the station was Steve Donoghue, winner of six Derbys and now a successful trainer. He was discussing racing with Mrs. Bennet, one of his patrons and the owner of several good winners. Also in London were the Fulke Walwyns, whose

(Concluded on page 152)







One London Wedding and Two Which Took Place Recently in the Country

Cdr. St. John Tyrwhitt, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., only son of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Reginald and Lady Tyrwhitt, married Miss Nancy Veronica Gilbey, only child of Capt. and Mrs. Charles N. Gilbey, at Brompton Oratory

Capt. Prince Paul Lieven, M.C., Royal Canadian Artillery, son of the late Prince and Princess Anatol Lieven of Russia, married Mrs. Margot Calvert, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Homer-Dixon, at Little Missenden Church

Capt. Walter Scott, 1st The Royal Dragoons, only son of Major Sir Walter Scott, Bt., and Lady Scott, married Miss Diana Mary Owen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Owen, at Holy Trinity, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex



Escaped from Italy: Lt.-Gen. Philip Neame, V.C., at Home

Husbands and Wives

Taking advantage of the confusion caused by the Italian capitulation, Lt.-Gen. Philip Neame, with two other British officers, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor and Air Marshal O. T. Boyd, made his escape from a prison camp in Italy. Gen. Neame, who won the V.C. at Neuve Chapelle in 1915, was captured with Gen. O'Connor in April 1941, and they were taken to the same prison camp. Details of their escape must remain a secret for the present. Gen. Neame and his wife are seen above at home near Faversham



Now Deputy Supreme Commander under Gen. Eisenhower, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder returned recently to Britain from the Middle East, where he had been since February 1943, as Air Commander in the Mediterranean. With him was his wife. Lady Tedder, a daughter of the late Sir Bruce Seton, was formerly Mrs. Marie Black, and married the Air Chief Marshal as his second wife last October

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur and Lady Tedder Arrive in England



Bertram Park

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford and Lady Leigh-Mallory

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory and his wife were photographed at their home near Stanmore. Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory, previously A.O.C.-in-C. Fighter Command, was appointed Allied Air Commander-in-Chief in December, and under Gen. Eisenhower will be in command of all the British and American air strength to be used in invasion. Lady Leigh-Mallory, daughter of the late Edmund Stratton Sawyer, works for the Red Cross in London. They have one son and a daughter, who is an officer in the W.A.A.F.

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Standing By . . .

One Thing and Another

By D. B. Wyndham Lewis



"—*it's all right; it's one of ours*"

WHY George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue has been officially requisitioned for broadcasting to the German troops we wouldn't know, but it 's a curious Boche choice, don't you think ?

Some years ago, when the Rhapsody was in full blast, all the New York ship interviewers made it Question No. 2 for visiting notables, immediately following " What do you think of Our Skyline ? " Asked by mistake and feeling terrible, we said " The Rhapsody is the Very Spirit of Modern New York," and the reporter burst out crying and said " Hell, can't you think of something else ? Hugh Walpole pulled that one again last week," and we said " If it 's good enough for us and Hugh Walpole it 's good enough for Hearst and you," and the reporter dried his eyes and said " Is that real Scotch over there ? " and we said " Yes," and the matter dropped. Meeting Gershwin in due course, we mentioned our interpretation and Gershwin said thoughtfully " Yes, that 's certainly a swell idea," and we said " Has anyone thought of it before ? " and Gershwin said " Not a soul except the people of America, the American metropolitan and provincial Press, including the Paris Edition of the *New York Herald*, and 57 successive boatloads of visiting British lecturers," so we felt we were right about it.

Our conclusion was, and is, that they were all feeling terrible, and we put it down to the pickled peaches. As to the German requisitioning, the Boche probably thinks the Rhapsody will take the troops' minds off the wrecking of Berlin, being, so to speak, the Very Spirit—oh, we find we said it before.

Mirage

DROPPING the ever-ready tear over the news that the best-advertised shop in the Anglo-Saxon world—Pollock's, 73, Hoxton Street, London, N.—has closed at last, the Fleet Street boys, quoting Robert Louis Stevenson's flaming boost in *Penny Plain*, observed accurately that the modern child, alas, can't be bothered with Mr. Pollock's toy theatres, and especially with the cutting-out and manipulating of the brilliantly-coloured sheets of scenery and characters pertaining to such melodramas as *Sixteen-String Jack* and *Wreck Ashore*.

If the boys had looked up Stevenson more carefully they 'd have found him admitting frankly that after two days the thrill vanished even for him, and that he was apt to duck " the tedium, the worry, and the long-drawn disenchantment of an actual performance." This was our own infant experience with toy theatres long after Stevenson, and no psychological ass will be surprised to learn that for us this inhibition has carried over to the real thing. We love the theatre, the glitter and gilding and plush, the fat baroque Cupids, the mirrors and fiddles and footlights. What ruins the enchantment is the curtain going up to reveal a lot of little actresses, worked by (apparently) strings, dancing and making faces. Our old mentor James (" Boss ") Agate will probably agree that the Ideal Theatre would have no performances at all. Is that not so, Master ? Eh ? Oh, sorry. Our mistake. All right Sir. All right, all right, all *right*.



" *I've never mentioned it before Leslie—but quite frankly I can see no future in this* "

Serf

BOOKSY circles are shrilly discussing the extraordinary act of a London daily which suddenly started boosting its own book critic the other day in a special " display " ad. about six inches square.

Book critics themselves are simply dazed, we gather. The lowest, obscurest caste of newspaper serfs, spurned even by the lift-boy, parked and forgotten in shabby little hutches on the fifth or sixth floor, often denied even the spottiest, dumbest girl secretary, they are the Untouchables of Fleet Street. Naturally they are never admitted to the Presence, which is unaware of their existence except for some unhappy chance meeting. Then there is merry hell.

" Rackstraw."

" Yes, my lord ? "

" As I came down the passage just now I saw a kind of spectacled rat gibbering at me—what was it ? "

" Er—the book critic, my lord."

" Have it fired at once."

" Yes, my lord."

" Book critic ! *Book critic !* What the hell is a book critic doing in my office ? "

" Er—reviewing books, my lord."

" Do we review books ? "

" Yes, my lord, now and again."

" Why the hell, Rackstraw, am I not told these things ? "

In the end somebody else is fired and the Book Critic scuttles back to his hole, terrified. For however many publishers' ads. he may pull in by madly boosting their produce, the Ads. Manager scoops all the credit. Therefore when a paper starts actually boosting this type of outcast it looks pretty sinister and searing, and it wouldn't surprise us if all the book critics in Fleet Street cut their throats quite soon.

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The marriage of Lt.-Col. David E. Doddridge, U.S. Army, of Utica, New York, and Miss Eleanor Rose Shaw, of San Francisco, California, took place at St. Mark's, North Audley Street. The bride is a niece of Sir Hugo and Lady Cunliffe-Owen, of Sunningdale Park, Berks., and has lived with them for seven years. Sir Hugo gave Miss Shaw away, and his son, Lt. Dudley Cunliffe-Owen, was best man at the wedding. Above are the bride and groom at the reception

An American Wedding in London

Lt.-Colonel Doddridge and Miss E. R. Shaw Married at St. Mark's, North Audley Street

Photographs by Swaebe



Sir Hugo and Lady Cunliffe-Owen received the guests at the wedding reception, which was held at the Dorchester Hotel



The bridesmaids were Miss Diana and Miss Philipa Cunliffe-Owen, and the two ushers Capt. V. S. Pitney and Capt. R. A. Fontaine



Lady Weigall was a guest at the wedding and was photographed at the reception with Mrs. Philip Hill, who came in uniform. Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall live at Englemere, Ascot



Sir Archibald Weigall and Mr. Philip Hill were at the reception. Both wore carnations in their buttonholes



Lt. Dudley Cunliffe-Owen, R.N., the best man, with Miss Blair Drummond

Standing By ...

(Continued)

Brawl

Mr. Jorrocks's comment on this notice in a Kentish weekly paper would be interesting :

> NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION
> KENT COUNTY BRANCH
>
> A FOX SHOOT
> organised by Goudhurst and adjoining parishes
> WILL TAKE PLACE ON
> WED., JAN. 26, 1944
> at 9 a.m. sharp.
>
> Every gun and beater will be urgently wanted. No dogs allowed.

Being the second historic Battle of Goudhurst, unless we err. The first took place *temp.* George II between the villagers, organised and led by an ex-soldier named Sturt, and a gang of mounted smugglers who had been terrorising the countryside, specialising in rape, torture, and plunder. Stripped to their shirts, with red handkerchiefs round their heads, yelling and flourishing carbines, pistols, cutlasses, and hangers, a hundred-odd smugglers swept down on the village one day in 1747 and found the men of Goudhurst grimly barricaded and waiting for them with muskets. After the smugglers' chief, a Mr. Kingsmill, had promised in odious language to roast the hearts of four leading local hayseeds for supper, a bitter engagement took place. The smugglers were routed and the survivors hanged. So sleepy, charming Goudhurst on its hill can raise an eyebrow at *(a)* any Western film-epic and *(b)* the Home Guard, and maybe does.

Footnote

It may have struck you when in Kent or Sussex that the direct descendants of those bloody-minded ruffians the 18th-century smugglers have very woozy, pacific, mild, and innocent rural pans indeed. Try fitting them, as we often do, with an imaginary pigtail, head-kerchief and earrings apiece, and see the rape and plunder in those cunning eyes.

Warlock

One of the private secretaries at the Ministry of Pensions is a conjurer and a member of the Magicians' Circle, a gossip reports. It helps him with his homework, no doubt.

The last native magician to mix in State affairs was probably Dr. John Dee, Elizabeth Tudor's Welch necromancer, who charmed away the royal hag's tooth-trouble by art-magic, among more disturbing feats. Like many Renaissance experts, Dee was drawn across the borderline between white and black magic and got on the Road to En-dor and had commerce with dark forces (and we invite those who think that *(a)* active sorcery exists no more, and *(b)* it is a rather naive, absurd business, to look up the Bordeaux scandals of 1925 and the comments of the eminent Parisian lawyer Maitre Maurice Garçon on the same). Most modern conjurers and illusionists wisely draw the line at sawing a lady in half, which is both pleasant and profitable, and morally harmless.

Ban

Witchcraft in these islands is practically confined at the moment to booksy girls, most of whom fly their own brooms. A P.E.N. squadron volunteered for active service with the R.A.F. in 1940, but the War Office decided the war was going to be hellish enough without this. Long-distance lethal curses on leading German publishers by means of the usual incantations and wax "mommets" stuck with pins have been banned because German female novelists might retaliate on Faber and Faber, the best-loved publishers in the world.

Oases

In a whimsy piece about railway junctions Auntie *Times* remembered Crewe and Leuchars and Bletchley but forgot two of the most fascinating European junctions, which are Clapham and Modane.

At Clapham Junction the great Chesterton spent many hours of meditation on major problems, including that of murdering a citizen in the third-class waiting room and getting away with it, a difficult feat. Clapham also is the stockbrokers' gateway to Paradise, or Brighton as some call it, just as Modane, before the R.A.F. bombed it to rubble, was the gateway to Italy. Reaching Clapham from Victoria on the pre-war Southern Belle, a lovely light came into the stockbroker's eyes as he pressed the bell and the tiny trusting hand beside him, starting on whisky and persiflage simultaneously. Reaching Clapham again from Brighton on the Monday morning, sterner light flamed in his eyes as he threw off the tiny trusting hand with an oath and opened his despatch-case; every inch a Man of Affairs, for Life is real, Life is earnest. As for Modane, it was there that you first sniffed the warm, soft Ausonian airs and felt the immemorial spell of Italy.

Auntie seems insensitive nowadays alike to magic, love, and murder. Maybe changing the old true-blue flannel undies for red has altered her? May be her bleak new buddies make her read Karl Marx all day instead of Ruby M. Ayres? We wish we knew, but not much.

D. B. Wyndham Lewis



"I'd go back to mother . . . if I knew where her unit was!"



"Ought to be a wizard party. Bags of booze and some smashing-looking totties!"

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Bassano

The Chinese Ambassadress: Mme. Wellington Koo

Mme. Wellington Koo first came to London as a bride twenty-three years ago, when her husband was appointed Chinese Minister in Britain. She spent eleven years in France, where Dr. Wellington Koo was first Minister and later Ambassador, prior to his appointment as Chinese Ambassador in London in 1941. In Paris, Mme. Wellington Koo was regarded as one of the best-dressed women in society, and she is the possessor of a remarkable collection of jade jewellery. The daughter of M. Oei Tiong Ham, an East Indian merchant, she lived for many years in Malaya and Java, and speaks fluent English, French and Dutch. Dr. Wellington Koo has held one key post after another under the Chinese Republic since 1915, when he went as Minister to Washington; he has been Chinese Prime Minister and twice Minister for Foreign Affairs, later becoming China's representative on the Council of the League of Nations, of which he was President in 1937. The Wellington Koos have two sons, who are in America, both at the Columbia University, where their father was a former brilliant pupil

"Sic Itur Ad Astra": Three R.A.F. Celebrities



Air Vice-Marshal N. H. Bottomley, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Deputy Chief of Air Staff at the Air Ministry since August, Air Vice-Marshal Norman Howard Bottomley has seen many years of service at home and abroad. During the early part of the present war he commanded a bomber group, becoming Senior Air Staff Officer at Bomber Command H.Q., and previous to his present job was Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Operational). He started his career in 1914 as a Lieutenant in the 3rd East Yorkshire Regiment, becoming a Captain in 1916, was seconded to the R.F.C. that year, and in 1918 took a permanent commission in the R.A.F., relinquishing his Army commission in 1919. He subsequently served in Irak and in India, where in 1937 he was awarded the D.S.O. for operations in Waziristan, was mentioned in despatches three times, and received the C.B. the same year



Air Marshal [illegible] H. Tait, C.B., O.B.E.

Air Marshal Victor Hubert Tait, D[illegible]r-General of Signals since 1942, is a Canadian. Born in Winnipeg in 1892, he [illegible] to school there, and to Manitoba University. During the last war he served [illegible] with the Canadian Engineers, transferring to the R.F.C. in 1917, and joined the [illegible].F. on its formation. In 1930, Air Marshal Tait went to the Middle East on S[illegible] duties, and two years later was seconded for duties with the Egyptian Government [illegible]il 1940, when he returned to England and became Deputy Director and later D[illegible]r-General of Signals at the Air Ministry. Air Marshal Tait was awarded the [illegible]rdon Shepherd Memorial Prize in 1925

"Sic Itur Ad Astra": Three R.A.F. Celebrities



.O., A.F.C.

Norman Howard Bottomley ... present war he commanded ... and previous to his present ... 914 as a Lieutenant in the ... R.F.C. that year, and in ... mission in 1919. He sub- ... D.S.O. for operations in ... he C.B. the same year



Air Marshal V. H. Tait, C.B., O.B.E.

Air Marshal Victor Hubert Tait, Director-General of Signals since 1942, is a Canadian. Born in Winnipeg in 1892, he went to school there, and to Manitoba University. During the last war he served first with the Canadian Engineers, transferring to the R.F.C. in 1917, and joined the R.A.F. on its formation. In 1930, Air Marshal Tait went to the Middle East on Signals duties, and two years later was seconded for duties with the Egyptian Government, until 1940, when he returned to England and became Deputy Director and later Director-General of Signals at the Air Ministry. Air Marshal Tait was awarded the Gordon Shepherd Memorial Prize in 1925



Air Marshal Sir Leslie Gossage, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

Air Marshal Sir Leslie Gossage, appointed Chief Commandant and Director-General of the Air Training Corps, now occupies a new post, which has been created to mark and still farther strengthen the close association between the A.T.C. and the R.A.F. He took up his new duties on February 1st, the third anniversary of the formation of the Corps. Air Marshal Gossage has been A.O.C. Balloon Command since November 1940, coming to that Command from the Air Council, on which he had been Air Member for Personnel. From 1936 until the spring of 1940 he commanded the famous No. 11 Group of Fighter Command, who bore the brunt of the Battle of Britain, and later was for a time Inspector-General of the R.A.F.

Portrait Gallery





Mrs. Richard Pelly and Louise Sophia

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pelly were married in 1941, and their daughter was born last October. Mr. Pelly, a cousin of the Duke of Beaufort, is manager of one of the foreign departments of William Cory, Ltd. Mrs. Pelly and Louise Sophia were photographed under the portrait of Sir Richard Hales (an ancestor of Mr. Pelly's) by J. Riley

Mrs. Ian Menzies and Malise

Before her marriage in 1937 to Major Ian G. Menzies, Mrs. Menzies was Miss Lisa Stöttinger, of Vienna. Her husband is the youngest son of the late Lady Holford, and is in the Coldstream Guards. Before the birth of her daughter, Malise Iona, in August 1943, Mrs. Menzies worked for the W.V.S.

Photographs by Tunbridge-Sedgwick

Right: In April 1939 Major Denis Griffiths married Miss Firène Leonard, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Leonard, of Brandeston Hall, Suffolk. They have two children, Davina, aged three and a bit, and Carol, getting on for two. Major Griffiths is at present working at the War Office



Mrs. Denis Griffiths with Davina and Carol

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Pictures in the Fire

By "Sabretache"

A World's Record

The holder is Her Majesty the Queen, because she is the only monarch in history who has ever led the whole field of a crack pack out fox-hunting *on foot*, and, what is more, done it across a heavy plough! The beautiful Elizabeth of Austria, as is history, went top of the hunt in Leicestershire, Cheshire, and so forth, many a time, but she was mounted on some of the best horses that ever looked through a bridle. It is, therefore, quite safe to claim this record for our King's Consort, because I am sure that even the farouche Boadicea can never have done anything like it during the time she ruled over that hard-riding tribe the Iceni, who lived where the place now called Exning is at Newmarket. It is also possible, I think, to claim a world's hunting record for the Heir Apparent, for she rode the pony which the Queen (then Duchess of York) led across that plough on April 18th, 1931, in the Pytchley country, a realm in which the former Prince of Wales and His Majesty the King were entered to fox-hunting under the guidance of Captain George Drummond, than whom few better men have ever crossed that formidable region. At the time of this occurrence H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth was three days short of being five years old, and so the recently-recorded incident was not the first time she ever went out hunting.



In the Army Now

Major Robert T. Jones, "Bobby" Jones of golfing fame, is now in London, attached to the U.S. Army Air Force as an intelligence officer. He won both the British and American Open Championships before the war

The Facts

As they appear to have been rather mixed up by some of the chroniclers, here are the right ones, straight from the mouth of someone who was there on that April 18th, 1931, and was, moreover, responsible for the Queen and her daughter getting that start of the whole Pytchley field. The following is the gist of some information given me by Captain Drummond, whom I met the other day. What happened was that Princess Elizabeth, with her mother holding her pony, was in a corner of Boughton Covert, and the fox which was there found could not have given a better performance, even if commanded, or, as Frank Freeman said: "If we had had him on a string!" for after he went away he passed right under the nose of the Princess's pony and jumped on to a wall, and, after giving his royal audience the once-over, made straight across the middle of the adjoining ploughed field, circling to the right before disappearing from view. Freeman laid his hounds on in a flash, coming straight to the royal and other holl'as. When the field debouched from the covert, they saw to their amazement, and probably too the annoyance of the hard thrusters, that they were being led by a lady leading a small child on a pony going best pace across the plough in the wake of hounds. The occasion was also, in a way, a sad one, for this was the last time that Frank Freeman ever hunted a fox, and it marked the retirement of the finest huntsman probably of a century, and the initiation of our most important little lady to the joys of the chase. Memorable happenings in the annals of fox-hunting!

More Hints for "Hunters"

Sitting at the jumps is one of those little technicalities which it is eminently desirable to acquire. There are many kinds of seat: wash-ball, tip-up, vulgar, impartial, sliding monkey-on-the-stick, and so forth, but only one that is of any use, the kind that tucks whatever it is you sit upon completely out of sight—if you know what is meant? You can only do this by long practice. But not a bad way is to imagine that you are riding bare-backed and want to put as much between yourself and the animal's most uncomfortable backbone as possible. Pay no attention to the directions given in *Horsemanship in Six Short Lessons*, and other tomes about the correct length of the stirrup-leathers. No two horses are exactly the same shape—you get the idea? A thing shaped like a beer-barrel on four pegs needs a different length of leather to one upon which you can almost make your two knees meet. Never look at the roots (of an obstacle); always about 2 ft. over the top. Best place for your hands is in your lap, never up under your chin, or even on your solar plexus. The Aussies have a thing called a monkey-strap on the front "D's" of their buck-jumping saddles. It would be a good thing to have this on just ordinary saddles, and pass the reins through it. The lower your hands, the higher the animal will jump. Always keep the chin tucked in as in box-fighting; it lessens the chance of breaking the neck. Never carry a cigarette-case in any waistcoat pocket: it aids the ribs to break. Finally, don't hop about like a pea on a drum when going in to a big place, or, in fact, to any place. Try carrying anyone who won't sit still pick-a-back, and you may gather what the horse thinks about it.

Hunting Language

If you know any new stuff it is always a kindly act to pass it on to the M.F.H., who may be running short. He is a very hard-worked

(Concluded on page 148)



Rival Rugby Captains

The Royal New Zealand Air Force (All Blacks) Rugby XV. met the South African Air Force team at Richmond. F/Lt. E. Grant (N.Z.) and A. Venniker captained the opposing sides. The New Zealanders won



An R.A.F. Operational Training Unit Rugby Team

The Rugby team seen here has won twelve out of their fourteen matches this season. On ground: A.C. L. Pearce, Sgt. W. F. Strachan, F/O. H. J. Morris, Sgt. J. A. Lewis. Sitting: F/O. S. A. V. Hilton, F/Lts. C. V. Brown, B. K. Williamson, F. R. C. Manning (captain), S/Ldr. J. D. Waine, D.S.O., D.F.C., P/O. L. J. C. Wigg, D.F.M. Standing: F/Lt. G. W. Gotam (referee), F/O.s T. J. W. Whitehead, G. K. Howe, P/O.s J. L. Stewart, J. G. V. Hodge, F/O. S. F. Meander, G/Capt. A. V. Hammond (president)

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The Oxford and Cambridge Eights: to Race at Ely on February 26 — *D. R. Stuart*

The Oxford University Eight: (on ground) C. Hill (Winchester and B.N.C.; spare man), R. Ebbsworth-Snow (Bradfield and Magdalen; cox), J. R. L. Carstairs (St. Edward's and Christ Church; spare man); (sitting) J. M. H. Brooks (Radley and New College), Dr. K. Neville Irvine (coach and ex-trial eight), Francis de Hamel (Shrewsbury and New College; president and stroke), D. G. Jamison (Radley and Magdalen); (standing) M. L. H. Lee (Shrewsbury and Worcester), M. E. Whitworth Jones (St. Edward's and Trinity), R. T. T. Warwick (Bedales and Oriel), J. E. von Bergen (Radley and Trinity), G. N. Pointer (St. Edward's and Trinity)

The Cambridge University Eight: (sitting) C. G. W. Pilkington (Winchester and Trinity), Eric Farmer (coach), Thomas Wotherspoon (Shrewsbury and Trinity; president and stroke), Professor E. A. Walker (coach since 1940), Douglas MacLellan (Rugby and Pembroke; cox); (standing) I. H. Phillips (Trinity and Winchester), T. C. Sanders (Shrewsbury and St. John's), B. Thwaites (Winchester and Clare), L. J. Scott (Radley and Corpus), J. Twiston-Davies (Radley and Jesus), P. Nissen (Eton and Trinity), F. Jackson (boatman). Pilkington and Wotherspoon were members of the 1943 crew



"Past and Present": by "The Tout"

Having no National Hunt meetings to attend again this year, racing folk must content themselves by talking over old days, and hoping for a speedy return to better ones. Old timers will recall that forty years ago **"Tich" Mason** was the leading jockey over the sticks. I am glad to hear from **Capt. Percy Whitaker,** who was a crack amateur about the same time, that "Tich" is still going strong. "Percy," of course, still trains at Headquarters. **Jack Fawcus** was a front-rank professional "jock" before the war. He and old Southern Hero proved a popular partnership, winning many races, including two Scottish Grand Nationals. Jack is now a prisoner of war in Germany. **"Ruby" Holland-Martin** used to be a keen G.R. in pre-war days, and picked up several races on his grand old stayer, Evasio Mon. **Colonel "Perry" Harding** and **Lt.-Gen. H. Lumsden** were both in the first flight among soldier jockeys a few years ago. The latter has now gone out East as the Prime Minister's representative with General MacArthur

Pictures in the Fire

(Continued)

man and has little spare time in which to think up anything fresh off his own bat. Never drop your "h's" or your "g's." The real ones don't, only the "huntin,' shootin' and fishin'" chaps created by the concocters of musical comedy and "huntin'" films. The Climber, of course, does talk of the "bathin' and paddlin' and golfin' at Haylin' bein' toppin'," but *don't* take him as your pilot. "Tantivy!" is not a fox-hunting expression. It savours more of the coach-horn. Be very careful when you try to pronounce "Yoicks!" You may find that the expert omits the last three letters.

Captain Hamstrung

THE young "Hunter" of 1905 is sure to meet this præterpluperfect tense of bores, for he is immortal. The younger the "Hunter" the greater the certainty, for the captain is very clever at picking his audience. The student will have no difficulty in spotting him, even when not at the fox-chase, for he always walks duck-toed down either Pall Mall or the western end of Piccadilly, with a view to implanting the idea that he is so accustomed to wearing a pair of long, sharp spurs that he cannot divest himself of the habit, and thinks he might speedy-cut his socks if he turned his toes out. He always has (what he thinks is) a horse to sell, and he will inevitably try to crab the one you have told him you are thinking of buying. He will say: "Of course, you must please yourself, but if I tell you in strict confidence that *even* I would not ride him, you can draw your own conclusions!" This, of course, is strictly true, because the Captain could not ride one side of even a stuffed horse. A little story with a moral: "*You* don't think he is a honther, don't ye? Aah, but you wouldn't know!"

The Evening Feast

BE wary about your small-talk, especially with strangers. For instance, you may innocently remark to a lady who looks like a first whip, or an earth-stopper: "Are you coming with us to-morrow?" and you may incur the retort: "And *whoy* would I not be coming wid ye? Tell me that now!" You never know how many she may have had. Anyway, play for safety. She may be the toast of the Meath, or even of the Quorn. As to the rest, you being probably as tired as was your first horse; oysters with a glass of Chablis, a bit of pheasant with some of The Widow; perhaps a chaudfroid and a savoury, preferably with caviare, but nothing more, if you want to come out bright as the Koh-i-noor next morning.

On Active Service



Officers of an R.A.F. Station in Yorkshire

Front row: S/O. Z. Davies, F/Lt. S. Mander, F/O. J. Whitham, S/Ldr. G. Sturgess, W/Cdr. S. J. Palmer, S/Ldrs. J. Reid, H. Biggs, F/Lt. T. B. McMillan, S/O. M. Vaughan. Second row: F/Lt. S. Holland, S/O. B. Sampson, F/Lt. H. Brooks, S/O. S. Warren, F/O. Holmstead, S/O. E. Maidment, F/Lt. D. Younge, S/O. S. Sharples, F/O. Rhodes, F/Lt. W. Caterer. Back row: F/O. S. Taylor, F/Lt. G. Smith, S/O. M. Heward, F/Lt. J. Westall, F/O. E. Gardner, S/O. I. Foote, F/Os. R. Humphrey, N. Snape, S/O. M. G. Jackson, F/O.s Varney, A. Pet[illegible], G. Armstrong, S. Copitn, F/Lt. L. Chapman



No. 65 "East India" Squadron, R.A.F. Station

Front row: F/Sgt. Standrin, Sgt. Braybrooke, P/O.s S. Hunt, E. J. Fame, W/O. K. Gillham. Second row: F/Sgts. Whitmere, Fahy (R.N.Z.A.F.), F/Lt. R. C. Kitchen, D.F.C., S/Ldr. J. E. Storrar, D.F.C. and Bar, F/Lt. J. R. Heap, D.F.C. Third row: Sgt. Merton, F/O. R. L. Stillwell, D.F.M., F/Lt. W. L. Hardman, F/O.s N. K. I. Stanton, J. A. Long, A. C. Shirreff, R. L. Sutherland (R.C.A.F.), F/Sgt. Tailour, F/O. M. J. Wright, P/O. N. E. S. Mutter, Sgt. Sumner, F/O.s J. Butler, P. J. Hearne. (Seated on wing left): Sgt. Munn, F/Sgt. Mozetts, F/O.s C. H. Davis (R.C.A.F.), B. S. Griffiths, Sgt. Dinsdale. (Seated on wing; right): Sgt. Holmes, F/Sgt. Pittock, P/O. W. E. Peet, F/Sgt. Taylor, F/Sgt. Evans

(Right.) Front row: Sub. M. G. Evans, A.T.S., Majors P. K. Jennens, R. Ellis, Capt. and Adjt. J. E. de Galleani, Lt.-Col. N. M. Hay, M.B.E., the Commandant, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., a Brigadier, Majors F. T. Pitt, F. Warhurst, J. S. McLachlan, S. W. Trill, Rev. F. White, C.F. Second row: Lt. (QM) J. C. Kay, Capts. W. B. Pain, S. Read, K. R. Oliver, W. F. Fill, R. W. Watson, K. C. Hancock, G. T. Bartlett (Royal Norfolk Regiment), T. P. Davies, C. A. Clarke, H. Rawnsley, H. H. Garner, R. Martin, T. G. Clarke, J. B. Poucher, Lt. (T.M.O.) F. R. Cox. Third row: Capts. C. Pathey Johns, P. S. C. Brisbourne, W. G. Scantlebury, E. Davies, Lt. J. W. Hurst, M.M., Capts. C. Lambert, D. S. A. Hutley, G.M., J. C. Gibson (R.A.M.C.), J. A. Cakebread, Lts. J. S. Blamire, J. H. Hughes, A. K. Tudor, Capts. J. MacA. Buchanan, D. H. Fender, W. Murphy. Back row: Capts. K. D. Anderson, G. L. S. Brown, R. C. Bird, Lt. T. Cochan, Capts. T. G. Seton, S. Maynard, Lts. J. W. Sime, E. H. Smith, Capts. F. A. Sams, C. C. Chichester, Lt. F. Fielding, Capts. W. K. Edwards, C. J. Wilcox



A. J. Glover

Officers of an O.C.T.U. Royal Signals



D. R. Stuart

Dominion and Staff Officers at an R.N. Engineering College

Sitting on ground: Sub-Lts. (E) E. T. D. Hairs, A. J. Crawford, W. G. M. Burn, J. C. M. Howell, M. F. Blackford, R. A. Patterson, J. P. Brady, J. S. Notcott. Seated: Sub-Lts. (E) D. I. J. Corner, A. E. Japp, C. E. N. Deane, R. L. Hewitt, Lt.-Cdr. (E) S. V. P. Capper, D.S.C., Sub-Lts. (E) P. Lock, H. M. Johnson, P. B. Sindery, H. W. F. Lowman. Middle row: Sub-Lts. (E) H. Gardner, K. E. England, R. E. Hartley, W. E. Riseborough, C. H. Hundy, J. E. T. Middleditch, R. M. Inches, J. F. W. Way, P. R. Marrack, R. A. Turner. Back row: Sub-Lts. (E) D. W. Edwards, J. A. G. Mares, C. R. Littlejohn, J. W. Storrock, J. D. Buckley, J. S. Maconochie, A.-K. M. Browne, S. C. Haynes, P. M. W. Noel, L. A. D. Stablin, L. H. Clarke, T. W. Sargent, J. H. Allen, H. R. C. Young, J. G. Shilcock



Officers of a Battalion of The Royal Warwickshire Regiment

First row: Majors M. Ryan, T. L. Brock, R. G. Kreyer, Brig. C. F. Jones, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Colonel of the Regiment, the Commanding Officer, Capt. and Adjutant P. A. Batt, Majors Gee Ross, T. G. Bundock. Second row: Lt. P. B. Waterworth, Capts. W. C. Johnson, (QM) S. J. Williams, Lts. P. M. Healey, R. Pratt (Leicester Regiment), D. S. B. Roberts, P. W. F. Lamb, R. L. Hobbs, K. A. Taylor. Third row: Capt. W. Pike, Lts. G. F. Forrest, A. Dockerty, T. G. Baird, J. Bindless, Capt. H. C. Illing, Lt. C. Briggs. Back row: Lt. J. R. Clarke, Capts. M. L. B. Hall, W. T. Barratt, Lts. A. G. Wilson, A. J. M. Bannerman, Capt. G. F. J. Jerram

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With Silent Friends

By Elizabeth Bowen

Family Life

THE novels of Miss I. Compton-Burnett have a quality entirely of their own. To enjoy them, you have to rid yourself altogether of the accepted ideas as to what is "lifelike" in novel-writing. The fact is that while Miss Compton-Burnett is sedate, orderly, almost Victorian in her manner, she has broken, unostentatiously and deep down, with almost all the conventions that adhere to the novel—at any rate, to the novel in England. Her characters, from the old people down to the children, are ageless and remorselessly articulate. Speaking out of a terrifying knowledge of themselves and of one another, they express what is generally left unsaid—unsaid by most of us not out of shyness or kindness, but because we have not yet realised that it is true. The setting is, in all cases, English family life, with its apparent prosaicness. You are fascinated, if also daunted, by the version of such a life that you find here. For under—and not far under—the homely surface are the violence of the Elizabethan tragedy and the sombre fatality of Greek drama. And, as in these, the characters are over life-size.

It would, however, be most misleading to suggest that the Compton-Burnett novels are in a tragic vein. They have a marked, if sinister, cosiness, and abound in comedy scenes. The latest, *Elders and Betters* (Gollancz; 9s. 6d.), deals with two groups of relations, the servants of one of the households, and a governess and her niece: there are no outsiders at all. At the start, the Donne family are first met moving into a new house; they have come to this country neighbourhood in order to be near Mr. Donne's two sisters—Sukey, who is unmarried and likely to die any minute from heart trouble, and Jessica, who is the wife of Thomas Calderon (author) and the mother of four children, Terence, Tullia, Julius and Theodora. Mr. Donne, himself a widower, also has four children—Bernard, Anna, Esmond and Reuben; and beneath his roof reside two unmarried ladies—his cousin, Miss Clara Bell, and Miss Maria Jennings ("Jenney"), who is the housekeeper. It is Jenney who acts as sort of interpreter between the Donnes and their two servants, Cook and Ethel. Of the Calderons' servants one does not hear anything; they must have been remarkably long-suffering, as in this house one sometimes sat down fourteen to lunch, and the meal was prolonged by family scenes.

Cook and Ethel are, in my view, the crowning and final servants of English fiction. In fact, they immediately give the lie to my statement that Miss Compton-Burnett's novels are not, in the usual sense, "lifelike." The arrival of Cook and Ethel at their employers' new house, and the Donnes' attempts to, one might say, butter their paws, are true echoes from what seems now an historic past. (The *time* of the novel, though not specified, cannot be later than 1913—social changes are not apparent, and everyone has much leisure.)

"Cook," says Ethel, with reference to their new sleeping quarters, "cannot sleep alone. She is of too nervous a type." And, later: "'There is a basement,' said Ethel, in a tone that added no more, as no more was necessary. 'We shall get used to the extra stairs,' said Cook, in a tone the more courageous for being faint. 'Oh, yes, you will,' said Jenney. 'You will run up and down without noticing them in a day or two.' She ran down herself, to show she had reached this stage. 'We can't get out of the basement without them,' said Ethel, putting the same thought in another form." And, "The two maids often exchanged a glance, a practice that does not encourage an observer, and in this case did so less than most." I could dwell on this couple indefinitely; their scene with the table, towards the end, is inimitable.

Villainess

IN *Elders and Betters*, as in the other novels, there is not a character who is not high-voltaged. But, as the plot (and there *is* considerable plot) unwinds, it is thirty-year-old Anna Donne who comes to stand out—for what one might call sheer psychological villainy. Having gained a legacy by burning the proper will, virtually murdered her second aunt and tricked her aunt's son into an engagement, our Anna remarks: "I expect I am still the blundering innocent that I always was." (Tullia Calderon, Anna's first cousin and future sister-in-law, shows signs that *she* might stop at nothing, before the end, but her affairs resolve themselves without actual crime.) The scene in dead Aunt Sukey's room between Anna and her Aunt Jessica has an appalling power rare in fiction to-day. The two fathers, Mr. Calderon and Mr. Donne, are painful exhibits—Florence, young niece of Miss Lacey (whom you will like), is well out of her engagement to the new-made widower. The junior group—lame Reuben Donne and Julius and Theodora Calderon (who conduct private worship before a rock in the rock garden)—can hardly fail to suffer—and well they know that they do! "Verily," says Julius, aged eleven, to his sister, aged ten, "we are having a unique childhood!"

Brilliant, serenely preposterous, and at the same time close to the bone of life, *Elders and Betters* towers, like all this author's novels, above the more "natural" chronicles that come out to-day. It has that rare thing, the authority of the master hand. To read it is an experience. Its felicities, as I expected, delighted me; its portraits of people from the complexion through to the very soul commanded my admiration, and the big scenes, for all their astringency, left me profoundly moved.

Fairy-Tale Sans Fairies

EUDORA WELTY, whose talent and name are striking, gave us, less than a year ago, a collection of stories (*A Curtain of Green*). These were so varied in style and subject as to suggest that Miss Welty could move any way she chose—harsh, shadowless comedy was within her command; but also mysterious crises of the soul. Her America—that of the Southern States—appeared as alternately bald and haunted. But the stories had always two

(Concluded on page 152)



P.E.N. Club Luncheon

Senhor Pascal Carlos Magno, Second Secretary at the Brazilian Embassy, was the guest of honour at a P.E.N. Club luncheon held in London recently. Senhor Magno has just written a book in English, "Sun Over the Palms." He is seen above with Miss Margaret Kennedy, the well-known writer and author of "The Constant Nymph"

CARAVAN CAUSERIE

By Richard King

I AM like an animal, in that when I feel ill I only want to creep into a hole and die. Briefly, I hate being fussed. Nothing raises my bodily and emotional temperature more than the soul-embittering argument around my sick-bed concerning my disinclination to drink a cup of tea, or some hot milk, or a glass of whisky; still less a nice cup of cocoa "*just to please me.*" Exhausted by the verbal combat, I usually sink back into the coma of deliciously peaceful misery, when, once again, the gentle knock on the door and—*up comes soup.*

No; when I feel ill, I like only to be left alone. Thus, when recently I became a sufferer from a bad cold in the head, which in conversation became influenza—since nobody is the least interested in a fat head and a running nose, while a mere cough has no dramatic value—I was not sorry that I happened to be staying in an hotel. It was very quiet and warm and comfortable in my bedroom, and the head-waiter, on his own initiative, sent me up a tumbler of hot rum and milk, leaving it outside my door without attempting the sympathetic chit-chat of a Ministering Angel. Unfortunately, just when I had begun to sip this unexpected luxury, the sirens blew their heads off. And another air raid had begun.

Now an air raid is never my idea of fun and games. It is even more baleful when the whole world, outside the radius of a fire, is as a plunge into the Arctic. I became a Tragedy King unto myself. I felt enveloped by doom. Courage deserted me. I resembled a worm who had emerged from the ground within the shadow of a hungry thrush. I swore as I sneezed. This, I said to myself, may be the last time I shall ever blow my nose!

Then, suddenly, in the midst of a lull between two ack-ack onslaughts, there came from the street below the crazy singing of a drunken man. "I donna wan ter set—(hiccup)—th' worl' on fyer," he sang. And no spiritual exhortation by the Archbishop of Canterbury could have been more efficacious. I found courage. I gained renewed strength. Let the sky rage. I would calmly await events. I was jumpy no more.

I lit another cigarette and drew closer to the fire. Kismet. What must be will be—and all that. And, as I smoked in comparative peace, I amused myself by thinking that help comes to us often by the queerest ways: that we never know when or how we are influencing others and they are influencing us—for good or ill. That when we are perfectly unconscious of being helpful we may be helping best of all. That sometimes an unpremeditated thought or word or action or look may achieve lovelier results than all our more cultivated best behaviour. That often we are loved for personal qualities, in which we take no conscious pride. Well, it makes you *think*, doesn't it? I shall always be very grateful to the singer who was drunk that night.

Getting Married

The "Tatler and Bystander's" Review of Weddings



Proby — Cripps

Capt. Peter Proby, Irish Guards, eldest son of Major and Mrs. R. G. Proby, of Berry Leas, Elton, Peterborough, married Miss Blanche Harrison Cripps, only daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. H. Cripps, of Bagaretts, White Colne, Essex, at St. Mary Abbots' Church, Kensington



Read — Maclean

The marriage of F/O. James Frederick Read, R.A.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Read, of Sydney, Australia, and Miss Della Maclean, daughter of Lady Maclean, of 10, Wilbraham Place, S.W., and of Drimnt, Tangier, took place at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street



Rowan — Love

Mr. Thomas Leslie Rowan, younger son of the late Rev. T. and Mrs. Rowan, and Miss Catherine Patricia Love, younger daughter of Brig. and Mrs. R. H. A. Love, of Woolavington Grange, Bridgwater, were married at Holy Trinity, Brompton. The bridegroom is private secretary to the Prime Minister



Dobbs — Guerrier

Right: Sub-Lt. Michael Conway Dobbs, R.N., son of Lt.-Col. R. C. Dobbs, C.B.E., D.S.O., of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, married Miss Peterine Guerrier, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Guerrier, M.B.E., of Seaview, I.O.W., at Compton Church, near Winchester



Latham — Smith-Masters

The marriage of Capt. John Latham, 60th Rifles, of Little Heath Wood, Herts., and Miss Margaret Smith-Masters, of the Ivy House, Chislehurst, took place in November at All Saints' Cathedral, Cairo



Hardiman — Smyth

S/Ldr. Robert James Hardiman, R.A.F., of Exeter, and Miss Annarella Smyth were married at Holy Trinity, Brompton. The bride is the daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Neville Maskelyne Smyth, V.C., and Lady Smyth, of Kongbool, Victoria, Australia

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ON AND OFF DUTY

(Continued from page 137)

training establishment is not far from Donoghue's; they were entertaining friends home from the Middle East. Mrs. Walwyn is managing her husband's stable while he is engaged on military duties.

Around London

At one London restaurant I saw Mrs. Simonds, who lately returned from the United States, lunching with her Etonian son, who was just about to return to school. Mrs. Simonds was Miss Molly Ramsden and has a lovely home in Berkshire. The Countess of Kimberley was another lunching at the same restaurant, warmly clad in a mink coat; Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke were together, celebrating one of Lady Willoughby's rare visits to London. She organises the Y.M.C.A. mobile canteens in Warwickshire, as well as being in charge of their canteen in her village at Kineton, so her time is fully occupied. The Willoughby de Brokes' only son is now five years old and they have a daughter born last year. Visitors to the May Fair included Major-Gen. Laycock and his attractive wife, and Lady Abertay with two of her daughters, the Hon. June and the Hon. Rosemary Barrie. Lady Abertay has one of the loveliest homes in Scotland—Tullybelton, near Dunkeld, at the beginning of the beautiful Perthshire Highlands. She is intensely interested in the Perthshire Red Cross. Other visitors from Scotland have included Lord Alness and Air Cdre. and Mrs. C. Cadell, who have a most attractive home near Linlithgow.

Lineshooters' Lunch

The second luncheon to be held by the R.A.F. Lineshooters' Club, whose membership consists of airmen who have spoken at war factories in rest periods between spells of duty, was held recently, with Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck as guest of honour. The purpose of this club is to enable these airmen, who have had to "shoot a line," to keep in touch now and after the war. It is intended also that each luncheon shall include as a guest a member of the management of one of the factories at which members have spoken. Sir Frederick Handley-Page was present on this occasion.

It is probable that at these meetings there are grouped together in one room men responsible for shooting down more enemy planes than at any other gathering. Among those at this luncheon were Lord Willoughby de Broke (patron of the Club), S/Ldr. R. A. B. Learoyd, V.C., and W/O. Green, who recently escaped from a prisoners of war camp in Italy, where he had been since he was shot down in 1940. Flyers with Norwegian, Czechoslovak and Belgian flashes, and all wearing decorations, were seen among the guests, and there was one Malta night-fighter, F/O. John Baldock.

Good Work at Plymouth

The town of Plymouth owes a great deal to Lord and Lady Astor, who take a personal interest in all its activities. Among other things, they do everything possible to make life as pleasant as possible for the Service men and women passing through the town. Recently Lady Astor arranged for a section of the American negro choir to sing at the Union Street Y.M.C.A. Club, and much of the success of the King George Club for Officers is due to the Astors. Frequently they take personal friends to dine there.



Christening in Hampshire

Daphne, the small daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mansergh, was christened at St. Philip and St. James's Church, Fleet, recently. She is seen with her mother, father and brother Philip, who is three. Mrs. Mansergh is an Oxford Triple Blue. Her husband, who was formerly a tutor at the University, is now Head of the Dominions Section at the Ministry of Information

WITH SILENT FRIENDS

(Continued from page 150)

things in common: they kept inside the bounds of the possible, and their time was to-day.

Miss Welty may now perplex her admirers by having done something quite unforeseen. She gives us, in *The Robber Bridegroom* (The Bodley Head; 10s. 6d.), what *I* should describe as a fairy story—I am content to omit actual fairies. Grimm and Hans Andersen could but have looked kindly on this affair of robbers and lovely maid, of forest wanderings, of wicked and witch-like stepmother, of a rich green dress and long gold locks, of a berry-stained face and a concealed identity. The Mississippi and the Old Natchez Trace become, in these pages, enveloped in ageless magic. And Indians, with their incalculable revenges, take the place at once of ogres and gnomes.

Gentle Rosamond differs from the accepted fairy-tale heroine in two particulars only—her morals are easy, and she is a notable liar. She and Jamie Lockhart, that dashing cavalier-robber, marry towards the end, and live happily ever after, but they had not been doing at all badly before. A Cupid-and-Psyche romance in the robbers' fastness had been broken up by Psyche's kind of mistake—Rosamond had insisted on seeing her lover's features, so used a witch-lotion to wash the berry-stain off; whereupon Jamie dashed out into the night. To make matters worse, enter malevolent Little Harp, with his dead big brother's talking-head in a box. The Goat, witless accomplice of Rosamond's stepmother (ill-favoured Salome, who finally dies of dancing), promotes complications. In this manner does the innocent, crazy, naively blood-thirsty story wander its way along, less artless than it appears. Is not this myth-magic new to the New World?

As his foot touched shore, the sun sank into the river the colour of blood, and at once a wind sprang up and covered the sky with black, yellow and green clouds the size of whales, which moved across the face of the moon. The river was covered with foam, and against the landing the boats strained in the waves and strained again. River and bluff gave off alike a leaf-green light, and from the water's edge the red torches lining the Landing under-the-Hill and climbing the bluff to the town stirred and blew to the left and right. There were sounds of rushing and flying, from the flourish of carriages rushing through the streets after dark, from the bellowing throats of the flat-boatmen, and from the wilderness itself, which lifted and drew itself in the wind, and pressed its savage breath even closer to the little galleries of Rodney, and caused a bell to turn over in one of the steeples, and shook the fort and dropped a tree over the racetrack.

Holding his bag of gold tight in his hand, Clement made for the first inn he saw under the hill. It was all lighted up and full of the sounds of singing.

The Robber Bridegroom, a story told in this way, might well seem to be imperilled by illustrations. But James Holland's drawings prove him Miss Welty's other self. This should make an exquisite gift for a grown-up child.

"Clubbable"

The "Britain in Pictures" Series, with its excellent object of rendering a full picture of British life—past, traits, culture and habits—has done well to make the addition of *British Clubs* (Collins; 4s. 6d.). And Bernard Darwin has been a happy choice as the writer on this engaging topic. To begin with, his treatment has been wide:

It is important (he says) not to use the word "club" in any limited sense. When Kipps came suddenly into his fortune, one of his colleagues in the Emporium remarked: "One of those West End flats. That 'd be my style. And a first-class club." Those two expressions are often telescoped together, and newspapers love to talk with intense enjoyment of the opulent vision, of a "West End Club." Whatever is precisely contained within the four corners of that phrase, such an establishment makes but the tiniest ripple on the great and ever-spreading sea of clubs. Clubs do not only exist in one end of London. That which was once only for the elect is now for all, and everywhere the average man has his club. Each English small town has at least its British Legion Club, a friendly legacy from the last war, and the Rotary Club movement, an importation from the United States, is almost equally widespread, combining cheerful companionship with much good and charitable work in many directions.

Dr. Johnson spoke of Boswell as being "a very clubbable man." What is this instinct, or quality, in response to which clubs, of every kind, came into being? Mr. Darwin aptly defines and discusses it. Games or sport, learning—in fact, any common interest—or sheer sociability and the wish to be with kindred spirits, have accounted, he shows, for the start of clubs. He admits that in their continued life both exclusiveness and possessiveness play their part. He traces the growth of the club from the eighteenth-century coffee-house—the increasingly valued formalities, rules, traditions, springing up round what was, in the first place, informal and a matter of chance or choice. On the subject of London clubs—such as were, presumably, the hazy ambition of Kipps's Emporium friend—Mr. Darwin is anecdotal and interesting. And, being all-round, he is able to write as fully about Hambledon's original "Cricketing Club," and the West Kent Cricket Club, as he is of the expatriated Scottish golfer's Blackheath. Within the range of Great Britain he travels in time and space.

In the section headed "Enter the Ladies," we hear of a revolution. Mr. Darwin asks why ladies' clubs are so bleak: having never joined one, I share his intimidation. Are ladies too sharply aware of each other's presence? Mr. Darwin clearly opines that they have not learned to relax.



"Naval Occasions"

A privilege of the Royal Navy is to remain seated when drinking the Royal Toast. So far from implying any disrespect, this privilege is a reminder of the days of the old wooden walls where quarters were frequently so cramped that officers and men could not stand up without bumping their heads! The quarters are vastly improved today but the jealously guarded privilege remains.

Schweppes*

Table Waters

famous since 1790

* Temporarily giving place to the standard war-time product —but Schweppes quality will return with victory.

By Appointment



A GREAT WELCOME

"Black & White" Whisky is always sure of a great welcome. The quality and flavour of this skilfully blended Scotch never fails to give complete satisfaction.

"BLACK & WHITE"

It's the Scotch!



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Impromptu Wedding



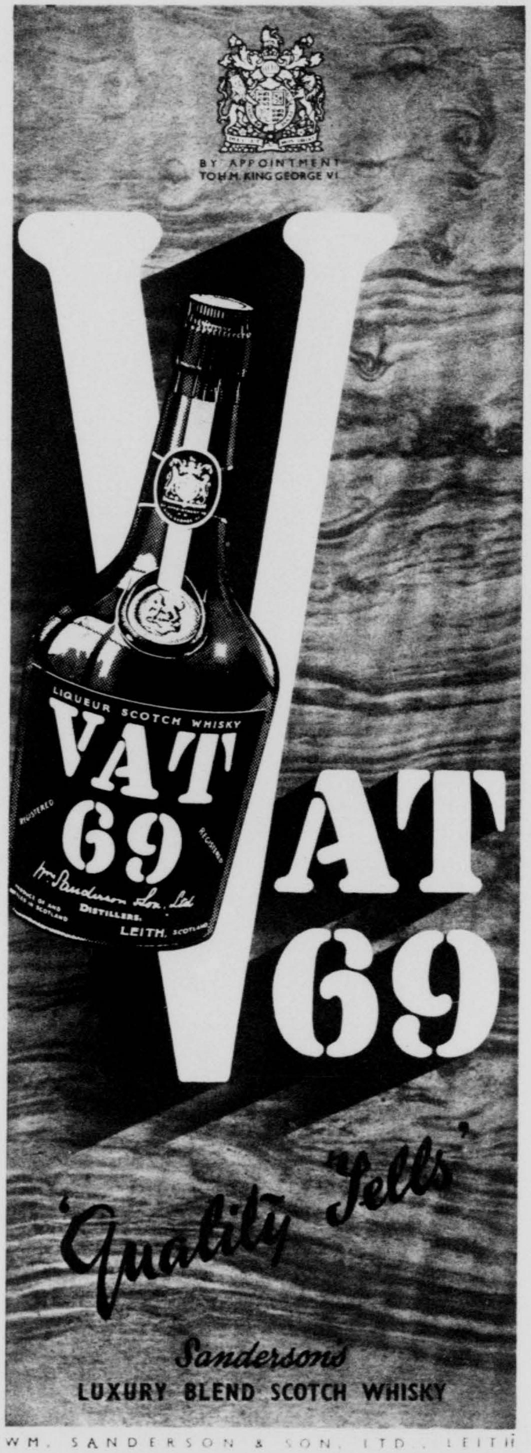
● A knock at the door . . . a telegram . . . "Seven days' leave. . . . Let 's get married." . . . But what can I wear? How about this? A suit of mist-blue tweed, exquisitely tucked to emphasise a slender waist and lined with dull crepe, tangee colour, with a blouse also of crepe matching the jacket lining . . . the three pieces £29 5s. 9d. (22 coupons). A beaver coney swagger jacket, young-looking and cosy to wear . . . 70 gns. (12 coupons)
From Harvey Nichols

● Two hats—for the ceremony, a gay affair of flowers on the American "curvette" idea—for going away, a more tailored top-piece
From Erik

● A navy handbag £5 13s. 4d.
From Finnigan's

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AIR EDDIES

By Oliver Stewart

Jet Hero

I TOLD you so. My guess last week that the announcement of the successful development of jet propulsion for aircraft would be immediately followed by the discovery of a series of earlier jet-propulsion inventions dating back into the remoter past was justified almost before we went to press. Mr. M. J. B. Davy, who is the authority to whom we automatically turn on questions of early aviation history, has revealed that about the year A.D. 50 Hero of Alexandria described a machine demonstrating the principle of propulsion "by the reaction of jets of steam." In 1784 the Abbé Miolan attempted to apply the principle to the navigation of a hot-air balloon. Group Captain Whittle should be duly impressed. But personally I was disappointed that Mr. Davy could only take us back to A.D. 50 for the origins of jet-propulsion methods. Surely a little research in the great Pyramids, for example, would carry us to a much remoter time.

The Brab

THE announcement in the House of Lords that the preparation of two new civil aircraft is under way met with the widest approval. Personally, although I feel that the Tudor is extremely important as the aircraft that will have to bear the load in the immediate future, I was more pleased to read of the broad details of the "Brabazon" specification.



W/Cdr. R. N. Stidolph, R.A.F., was awarded the D.F.C. for skill, courage and resolution of a very high order. While piloting an aircraft attacking Stettin he encountered an enemy fighter, sustaining extensive damage which rendered one of his engines useless. He nevertheless flew his aircraft safely to a British airport. He has completed many attacks on Berlin, Hamburg and Dusseldorf

We do want an aim set before our aeronautical workers and it must be an ambitious aim. Aircraft of the size and style of the York and the Tudor are necessary, but aircraft like the Brabazon give that special zest to aviation which makes it so absorbingly interesting. If we in aviation are ever satisfied with developing the practical aircraft of a given period and if we cease to look towards the remoter future we can infer that aviation is growing old. The whole Brabazon project—an immense tricycle undercarriage aircraft which can be driven by orthodox power units or might in the remoter future be furnished with jet-propulsion units—is a powerful stimulus to thought and work. It is good also to see that it bears the name of one who has worked hard in this field and whose ideas have always been markedly original.

Mustangs

NOTHING is more interesting than to watch the gradual ebb and flow of fighter technical superiority. In the Battle of Britain, Britain was technically superior to the enemy at any rate at the beginning, and if one measures air performance by the early Spitfire. Then came the period of more even balance in which the technical struggle rose to a high pitch. Judging from such details as are known of it and from some of our own pilots' reports upon it, the Focke-Wulf 190 enjoyed a period of superiority. Now the Mustang takes the centre of the stage. It is a curious mixture of British and American aeronautical technique. Designed to a Royal Air Force specification and fitted with an engine designed by Rolls-Royce but built by Packard with an airframe entirely American, the Mustang earned from the first the highest praise from British pilots. It proved robust, handy and capable of high performance. It was regarded as sound for maintenance in the field. It was capable of taking progressively heavier armament and now it can go away with such a large auxiliary tankage as to allow it to do escort duties for bombers making the deepest penetrations into Germany.

The Air Ministry or Ministry of Aircraft Production (I do not know which is responsible) is curious in the way it releases information about enemy aircraft. The chaser bomb details, for instance, were suddenly released by the *Aeroplane Spotter*, though whether the facts were acquired from official sources or not I do not know. But details of the latest German aircraft which have human pilots are not released. There may be good reason for this reticence, but it makes it hard to weigh accurately the relative merits of our own and enemy machines.

The 293

THE German chaser bomb is described as the Henschel 293 and it follows almost exactly the pattern I once ventured to sketch out in these pages. It is a rocket-driven, miniature aeroplane carrying an explosive charge. It can be radio-directed but it can also be set on a course and maintained upon it by automatic pilot. It follows, in other words, exactly the lines that would be expected from a theoretical study of the subject and is not really vastly different from the kind of chaser bomb proposed and experimented with in the war of 1914-18. So although we cannot yet trace the Henschel 293 back to Hero of Alexandria no doubt we shall soon be on the way. One imagines some ancient siege engine being dragged out of oblivion to demonstrate that the ancients catapulted cannon balls with wings on at one another.

Meanwhile the chaser bomb appears to be in very small use. It seems to be used against shipping in the main. If it is really in large-scale production we should expect it to be more widely applied in the future. But there is no need as yet to worry overmuch about the bombardment of cities by chaser bombs on a really big scale. It can be assumed that some time will have to elapse before German production of this weapon is going at full speed, and we can be sure that the factories wherever they may be are not forgotten either by Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force or by the Eighth United States Army Air Forces.

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BUBBLE & SQUEAK

Stories from Everywhere

IKE was in financial trouble, and he went to his old friend Benjamin for help.

"I want you to lend me a thousand pounds," said Ike.

"No," was the reply Benjamin made. "Definitely no."

"But Ben," protested Ike, "when Wall Street crashed in 1929, who lent you five thousand pounds to keep you going?"

"You did," admitted Ben.

"And later, when your wife had that serious operation, who lent his house in the South of France for the whole season so that she could recuperate?"

"You did, my friend."

"And who saved your life five years ago when you fell out of the boat when we were fishing together?"

"Oh, you did, Ike."

"Well, then, Ben, why won't you lend me a thousand now?"

"All the things you say are true," said Ben, nodding his head slowly. "But what have you done for me, lately?"

HE was most incredibly drunk, and the constable was finding it hard work to get him to the police station. It was actually only a few hundred yards, but to the arm of the law it seemed miles.

Several times the inebriate fell down flat, dragging his captor with him.

At last, breathless, covered with mud, the constable managed to drag his captive up the steps of the station.

As they lurched through the door, the drunk muttered: "Thanksh, ole chap! Get me inshide quick—before the copsh shee me!"

A MAN who was very keen on his garden was justifiably proud of his very fine lawn. But one year the lawn had a terribly heavy crop of dandelions. He tried everything he had ever heard of to get rid of them, but with no success. At last, in desperation, he wrote to the Department of Agriculture telling them all about it. He gave a list of all the remedies he had tried and ended his epistle with: "What shall I do now?"

In due course came a reply: "We suggest you learn to love them."

FROM "Peterborough's" column in the *Daily Telegraph* comes the following:—

An American Air Force colonel stationed in England was explaining with satisfaction how he had shot three pheasants on his airfield.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed a horrified English listener. "You can't do that—that's poaching. You'll get fined or gaoled for that in England."

The American hesitated a fraction of a second. "Well," he drawled, "I guess I shot them for pecking at my aircraft."



Joyce Grenfell, *the very gifted artiste and writer who has made such a name for herself on the British stage with her brilliant monologues, is shortly leaving this country to entertain the Allied Forces in the Near East. Miss Grenfell is a niece of Lady Astor*

THE anxious father had been pacing the room for hours and at last the old family doctor came in with the words: "It's a boy!"

The newly made parent sank down into a chair and sighed with relief.

"And is the child all right?" he asked anxiously.

"Well," replied the doctor, with a twinkle in his eye, "he hasn't got all his toes on one foot."

"Oh, heavens!" moaned the other. "I've always dreaded that the child would be malformed."

"Of course he hasn't got all his toes on one foot," proceeded the doctor with a grin, "he's got five on each!"

HITLER, it is reported, attended a big banquet to prepare which two French chefs were specially brought from France.

Before the banquet began Goering proposed a toast: "To that genius, our Fuehrer, who sees everything, hears everything, and knows everything."

The first French cook turned to his colleague and whispered: "I bet he doesn't know I've put castor oil in his soup!"

A YOUNGSTER was asked by his history teacher to name the principal cultural contribution of the Phoenicians. The answer, given without hesitation, was "Blinds."

Put Out More Salvage. Paper, Rags, Bones and Rubber Are Wanted for Munitions of War

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NOT ENOUGH TO GO ROUND

HOWARDS Aspirin Tablets

but—if temporarily out of stock, your chemist can almost certainly get Howards' Aspirin Tablets for you from his Wholesale House.

See the name Howards on every tablet.

HOWARDS & SONS, Ltd.

ILFORD

Makers of Howards' Bicarbonate of Soda, etc.



Thank goodness I always bought 'Viyella' Service Shirts

Cool when it's hot — Warm when it's not

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD. DAY & NIGHT WEAR VIYELLA HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

Always paint-fresh, supremely washable and wonderfully hard-wearing. 'Viyella' and 'Clydella' Shirts are by far the best buy for the Service Woman. In Regulation khaki, Air Force Blue and white.

W 4



A. L. Shortland says–

MAKE THEM LAST!

For years we have said that Wearra Shoes were made on comfort-fitting lasts and made to last.

Now we ask you to make them last. Just for a while demand exceeds supply, and leather of the Wearra quality is hard to come by. You can count on it that a little patience from you will be matched by extra effort on our part.

Patience and effort win wars.

Wearra MULTIPLE-FITTING SHOES FOR MEN

All the best



Here's hoping for quite a number of things, including fewer restrictions and more Old Angus—one of life's many amenities made scarce by war. A timely request for Old Angus is sometimes rewarded.

A NOBLE SCOTCH — *Gentle as a lamb*



OLD ANGUS

O.A. 4.

Welcome Always – keep it handy

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

P.S. Stocks still available – but restricted

Worth looking for "ECLIPSE" RAZOR BLADE

3d each

E 192

LEMON HART RUM

The Golden Spirit

Every Bottle a Treasure!



Valstar "777" Raincoat

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND DESIGN

IN NORMAL TIMES THE BEST SHOPS HAVE THE VALSTAR '777' RAINCOAT – SUPPLIES NOW HOWEVER ARE STRICTLY LIMITED

J. MANDLEBERG & Co. LTD. VALSTAR WORKS SALFORD 6 · Lancs

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'Double Quick' By **joyce** (CALIFORNIA)

Scoop! We have limited supplies of Double Quick—perhaps the most notable war-time model **joyce** has yet produced. It is racily styled in Palamena, a new leather with plenty of good looks and a lot of sound horse-sense about it . . . . . a leather that will safely carry your money — and coupons — in the Hard Wear Stakes. Double Quick is on parade now ; come and see it as soon as you can, or we may have to say "Sorry!" . . . . .

Derry & Toms
Kensington W

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Exhibits

Numbers Q-1, Q-2, Q-3, Q-4

Note: The items do not support details of the report of E. C. LANGMEAD

Exhibit Q-1 The Sunday Chronicle, London 24 Feb 44

Q-2 The News Chronicle, London 25 Feb 44

Q-3 The Sunday Times, London 26 Mar 44

Q-4 A Special Service memo 9 May 44

The Sunday Chronicle

Founded 1885 LONDON: FEBRARY 20, 1944

HEAVY NAZI LOSSES IN ANZIO

He came back to tell a great war-time story



LT. S. W. CHANT, Gordon Highlanders, who has just been repatriated, is the first commando to return from the St. Nazaire raid with the full story.

UNARMED, THEY FOUGHT ON IN ST. NAZAIRE

Not One of the "Do-or-Die" Commandos Came Home

TO-DAY, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE OFFICIAL STORY CAN BE TOLD OF SOME OF THE FIGHTING IN ST. NAZAIRE AFTER THE DESTROYER CAMPBELTOWN HAD RAMMED THE DOCK GATES ON MARCH 28, 1942.

None of the Commando troops who went ashore under the command of Lt.-Col. Newman to demolish dock installations returned to Britain at the time.

—SPANISH U-MEN—

ST. NAZAIRE will be the subject of a question in Parlia-

U.S. BOMB SIX MORE JAP BASES

AMERICAN planes have pounded six Japanese positions in the Marshall and Caroline Islands, it was officially announced in Washington last night.

Admiral Chester Nimitz described the attacks as supplementary to the major strikes on Truk, the key Japanese base in the Carolines, and Eniwetok (Marshalls).

Liberators, Dauntless dive-bombers and Warhawk fighters attacked four atolls in the eastern Marshalls, and Liberators bombed Ponape and Kusaie, in the Carolines. Ponape is about 400 miles east of Truk.

Tokio spokesmen claimed that the American attack on Truk was the first step in a drive to regain the Philippines and that the war in the Pacific had entered a decisive stage.

Tokio said yesterday that U.S. warships and planes had bombarded the Marshalls group island of Taroa.

Allies Say Line Holds: Berlin Claims Big Breach

AS THE ALLIES HOLD GRIMLY TO THEIR LINES ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, KESSELRING'S MASSED FORCES—IN SPITE OF HEAVY LOSSES—ARE MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT TO DRIVE THEM BACK.

While a late B.U.P. report last night said that in face of their terrific losses the German attack was petering out, Berlin and Rome broadcasts claimed that the Nazis had made a deep penetration of the beachhead. The Germans said they were only three miles from Anzio harbour.

There is no Allied confirmation of the Nazi claims, and Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under-Secretary for War, said yesterday at Dallas, Texas, that the situation was in hand and the prospects promising.

"There is no doubt at all about our ability to hold the beachhead," he added.

Kesselring's great thrust on Anzio, according to the B.U.P., began to crack before Allied counter-attacks in which some of the biggest tank battles of the Italian campaign were fought.

The latest Allied communiqué on the situation in the beachhead is brief but reassuring. It says:

Against the Fifth Army positions in the Anzio beachhead the enemy continues to hurl troops and tanks.

Enemy losses have been heavy. Our lines are intact and we have launched several successful local counter-attacks.

The communiqué also adds that in the Anzio area gunfire support from the Navy has continued.

Withering Fire

Kesselring's new hammer blows have been met with withering Allied fire, which is taking a terrific toll of the attackers.

Nowhere, a late message from the Beachhead said last night, has the enemy come up against the Allied bristling main defences.

The two armies are locked in a desperate close-range tussle, on flat ground with few natural cover-points and both in the air overhead and in the sea off the beachhead the struggle is also being waged relentlessly.

The Allied air forces are doing their utmost to overcome the handicaps of the weather and the

'MONTY' SEES BATTLE OF WEMBLEY



PRINCESS ELIZABETH and General Montgomery at the Wembley Soccer International yesterday, when England beat Scotland by six goals to two.

The King Sees England Win

HIGH officers of the three Services—including General Montgomery — and

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The Sunday Chronicle

LATE LONDON EDITION

Founded 1885 LONDON: FEBRUARY 20, 1944 2d.

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55,000 were Killed in the Trap

RUSSIANS WIN 100 NEW PLACES

MARSHAL STALIN has thrown a complete new army into the great North Russian battle for Pskov, gateway to Latvia and the Gulf of Riga.

Released by the fall of Staraya Russa, on the front south of Lake Ilmen, it joined yesterday with the armies of General Govorov and General Meretskov in a triple race to the west.

Last night the Moscow communiqué announced the first successes of the combined thrust—the capture of more than 100 places, including the railway station of Magovskaya - Kuleviya and the town of Plyusa, 42 miles south-west of Luga.

Heavy bomber raids on Pskov were also announced.

The communique gave the latest figures of German casualties in the Kanyev pocket, west of Cherkassy, where ten enemy divisions were trapped, as:

Killed, 55,000.

Taken prisoner, 18,000.

In the raid on Pskov dozens of military trains crowded at the junction were effectively bombed.

"About 80 fires were observed," it was stated. "They were followed by large explosions. More than 15 trains were seen to be ablaze. By the end of the raid the whole area of the junction was a mass of fire.

"In addition German military depots and an adjoining aerodrome were bombed. Three of our aircraft are missing."

Far to the south the Germans are steadily losing ground in the battle to hold Krivoi Rog, their last great fortress in the Dnieper Bend.

Deep Breaches

"At Krivoi Rog the enemy in-

London Beat Fire Raid Trick

BERLIN radio boasted R.A.F. "pathfinder" technique to describe—for overseas consumption only—their unsuccessful attempt to fire London in the early hours of yesterday.

"Targets were indicated by flares and demarkation signals with the result that our bombers, coming in from all directions, were able to drop their thousands of bombs and incendiaries with precision," said the announcer.

Hundreds of bombers took part, said a pilot called to the microphone to give an eye-witness account of the attack. This is what he said:

"Over London, all the defences concentrate their fire on us. The sky is lit up with exploding shells.

Let Them Go

"Achtung—let them go. The bombs have gone. Two large bombs with a large number of flares have been dropped over the target, which is lit up through a patch in the clouds.

"Almost from all sides enemy night-fighters are converging upon us. This is surely the most

LATEST NEWS

NEW SOVIET ARMY APPEARS

On Northern front complete new Soviet Army, released by fall of Staraya Russa, has joined race for Pskov, says Harold King, Reuter Special Correspondent.

M.P.

He will ask Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary if he knows anything about Spanish sailors' being recruited for service in U-boats.

He wants to know particularly about the 100 Spaniards now being trained in the submarine school at St. Nazaire.

U.S. EXPOSURE OF 'PEACE NOW' DRIVE

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

IN the present relative lull of military operations many domestic issues are arousing disproportionate interest.

The "Peace Now" movement, about which I wrote some weeks ago, has had a blow to the midriff with the revelation this week that one of its most active workers is a pro-Nazi Norwegian, who arrived here in 1940, and who is not, of course, an American citizen.

The Norwegian, John Albert Collett, was, it turns out, issued with a passport by the Nazi-controlled police department of Oslo, and came to this country via Russia, at the time when the Soviet Union had a pact with Hitlerite Germany.

Nazi Peace Drive

It is pointed out that the Nazi drive for a negotiated peace coincided almost exactly with the setting up of the "Peace Now" movement.

As I have said before, the movement is negligible. It has, it turns out, only 2,000 members, and has collected less than 3,000 dollars (£600).

Deplorable as it is that such a movement could be founded here, its failure, together with the revelations about Mr. Collett, are clear demonstrations that it has no resonance in the country.

Dorothy Thompson's U.S. cable.—Page 4.

—TO-DAY—

DOROTHY THOMPSON, brilliant U.S. commentator, writes to-day (on Page 4) about the dream of every soldier—returning to rebuild their homeland in the spirit of comradeship they found and shared at the front.

Other notable contributors to this issue are :—

To ensure getting your copy of "The Sunday Chronicle," place an order with your newsagent.

Until now there was no full report on the results of the raid, although great explosions were heard, and it was known that some troops had accomplished their tasks before they were taken prisoner or killed.

Now, a repatriated prisoner of war, Lieut. S. W. Chant, of the Gordon Highlanders, who was in command of a demolition party, has returned to tell his story.

This account of his adventures told to Combined Operations Headquarters throws light for the first time on some of the fighting in the docks and streets that night at St. Nazaire.

"I was on board the Campbeltown in command of the demolition party detailed to blow up the pumping station of the dry dock," says Lieut. Chant.

"A roar of guns had opened up on the destroyer from the banks of the Loire, and by the time she reached her goal, jammed in the dock gates, I estimate that 75 per cent. of those on deck were casualties.

"Most of the wounded managed to get ashore. I myself had two shrapnel wounds in the right arm and left leg, and these slowed down my movements.

"We could hear the sounds of battle on the roof while we blew in the steel door and descended the steel staircase.

"Forty feet below ground we laid our charges. My hands had been cut with small pieces of shell which made the handling of the charge somewhat awkward, but Sergeant Dockerill stayed with me in case my wounds would prevent me from firing the charges while I sent the rest of the party upstairs to warn the neighbourhood of the coming explosion.

Pumping Station Blown Up

"We raced outside and lay on the ground, completely exposed on the concrete paving. Fortunately we shifted a further ten yards away a second later; when the explosion did come huge concrete blocks hurled through the air perilously near.

"While I was blowing up the pumping station, Lieut. Smalley and his party reached the winding station nearby, laid their charges and completely destroyed not only the winding gear but the entire building.

"The northern dock gate and the winding station controlling it were completely wrecked by several parties; the southern gate had already been effectively destroyed by the Campbeltown.

"Not so fortunate were the parties detailed to attack the bridges and gates of the new entrance. They were mostly either blown up in their M.L.s before reaching the Old Mole or were prevented from landing because their M.L.s were hit, set on fire and out of control. Those that did reach shore were subjected to heavy fire.

Corporal Saves Captain

"To give an example of the difficulties of these parties, Captain Burn, on board an M.L. which was hit and blown up, was thrown into the water and started to swim to the Mole, but was fired at with the others and had to duck repeatedly.

"He was very tired and would have drowned had he not been helped by one of his N.C.Os, Corporal Arthur Young, who, swimming to him, grabbed him by the hair and dragged him along until he reached the Mole.

"When they did get on to the Mole, there were but a few of the original party and they had lost most of their arms in the explosion.

"All this time my own party had had no interference from the enemy, thanks to excellent protection afforded by our covering

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Until now there was no full report on the [results] of the raid, although great explosions were [he]ard, and it was known that some troops had [acc]omplished their tasks before they were taken [pri]soner or killed.

Now, a repatriated prisoner of war, Lieut. S. W. [Ch]ant, of the Gordon Highlanders, who was in com[m]and of a demolition party, has returned to tell his [st]ory.

This account of his adventures told to Combined Opera[tio]ns Headquarters throws light for the first time on some of [the fi]ghting in the docks and ...s that night at St. [Naza]ire.

...was on board the Campbel[town] in command of the demoli[tion p]arty detailed to blow up the [pump]ing station of the dry dock," Lieut. Chant.

... roar of guns had opened up ...e destroyer from the banks ... Loire, and by the time she ...ed her goal, jammed in the ...gates. I estimate that 75 per ... of those on deck were casual[ties].

[M]ost of the wounded managed ... ashore. I myself had two [shrap]nel wounds in the right arm [and] left leg, and these slowed my movements.

[W]e could hear the sounds of ... on the roof while we blew ...e steel door and descended [st]eel staircase.

[Fo]rty feet below ground we laid [the c]harges. My hands had been [cut w]ith small pieces of shell which [made] the handling of the charge [some]what awkward, but Sergeant ...rill stayed with me in case ...ounds would prevent me from ... the charges while I sent the ... the party upstairs to warn [the n]eighbourhood of the coming [explo]sion.

[Pu]mping Station Blown Up

[W]e raced outside and lay on [the g]round, completely exposed on [the c]oncrete paving. Fortunately ... shifted a further ten yards ... a second later; when the [explo]sion did come huge concrete ...s hurled through the air [danger]ously near.

[W]hile I was blowing up the [pum]ping station, Lieut. Smalley [and] his party reached the wind[ing] station nearby, laid their [char]ges and completely destroyed [not o]nly the winding gear but the [whol]e building.

[Th]e northern dock gate and the [pumpi]ng station controlling it were [compl]etely wrecked by several par[ties; t]he southern gate had already [been] effectively destroyed by the [Cam]pbeltown.

[N]ot so fortunate were the [partie]s detailed to attack the [bridg]es and gates of the new en[tranc]e. They were mostly either [blow]n up in their M.L.s before [reac]hing the Old Mole or were pre[vente]d from landing because their [boat]s were hit, set on fire and out [of co]ntrol. Those that did reach ... were subjected to heavy fire.

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One of Goebbels' political commentators went so far as to claim that the Luftwaffe's "heavy" raids on London helped to defeat Lord Hartington in the West Derbyshire by-election. He said:

"Not the least of the reasons for the Government defeat was the German raids, which, despite severe British censorship, have caused considerable disquiet."

Story of Raid—Page 3.

"LUFTWAFFE STAKES ALL ON 1944"

—Berlin.

Berlin High Command's official newspaper, "Militaerische Korrespondenz," claimed yesterday that the German air force has a strong "invasion reserve" and may soon have new-type planes.

"The Luftwaffe High Command has staked everything on being strong in 1944," it added.

... carried out ... yesterday ... of Friday, were ... the whole ... in hard and fluctuating fighting, and at various points deep breaches were halted."

Persisting in the claim that General Manstein's forces were able to break through into the Kanyev pocket, to relieve the ten trapped divisions, the communiqué added:

"West of Cherkassy further parts of the freed fighting force rejoined our lines, and numerous enemy counter-attacks were repelled in spite of difficult terrain."

The whole of the Russian front is now covered with snow.

RADIO — Page 6

BLACK-OUT TIME

London 6.52 p.m.-7.39

British prisoners are treated better than ever before by Nazis

By Dr. JEROME DAVIS

Director for Canada of the War Prisoners' Aid of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

CONTRARY TO THE GENERAL IMPRESSION, THE ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY ARE ON THE WHOLE WELL AND REASONABLY TREATED. FOUR MAIN FACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE:

1. In the treatment of Allied prisoners, the Germans have played the game very closely to the rules agreed upon at the Geneva Convention of 1929. The incident of tying the hands of some prisoners in alleged retaliation for the tying of German prisoners at Dieppe was an exception.

2. Representatives of a Protecting Power regularly visit all German prison camps. Prisoners have the right to speak freely and confidentially to such representatives who report everything to their Government.

Camps are also visited by agents of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.

3. The Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. have done a great job in looking after the needs, comfort and morale of the prisoners.

4. The number of Axis prisoners in Allied hands grows steadily, and, just as we are worried over the fate of our captured loved ones, the Germans are concerned about their men who are taken prisoner.

It is true that food and clothing are not too good, but it is not good anywhere in Axis territory. But food packages do go through, and are delivered and enjoyed by those to whom they are addressed.

Our prisoners enjoy many things unheard of by the prisoners of World War No. 1.

Among them are games and competitive sports, camp newspapers, religious services, occupational training, flower and vegetable gardens, and—of all things—high school and "Educational Universities."

General Montgomery has acknowledged "the correct and soldierly attitude" of German front-line troops toward Allied wounded and prisoners. What happens afterwards?

Put to Work

Those captured are sent to Germany as quickly as possible. They are separated into Stalags for soldiers, Oflags for officers and Stalag Luft for members of the Air Force, who seem to get preferred treatment.

All healthy prisoners except officers are put to work. From the base camps, many are sent 100 to 150 miles in working detachments.

These work, and live, in factories, sawmills, breweries, cold-storage plants, glassworks, refineries, or they may be put to work on roads, farms, or in the forests.

While the pay is but little, they are paid.

In the average prison camp the men get bread and a coffee-like drink for breakfast.

"Coffee-like" is correct, for the

Contd. in next Col.

P.O.W. CAMP LIFE

Contd. from previous Col.

brew is made from barley, acorns or peas, or a combination of all three!

There is a bit more of this brew, and a soup or a stew at noon and at night.

The Red Cross supplements this diet by sending in from America, Canada and Britain big packages of food containing that rarity, real butter, jam, sardines or fish, luncheon meat, crackers, cheese, vegetables, dried fruit, tea and chocolate.

Because of this the prisoners actually are living better than the German civilian population!

Recreational and educational facilities—the two wonders of the prison camps—play an important part in making life bearable.

We have sent in musical instruments for the organisation of bands and orchestras, and the concerts given by British, Canadian and American prisoners are bright spots in camp life.

Typewriters, stencils and thousands of sheets of paper have been sent for the publication of camp newspapers.

Prisoners have organised theatrical companies, and on home-made stages produce such favourites as "Cinderella," "Hobson's Choice," Edgar Wallace's thriller "On the Spot," and a revue called "Goon Crazy." Prisoners also hold weekly dances, with pals for partners.

MOYNE IN CAIRO

Lord Moyne, recently-appointed Minister Resident in the Middle East, returned to Cairo yesterday, says Reuter.

News in Politics

M.P.s MAY SIT 5 DAYS A WEEK SOON

By Frederick Truelove

THE war situation will be the subject of Parliamentary debate for three days during the next sittings—first for two days in the Commons and then one day in the Lords. The Prime Minister will provide the text with the first full review he has given since last September.

The situation in Italy is the one upon which M.P.s are the most anxious for information.

Since the landings on the Anzio beachhead the alternations of optimism and pessimism in high quarters have had disturbing effects, and the recent entirely unfounded suggestions that these results were due to the war correspondents on the spot did not improve matters.

Mr. Churchill will have the opportunity to put these things in the right perspective, and M.P.s hope that he will discourage opinionative pronouncements even in the highest circles while battles are in progress.

Such a self-denying ordinance for official spokesmen may prove to be absolutely necessary during the greater operations that are in prospect in the west.

✦

THE Parliamentary programme threatens to become seriously congested with business. The Education Bill makes slow progress in committee, the Government's far-reaching proposals for a National Health service has yet to be considered in advance of legislation, and other big reconstruction plans have still to be announced.

In addition there is all the routine work of the session. M.P.s expect it will soon be necessary to sit five days a week.

✦

THERE are again whispers behind the scenes of more Government changes in the near future. Some Ministers are certainly feeling the effects of a long period of office under the strain of war.

SPEAKING OF FAMILIES..

This was the Joneses in 1936—



This is the Jones's own favourite picture from the family album. Beryl (ringed) is now on war work.

—AND THIS IS BERYL TO-DAY



Jones Family are Doing a Grand Job During War

IF THEY EVER GIVE MEDALS TO MOTHERS, THE PLACE OF MRS. DINAH ELIZABETH JONES, OF 9, NANT-Y-GLYN, BAGILLT, FLINTSHIRE, WILL BE NEAR THE HEAD OF THE LINE.

But the chances are that she will be too busy to collect hers. With her 15 children and 12 grandchildren she has never had much time on her hands.

The Jones family has been brought back into the news following spirited discussion among readers about pictures of large-size families published in "The Sunday Chronicle" recently.

This has drawn our attention to the fact that we published a picture and story of the Jones family on Sept. 27, 1936.

Mrs. Jones then had no much time on her hands. Four years ago her burden became heavier with the death of her husband, Aneurin. Now, in wartime, she has less spare time than ever.

She runs a grocery shop in High-street, Bagillt. Every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, she travels 25 miles to Liverpool market to buy supplies for the shop—leaving her daughter Iris to get the two youngest children, Alun, aged 10, and Gladwyn, aged 9, off to school and look after the shop.

When Mrs. Jones returns at 4.30 there is always a queue waiting to share in the goods she has brought from the big city.

Having disposed of them, she has a mother's day's work to do, a[illegible]

THEY MARRIED 72 YEARS AGO

BRIDGNORTH, Shropshire, beats the claim of Hadleigh, Essex, to possess Britain's oldest married couple.

They are Mr. and Mrs. John Lester who, at the end of January, completed 72 years of married life.

Mr. Lester is 92 and his wife will be 94 next month. Both are natives of the district.

RAIL SPEED UP

PEACE PLAN FOR U.S. SHIPS

PLANS to dispose of America's surplus merchant ships are recommended by Bernard Baruch, foremost economic adviser of the U.S. Administration, in a report on the transform of the U.S. from war to peace.

He recommends the appointment of a surplus property administrator in the office of war mobilisation, and the disposal of ships and maritime properties by the maritime commission acting under his control.

The report has been issued because: "An early or sudden collapse of the Nazis in Europe, finding us unprepared for handling transition problems, could result

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SUICIDE NOTE ON E[illegible]

Bedaux "W[illegible] Hi[illegible]

CHAR[illegible] SE[illegible] HIGH-R[illegible] LEADE[illegible] FLORID[illegible]

He is[illegible] sleeping [illegible] suicide no[illegible] ing wheth[illegible] municating[illegible] German [illegible] officials.

Bedaux, o[illegible] who became [illegible] ventor of the [illegible] system, had [illegible] a coma since [illegible]

Bedaux had [illegible] immigration [illegible] arrival in Mia[illegible] from North Af[illegible] escort on suspi[illegible] communicating [illegible]

Cost G[illegible]

Mr. France[illegible] Attorney-Gener[illegible] two Federal [illegible] their lives indi[illegible] with the arrest [illegible] Africa. They w[illegible] passengers wh[illegible] plane crashed [illegible] jungle in June.

In 1937 Bed[illegible] mer home [illegible] and made th[illegible] Captain Fritz [illegible] Abetz, Dr. S[illegible] Nazis, said M[illegible]

When France [illegible] made his chât[illegible] American Em[illegible] back and fort[illegible] and unoccupi[illegible] on negotiations [illegible] mans and the [illegible]

A Bo[illegible]

Born in Fran[illegible] American sinc[illegible] 58.

Experience [illegible] odd jobs gave [illegible] for increasing [illegible] brought him [illegible]

He had b[illegible] things, a bottle [illegible] public-house. [illegible] French Forei[illegible] itinerant labou[illegible]

He had bee[illegible] and Duchess [illegible] sixteenth-cen[illegible] Cande in F[illegible] religious cere[illegible] marriage took [illegible]

When he b[illegible] Bedaux lived [illegible] wore £50 suits, [illegible] château in Fr[illegible] York flat and [illegible] Scotland.

On a holida[illegible] people, a hu[illegible] caterpillar ca[illegible] three boats, a[illegible]

The holiday [illegible] mile motor t[illegible] and Africa, in[illegible] the Sahara D[illegible]

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of the War Prisoners' Aid of the mmittee of the Y.M.C.A.

GENERAL IMPRESSION, THE S OF WAR IN GERMANY ARE L AND REASONABLY TREATED. ARE RESPONSIBLE :

llied prisoners, the Germans have played les agreed upon at the Geneva Convention of 1929. The incident of tying the hands of some prisoners in alleged retaliation for the tying of German prisoners at Dieppe was an exception.

2. Representatives of a Protecting Power regularly visit all German prison camps. Prisoners have the right to speak freely and confidentially to such representatives who report everything to their Government.

Camps are also visited by agents of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.

3. The Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. have done a great job in looking after the needs, comfort and morale of the prisoners.

4. The number of Axis prisoners in llied hands grows steadily, nd, just as we are worried ver the fate of our captured oved ones, the Germans are oncerned about their men who are taken prisoner.

It is true that food and clothng are not too good, but it is ot good anywhere in Axis teritory. But food packages do o through, and are delivered nd enjoyed by those to whom hey are addressed.

Our prisoners enjoy many hings unheard of by the prisoners of World War No. 1.

Among them are games and ompetitive sports, camp newsapers, religious services, occupaional training, flower and vegeable gardens, and—of all things—igh school and "Educational niversities."

General Montgomery has acknowdged "the correct and soldierly itude" of German front-line ops toward Allied wounded and isoners. What happens afterards?

Put to Work

Those captured are sent to Gerany as quickly as possible. They re separated into Stalags for ldiers, Oflags for officers and talag Luft for members of the Air orce, who seem to get preferred eatment.

All healthy prisoners except ficers are put to work. From the se camps, many are sent 100 to 0 miles in working detachments.

These work, and live, in factories, wmills, breweries, cold-storage ants, glassworks, refineries, or ey may be put to work on roads, rms, or in the forests.

While the pay is but little, they e paid.

In the average prison camp the en get bread and a coffee-like ink for breakfast.

"Coffee-like" is correct, for the

Contd. in next Col.

P.O.W. CAMP LIFE

Contd. from previous Col.

brew is made from barley, acorns or peas, or a combination of all three!

There is a bit more of this brew, and a soup or a stew at noon and at night.

The Red Cross supplements this diet by sending in from America, Canada and Britain big packages of food containing that rarity, real butter, jam, sardines or fish, luncheon meat, crackers, cheese, vegetables, dried fruit, tea and chocolate.

Because of this the prisoners actually are living better than the German civilian population!

Recreational and educational facilities—the two wonders of the prison camps—play an important part in making life bearable.

We have sent in musical instruments for the organisation of bands and orchestras, and the concerts given by British, Canadian and American prisoners are bright spots in camp life.

Typewriters, stencils and thousands of sheets of paper have been sent for the publication of camp newspapers.

Prisoners have organised theatrical companies, and on home-made stages produce such favourites as "Cinderella," "Hobson's Choice," Edgar Wallace's thriller "On the Spot," and a revue called "Goon Crazy." Prisoners also hold weekly dances, with pals for partners.

MOYNE IN CAIRO

Lord Moyne, recently-appointed Minister Resident in the Middle East, returned to Cairo yesterday, says Reuter.

SPEAKING OF FAMILIES..

This was the Joneses in 1936—



This is the Jones's own favourite picture from the family album. Beryl (ringed) is now on war work.

—AND THIS IS BERYL TO-DAY



Jones Family are Doing a Grand Job During War

IF THEY EVER GIVE MEDALS TO MOTHERS, THE PLACE OF MRS. DINAH ELIZABETH JONES, OF 9, NANT-Y-GLYN, BAGILLT, FLINTSHIRE, WILL BE NEAR THE HEAD OF THE LINE.

But the chances are that she will be too busy to collect hers. With her 15 children and 12 grandchildren she has never had much time on her hands.

The Jones family has been brought back into the news following spirited discussion among readers about pictures of large-size families published in "The Sunday Chronicle" recently.

This has drawn our attention to the fact that we published a picture and story of the Jones family on Sept. 27, 1936.

Mrs. Jones then had not much time on her hands. Four years ago her burden became heavier with the death of her husband, Aneurin. Now, in wartime, she has less spare time than ever.

She runs a grocery shop in High-street, Bagillt. Every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, she travels 25 miles to Liverpool market to buy supplies for the shop—leaving her daughter Iris to get the two youngest children, Alun, aged 10, and Gladwyn, aged 9, off to school and look after the shop.

When Mrs. Jones returns at 4.30 there is always a queue waiting to share in the goods she has brought from the big city.

Having disposed of them, she has a mother's day's work to do, and

THEY MARRIED 72 YEARS AGO

BRIDGNORTH, Shropshire, beats the claim of Hadleigh, Essex, to possess Britain's oldest married couple.

They are Mr. and Mrs. John Lester who, at the end of January, completed 72 years of married life.

Mr. Lester is 92 and his wife will be 94 next month. Both are natives of the district.

RAIL SPEED-UP

PEACE PLAN FOR U.S. SHIPS

PLANS to dispose of America's surplus merchant ships are recommended by Bernard Baruch, foremost economic adviser of the U.S. Administration, in a report on the transform of the U.S. from war to peace.

He recommends the appointment of a surplus property administrator in the office of war mobilisation, and the disposal of ships and maritime properties by the maritime commission acting under his control.

The report has been issued because: "An early or sudden collapse of the Nazis in Europe, finding us unprepared for handling transition problems, could result

SUICIDE NOTE ON EVE OF TREASON CHARGE

Bedaux "Was Friend of High-Up Nazis"

CHARLES BEDAUX, SAID TO BE THE SELF - CONFESSED FRIEND OF HIGH-RANKING NAZIS AND VICHY LEADERS, HAS DIED AT MIAMI, FLORIDA.

He is stated to have taken an overdose of sleeping pills which he had hoarded, and left a suicide note on the eve of a Grand Jury considering whether to indict him for treason and for communicating with high German and Vichy officials.

Bedaux, one-time labourer who became the millionaire inventor of the Bedaux industrial system, had been in hospital in a coma since Tuesday.

Bedaux had been in custody of immigration officials since his arrival in Miami by air on Dec. 23 from North Africa under military escort on suspicion of treason and communicating with the enemy.

Cost G-Men's Lives

Mr. Frances Biddle, U.S. Attorney-General, disclosed that two Federal agents—G-Men—lost their lives indirectly in connection with the arrest of Bedaux in North Africa. They were killed with other passengers when their transport plane crashed in the Brazilian jungle in June, 1943.

In 1937 Bedaux rented a summer home near Berchtesgaden and made the acquaintance of Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Otto Abetz, Dr. Schacht and other Nazis, said Mr. Biddle.

When France fell in 1940 Bedaux made his château available to the American Embassy but travelled back and forth between occupied and unoccupied France carrying on negotiations with both the Germans and the Vichy French.

A Bottle Filler

Born in France, and a naturalised American since 1917, Bedaux was 58.

Experience gained in doing odd jobs gave Bedaux the ideas for increasing production which brought him a fortune.

He had been, among other things, a bottle-filler in a New York public-house, a member of the French Foreign Legion, and an itinerant labourer.

He had been host to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the sixteenth-century Château de Cande in France, where the religious ceremony of the Duke's marriage took place.

When he became a millionaire Bedaux lived in great luxury and wore £50 suits. Besides his £125,000 château in France, he had a New York flat and a grouse moor in Scotland.

On a holiday once he took 30 people, a hundred horses, five caterpillar cars, a hydroplane, three boats, and a radio station.

The holiday consisted of a 9,500-mile motor tour through Europe and Africa, including a crossing of the Sahara Desert.

CO-OP PUB PAYS 'DIVI' ON BEER

"The Sunday Chronicle" Reporter.

WHEN I bought a glass of beer at the Wheatsheaf public house in Harwich yesterday the barman gave me a printed receipt with my change.

If I collect enough of these receipts I will be able to get a cash rebate on them when the next half-year's dividend of the Harwich, Dovercourt and Parkeston Co-operative Society is declared.

The Wheatsheaf is the only fully licensed public house in England operated by a co-operative society.

"Encroachment" Protest

Not all the customers took the receipts, but I was assured that even non-members are entitled to cash these at half the dividend rate.

But Harwich's other publicans regard the Wheatsheaf scheme as an encroachment on their business and a strong protest was made against the renewal of the licence at the recent Brewster Sessions. The licensing justices granted the renewal of the licence.

One of Harwich's licensees told me he thought this was "the thin end of the wedge."

Payment of dividends acted adversely against legitimate publicans, who were unable to offer similar inducements to their customers.

Local licensees had brought the matter to the notice of the National Consultative Council.

"AMERICAN FIRSTERS"

In his American commentary in to-morrow's "Daily Sketch" Alistair Cooke, the famous writer and broadcaster, draws attention to an organisation calling itself "Peace Now," round which old-time "American Firsters," members of former Fascist organisations, are beginning to rally.

According to Mr. Cooke, "Peace Now," if not actually dangerous now, may become a focal point of disaffection "if the invasion is long or slow, of if the European war ends in a Continental upheaval."

say, "Hey-ho, nothing to do till to-morrow."

One or another of her sons or daughters may drop in for the evening with their children. It may be Mrs. Gladys Jones, of Veolgron, for example; she is the mother of six, but she works in a munitions plant all the same.

Or perhaps it is the eldest son, John, who lives at New Brighton, Bagillt. He and his wife are both on munitions work. All the Joneses are busy people.

Work in Mill

Son Joseph Jones, of Ithel Cottages, Bagillt, is unlikely to drop in, for he is in the R.A.F. But his two children often visit their grandmother.

Son Thomas Morgan Jones, also married, lives at Shotton, and is in the Royal Engineers.

Then there are Mrs. Marie Priscilla Morgan, of New Brighton, Bagillt, wife of John Morgan and mother of two children; and Raymond Jones, Prince of Wales-avenue, Flint, father of two and serving in the R.A.F.

Herbert J. Jones, Salisbury-street, Flint, is in the R.A.F. and his wife is in a munitions plant. Llewelyn Jones, of 9, Pen-y-Glyn, Bagillt, also is a munitions worker.

So are Ronald Jones, and his 17-years-old brother Kenneth, in the Midlands.

Beryl, aged 16, and Glyn, aged 15, work in a textile mill at Flint.

Not until the biggest job of all is done will Mrs. Dinah Jones, the queen bee of an industrious hive, be able to gather all her brood about her. And then, perhaps, she will find time to rest and rejoice

Twenty-eight thousand wagons are being cleared each week-end by the G.W.R. as the result of a special drive under the personal daily supervision of the Chief Goods Manager to free vehicles for vital war traffic. This number exceeds anything previously accomplished, but a special appeal is being made to traders to assist in creating new records.

SUNDAY SMILE



By Ian Peterson

"Shrove Tuesday has never been quite the same since the coming of powdered eggs."

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The hymn, "The Day Thou Gavest," has been adopted as the closing act of praise.

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Write to him in ink, stating your symptoms briefly and clearly, and (this is essential) enclosing stamped addressed envelope. Address: Medical Adviser, "The Sunday Chronicle," Kemsley House, London, W.C.1.

LETTERS

Army Transport has Big Task

From Lord Strathspey.

To the Editor—

SIR,—The opening of the "not far distant" Second Front is the occasion for a timely appeal from Mr. Arthur Deakin, Acting-General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union.

Every 24 hours each armoured division which opens up the Second Front will use 70,000 gallons of petrol, will fire 350 tons of ammunition, will eat 120 tons of food.

Let us remember, then, those whom the people at home are too apt to forget—the officers and men of the Royal Army Service Corps, those motorists and lorry drivers of other days whose task it will be to deliver on time all that petrol, ammunition and food from the depots to the fighting units advancing towards the Rhine.

STRATHSPEY.
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Sir,—I wonder what footballers themselves think of Major Buckley's idea, as expressed in your issue last Sunday, of linking up British football with Continental clubs.

Personally, I do not think such a "revolution" is necessary. I do not think it is workable.

L. S. PROWSE.
Bristol.

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Sir,—Surely Home Guards who have served for three years or more deserve a long-service medal.

Salford. A. DAWSON.

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Sir,—What will happen when our troops get to Rome? Will they allow religious buildings to be used as a base of operations by the Germans?

I hope the tragic farce of the Cassino Monastery episode will not be repeated.

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London, W.1.

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Sir,—In my story last week about the guerillas of Greece—where I was in 1940—the town of Skoplje was mentioned as being in Bulgaria. It is, of course, in Jugoslavia.

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London, W.1.

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Sir,—A great deal is being said about housing. What about the erection of workers' homes to be acquired on the owner-occupier principle of £50 down, 25 years' purchase plan?

T. J. ROBERTS.
Llandudno.

FROM ITALY

Sir,—"The Sunday Chronicle" for Nov. 7 has just reached this Mess, Somewhere in Italy, and we are astounded by the "Boy Meets Girl in Alexandria" picture on Page 3 (reproduced below).

The undersigned have all completed three years' military service in Egypt during the present war, and have spent leave in Alexandria, but never have we known Allied Servicemen, or women, to be fêted by the local inhabitants.

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In all fairness it should be mentioned that there are a few people whose desire is to entertain men on leave, and excellent work has been done in providing Service Clubs, but, unfortunately, the percentage of people who actually pull their weight in this respect is pitifully small.

Signed by 3 CAPTAINS, 1 LIEUTENANT, 8 SERGEANTS.



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THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

GUNS BEAT NAZI BID TO BURN LONDON

Bridegroom-To-Be And Wedding Guests Die At Re-union

THE LUFTWAFFE'S GREATEST BID SINCE 1940-41 TO FIRE LONDON EARLY YESTERDAY FAILED, ALTHOUGH AT ONE TIME FLAMES RINGED THE CAPITAL.

About 200 bombers came to hit London, according to the Germans, who say they lost five.

It was the fiercest "scalded cat" raid yet carried out, and from all points of the compass the pilots tried to smash through a shell-packed sky.

For the first time London heard the capital's defence guns go all-out. Shrapnel fell like hailstones in a storm.

Mosquitos on intruder patrol over Northern France and Belgium destroyed three enemy planes. Two others are believed to have been shot down in flames here.

Old People Killed

The raid brought tragedy to Elizabeth Mary Smith, of Camberwell. Yesterday, she should have married Company-Sergt.-Major Henry Joseph Elcomb. There was a bridal cake and the wedding dress ready to put on.

But on the other side of London a bomb killed her husband-to-be, her brother and other family wedding guests as they were celebrating the re-union.

Homes for aged people in one area received a direct hit. Nine of the inmates are known dead.

A boy and girl were born in the maternity wing of a hospital while the roof blazed furiously. They are both alive and doing well.

Just before the raid doctors were superintending the birth of another baby. The mother was removed to a nearby building and the birth was successfully completed.

Altar Boy Hero

The mothers and babies were safely evacuated in motor-coaches to other hospitals. The nurses' home was burned out and the hospital damaged

Harry Baker, a 12-years-old altar boy, was the hero of the night.

When a Roman Catholic church was hit he ran from his home and directed the firemen in their efforts to save sacred articles, most of which were removed The church was destroyed.

Churches were hit and a school gutted.

A building housing 500 Gibraltar evacuees was badly damaged and the roof set ablaze.

One of London's most popular shopping centres was hit when a H.E. bomb fell in a mews at the back of the shops.

The mews contains several garages, and these caught fire and blazed furiously. Windows of a score of shops on both sides of the street were shattered.

Walking along the street was

Continued in next column

like walking through an alarm-clock shop with all the alarms ringing. The smashing of the windows had set half a dozen burglar alarms ringing furiously.

The mews had been hit three times in previous raids.

Two H.E. bombs destroyed flats above a block of shops. A large fire was also caused and gas mains set alight. Ten persons were at first trapped.

A Mr. Elcombe was recovered. The nine remaining in the ruined flats were: Mrs. Elcombe and her son, Mr. and Mrs. Michael and their baby, Mrs. Smith and her nine-months-old baby, and Mr. and Mrs. Stallard.

It's Worse—in Berlin

Yesterday's Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique said: "Early this morning there was enemy activity over the London area, East Anglia and South-East England.

"In the London area damage and casualties were caused, but bombs dropped elsewhere did little damage.

"Two enemy aircraft were shot down over their bases in Belgium and Northern France by R.C.A.F. Mosquitos on intruder patrol."

FOOTNOTE.—One shop, whose windows were shattered now bears the slogan "It's worse in Berlin."



Seventeen-year-old Miss Elisabeth Rushbrooke Williams, 1944 debutante and busy war-worker, washes hospital dishes.



Two days a week she helps in the Silchester village Welfare Centre.



But last night, with many o[illegible] debutantes, Miss Elisabeth Rushbr[illegible] forgot war work and dressed hers[illegible] Charity Ball at Grosvenor [illegible]



In her spare time Elizabeth sells war savings to the villagers.

1944 War-Worker Deb

LAST night, just for one glamorous evening, modern Cinderella, 17-years-old Elizabeth Rushbrooke-Williams, escaped from war-work to a peace-time world of bright lights, beautiful frocks and sweet music . . . her coming-out ball. It was at Grosvenor House in aid of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and most of this season's debutantes were there.

To-morrow Cinderella will be back on her war job, getting up at 6.30 a.m. to scrub floors, wash dishes and make beds at a hospital in Basingstoke, where she works two days a week. On two more days, she gives out orange juice and cod liver oil to village mothers at her local Welfare Centre.

Her home is Rye House, Silchester, in whose beautiful grounds stand the massive remains of the Roman wall, which once surrounded the fortified town.

For many hundreds of war-working debutantes, like Miss Rushbrooke - Williams, last night's ball was an event to be remembered—a welcome change from daytime war jobs to night-time gaiety.

SHERBROOKE, V.C., IS BACK

"SHERBROOKE of the Onslow," who was badly wounded nearly 14 months ago, is back on active service—in his first shore job for 27 years. He now commands one of the largest naval air stations in the country.

In a memorable Arctic battle, Capt. B. St. V. Sherbrooke, D.S.O., led his destroyer flotilla against a superior German naval force, and put to flight a pocket battleship and her consorts before they had a chance to attack an important convoy bound for Russia.

Led The Way

Flying the signal: "Am attacking the enemy; destroyers join me," he led the way in to attack. In Arctic squalls and sub-zero temperature, the British force beat off the enemy.

Capt. Sherbrooke lost an eye in the action, won the V.C., and the nickname also of "Nelson V.C."

He told "The Sunday Chronicle" yesterday: "I am glad to be with the Fleet Air Arm. Obviously it will be our greatest weapon in the war in the Pacific."

'Work Inspection Will Aid Trade'

—Sir S. Cripps

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, Minister of Aircraft Production, said in London last night that, though Government inspection would probably be diminished after the war, he hoped that in industry an attempt would be made to maintain the highest quality by a system of inspection throughout

St. Nazaire Raider Was Shot In Cold Blood

COMMANDOS DID NOT COME BACK

Continued from page 1

party under Lieut. Hopkins. His party and mine were then ordered by Captain Montgomery (who had arrived to check over the damage we had done) to return to the Old Mole and re-embark. This meant crossing an iron bridge covered by a gun in a building nearby. I thought that this would shoot us up when we showed ourselves on the bridge.

"We Must Walk Hard"

"I ordered the men to swing hand by hand monkey fashion, along the girders under the bridge. Thus we all got across safely unobserved.

I wish I did. I sent him to search for a boat in the Bassin de St. Nazaire with a view to hiding to evade capture; but he had no success.

"We then saw three German S.S. Polizei soldiers advancing on us. They covered us with their machine-pistols, shouting, 'Heraus! Heraus!' and adopted a most menacing attitude.

"The soldier with me then stood with his hands up. He was shot dead from a range of one yard by all three men. They then turned to me, and made the same request. Luckily, I could not move.

"They then carried me along the

"Hich Plan" Sa[illegible] Ships From T[illegible] Yards Ra[illegible]

TO-DAY "The Sunday Chronicle" [illegible] close the first details of a bri[illegible] daring method of attacking enemy [illegible] coast-hugging convoys that was inv[illegible] perfected by the late Lieut.-Comd[illegible] Hichens, D.S.O. and bar, D.S.C. and [illegible]

It was described to me yesterday [illegible] Hich—requiring split - second timing, [illegible] nerve, and colossal skill," writes a [illegible] Chronicle" reporter.

He employed it with outstanding results before his death in action at sea in April last year.

The "Hich Plan" was mark down a victim in the convoy, usually a slow-moving tanker or freighter, and dash across its path at top speed beyond its bows.

At the moment of crossing, a depth charge was dropped from the attacking M.T.B. or M.G.B. It was set to explode a split-second after it had sunk. This gave the attacker just enough time to make its getaway.

Certain Destruction

Meanwhile, the tanker, unable to alter course in time, steamed forward to certain destruction.

Enemy vessels were in fact known to be blown completely out of the water by the terrific force of the depth charge exploding beneath their hull.

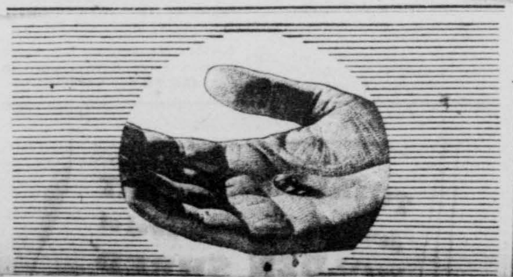
"The whole manœuvre took only a few seconds," I was told.

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...T NAZI BID TO BURN LONDON

...To-Be And Wedding Guests Die At Re-union

War Cinderella Goes to a Ball
—Exclusive Pictures



Seventeen-year-old Miss Elisabeth Rushbrooke Williams, 1944 debutante and busy war-worker, washes hospital dishes.



Two days a week she helps in the Silchester village Welfare Centre.



But last night, with many other wartime debutantes, Miss Elisabeth Rushbrooke-Williams forgot war work and dressed herself up for the Charity Ball at Grosvenor House.



In her spare time Elizabeth sells war savings to the villagers.

1944 War-Worker Deb

LAST night, just for one glamorous evening, modern Cinderella, 17-years-old Elizabeth Rushbrooke-Williams, escaped from war-work to a peace-time world of bright lights, beautiful frocks and sweet music . . . her coming-out ball. It was at Grosvenor House in aid of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and most of this season's debutantes were there.

To-morrow Cinderella will be back on her war job, getting up at 6.30 a.m. to scrub floors, wash dishes and make beds at a hospital in Basingstoke, where she works two days a week. On two more days, she gives out orange juice and cod liver oil to village mothers at her local Welfare Centre.

Her home is Rye House, Silchester, in whose beautiful grounds stand the massive remains of the Roman wall, which once surrounded the fortified town.

For many hundreds of war-working debutantes, like Miss Rushbrooke - Williams, last night's ball was an event to be remembered—a welcome change from daytime war jobs to night-time gaiety.

...hrough an alarm-...all the alarms ring-...ing of the windows ... a dozen burglar ...furiously.

...ad been hit three ...ious raids.

...nbs destroyed flats ...of shops. A large ...sed and gas mains ...n persons were at

...be was recovered. ...ning in the ruined ... Elcombe and her ...Mrs. Michael and ...s. Smith and her ... baby, and Mr. and

...e—in Berlin

...Air Ministry and ...me Security com-... "Early this morn-...nemy activity over ...a, East Anglia and ...land.

...lon area damage ... were caused, but ...d elsewhere did

...ircraft were shot ... bases in Belgium ...rance by R.C.A.F. ...ntruder patrol."

...One shop, whose ... shattered now ...an "It's worse in

SHERBROOKE, V.C., IS BACK

"SHERBROOKE of the Onslow," who was badly wounded nearly 14 months ago, is back on active service—in his first shore job for 27 years. He now commands one of the largest naval air stations in the country.

In a memorable Arctic battle, Capt. B. St. V. Sherbrooke, D.S.O., led his destroyer flotilla against a superior German naval force, and put to flight a pocket battleship and her consorts before they had a chance to attack an important convoy bound for Russia.

Led The Way

Flying the signal: "Am attacking the enemy; destroyers join me," he led the way in to attack. In Arctic squalls and sub-zero temperature, the British force beat off the enemy.

Capt. Sherbrooke lost an eye in the action, won the V.C., and the nickname also of "Nelson V.C."

He told "The Sunday Chronicle" yesterday: "I am glad to be with the Fleet Air Arm. Obviously it will be our greatest weapon in the war in the Pacific."

'Work Inspection Will Aid Trade'
—Sir S. Cripps

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, Minister of Aircraft Production, said in London last night that, though Government inspection would probably be diminished after the war, he hoped that in industry an attempt would be made to maintain the highest quality by a system of inspection throughout

St. Nazaire Raider Was Shot In Cold Blood

COMMANDOS DID NOT COME BACK

Continued from page 1

party under Lieut. Hopkins. His party and mine were then ordered by Captain Montgomery (who had arrived to check over the damage we had done) to return to the Old Mole and re-embark. This meant crossing an iron bridge covered by a gun in a building nearby. I thought that this would shoot us up when we showed ourselves on the bridge.

"We Must Walk Hard"

"I ordered the men to swing hand by hand monkey fashion, along the girders under the bridge. Thus we all got across safely unobserved.

I wish I did. I sent him to search for a boat in the Bassin de St. Nazaire with a view to hiding to evade capture; but he had no success.

"We then saw three German S.S. Polizei soldiers advancing on us. They covered us with their machine-pistols, shouting, 'Heraus! Heraus!' and adopted a most menacing attitude.

"The soldier with me then stood with his hands up. He was shot dead from a range of one yard by all three men. They then turned to me, and made the same request. Luckily, I could not move.

"They then carried me along the

"Hich Plan" Sank Ships From Ten Yards Range

TO-DAY "The Sunday Chronicle" can disclose the first details of a brilliant and daring method of attacking enemy ships in coast-hugging convoys that was invented and perfected by the late Lieut.-Comdr. Robert Hichens, D.S.O. and bar, D.S.C. and two bars.

It was described to me yesterday as "pure Hich—requiring split - second timing, incredible nerve, and colossal skill," writes a "Sunday Chronicle" reporter.

He employed it with outstanding results before his death in action at sea in April last year.

The "Hich Plan" was mark down a victim in the convoy, usually a slow-moving tanker or freighter, and dash across its path at top speed beyond its bows.

At the moment of crossing, a depth charge was dropped from the attacking M.T.B. or M.G.B. It was set to explode a split-second after it had sunk. This gave the attacker just enough time to make its getaway.

Certain Destruction

Meanwhile, the tanker, unable to alter course in time, steamed forward to certain destruction.

Enemy vessels were in fact known to be blown completely out of the water by the terrific force of the depth charge exploding beneath their hull.

"The whole manœuvre took only a few seconds," I was told.

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Yesterday's Speeches

'FARM PRICE DISPUTE DEAD'
—says Mr. Hudson.

"THE past is dead and I, for one, do not intend to disinter it," said Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, in a reference at Taunton yesterday to the recent farm prices conference.

"I hope that farmers will now turn over the page and concentrate their entire energies on the immediate task of producing food to win the war and to win the peace.

"I think that some of you, in the heat of argument, may have tended to forget that fundamental consideration—the fitting of a healthy and prosperous agriculture into a permanent place in the national economy."

£100 Capitalists

Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.P., vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, said at Leeds:

"The man or woman who spends less than he or she earns is a national benefactor. Not only will the accumulated savings of small 'capitalists'—people with £100 or £200 in the bank—help in the development of industry, but these savings will make for a wider diffusion of profit."

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GRC 28

LEGAL

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Sunday Chronicle
and Sunday Referee
Kemsley House, London, W.C.1
Withy-grove, Manchester
February 20, 1944.

TOWARDS CLIMAX

"THE war," Goebbels warns the German nation, "is approaching a dramatic climax."

How dramatic can be gauged by the sudden, daring, utterly unexpected attack launched by powerful American Forces on the Japanese stronghold of Truk, 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbour.

Well may the enemy wonder at the gigantic military resources of the United Nations when we are able to strike with concentrated power in the Far East at the very moment we are preparing for our invasion of Europe.

FOR Japan in particular this thunderbolt is a warning that her day of judgment draws near. Tokio admits that, as a result of the Truk attack, "the war situation has increased with unprecedented and grave seriousness."

The Russian front is ablaze with victory. A second Stalingrad—this time at Korsun—has swallowed 10 German divisions. Staraya Russa has fallen. Next Wednesday, as the Soviet people celebrate the Anniversary Day of the Red Army, they will know that the glory of Russia's fight for freedom can never fade.

At home, in these embattled islands, preparations for the greatest enterprise in the history of war—the successful storming of the whole Continent of Europe—proceed with calculated audacity.

"IF you men can fight as well as you are training," General Eisenhower has told our troops, "God help the Nazis."

Great risks have to be borne, many privations endured, ere we grasp the prize of ultimate triumph.

How grim our task still is can be seen in the hand-to-hand fighting in the Anzio beach-head, where the Germans struggle with stubborn courage against the growing weight and pressure of our assaults.

The Hun is always tough until he is cracked wide open.

Our Health

THE Government's plans for a National Health Service are designed to guard and strengthen Britain's finest asset—the health of all her people.



Taking the "Truk" out of their Truculence!

FINNS MAY START THE LANDSLIDE

by WICKHAM STEED

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It has not been long. American warnings and Russian bombers helped, no doubt, to quicken the pace of Finnish reasoning.

The puzzle the Finns have to solve is hard in itself, and harder still when it is linked up—as it is linked up in German minds—with similar puzzles which the Rumanians, the Hungarians, and the Bulgars are worrying over.

For if one of the German satellites falls out of line, or actually surrenders, the effect of its example on the other

Sea, and Finland would have looked round for a fence to sit upon.

Here we have one reason why Hitler made such desperate, and not unsuccessful, efforts to hold on to northern and central Italy. He wanted to show that no member or satellite of the Axis could leave him in the lurch with impunity.

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NOW it is the turn of Finland. Hitler is said to have 120,000 troops, mostly Austrian, in the country. What is to become of them if Finland throws up the sponge? This may be one of the points the Finns are trying to bargain about.

It is not pleasant to have a strong alien, ex-Allied force in one's country, and to have either to turn it out or to see it smashed or captured by another foreign army. The Finns may well be perplexed.

If Your Son is Missing

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ABOUT a year ago I wrote a short article for "The Sunday Chronicle," as I felt I should like to send a message to the many readers who were going through the same experience as ourselves, of having a son reported "missing."

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In all wars, the contrast between the spirit of the front and the spirit of the civilians has given rise to breaks between the nation at the front and at home, and between the generations, too.

In all wars, the compensation of the soldier is the discovery, under fire, of the living reality of comradeship and mutual dependence.

Returning soldiers from all wars hope to bring home this spirit, and reconstruct the nation they have saved, in this spirit.

And in almost all wars they have been disappointed. The shattering of this illusion is what has repeatedly created the "lost generations," turning the bright faith of democratic brotherhood into cynicism and despair.

"The moment will come when thousands of our sons have an eye on a wrist watch, not to see whether it is time to stop, but time to go—time to hurl their so-young bodies at the enemy's steel, each knowing exactly what is at stake, for himself, his comrades, and his country.

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THE VOICE OF AMERICA

This is What Every Soldier Hopes For

by DOROTHY THOMPSON

Specially written for "The Sunday Chronicle"

VICTORY, say the President, the Vice-President, and General Eisenhower—is a certainty, probably during this year.

The sobering complement to these statements is that this victory will be bought by rivers of blood, spilled for our cause by the youth of the nation.

This youth is recruited, regardless of class and occupation. All are paid according to the Army schedule, and none from private to General, in any proportion to his hazards and responsibilities.

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taxation. Willkie has asked for higher taxes. Neither of them took a stand on inflation. Willkie wants stronger measures. Neither of them even mentioned the National Service Act.

Governor Dewey, of course, promised a "great peace"—somehow, it seemed, to be achieved through the American States.

MOST important neither of them dealt at all with what will be the leading domestic problem of the next administration—namely, how to achieve full employment and avoid the usual post-war collapse and depression.

These lamentable performances are obviously not because none of these questions is being discussed. Actually, they are all being discussed in the Press, in serious magazines and reviews, and on public platforms.

Governor Dewey, at least, is thoroughly aware of these problems. It is therefore clear that the official party machine intends to capitalise, almost wholly, on the desire of the people to see new faces in the Federal Office.

Apparently they think if it were revealed that behind the new faces were only very old ideas or no ideas, their chances would be diminished.

It is not true that this general vacuity is characteristic of all Republicans. In the ranks of the Republican Party members are some of the best minds of the country—as some of the weakest heads are among Democratic politicians.

The main difference between Mr. Willkie and the two others is that Mr. Willkie is addressing the people, while the others are still addressing the Party machine, or the dominant economic interests and prejudices behind it.

So, for students of American public opinion, it is important to follow what Mr. Willkie is saying.



Dorothy Thompson: "Beware of a youth that comes home disillusioned."

For students of American party politics it is illuminating to read Governor Bricker and Governor Dewey.

But Mr. Roosevelt is Still Leading

THIS also explains why Mr. Willkie is making no secret of his candidacy. He knows that he will never be nominated unless he can roll up sufficient popular support.

The others, on the contrary, know that they also will never be nominated if they offend the party machine by nominating themselves.

Meanwhile the President is still leading over all other candidates, although by no means with a safe enough margin to assure him victory.

Altogether, the political scene and prospects are very unclear at present. They will be immeasurably influenced by the course of the war in the next few months, and at present any predictions in regard to the forthcoming elections are better not made.

Dorothy Thompson's U.S. cable appears every Sunday only in "The Sunday Chronicle."



reality, no one in this country need be without expert medical attention because he is too poor to afford it. The haunting dread of doctor's bills which has shadowed many a home will be lifted.

There is, of course, no compulsion, either for patients or doctors, to take part in this national plan. Those who still wish to have their own doctor or go to their own hospital will be free to do so.

Many details still have to be worked out. What we have before us is a hopeful plan, an augury, rather than a finished scheme.

If the plan is discussed in a wise spirit of co-operation and compromise, its bright promise will be fulfilled.

Remembrance

THERE will be heartfelt response to the Archbishop of Canterbury's call to remember our prisoners of war all over the world in our prayers to-day.

These brave men have an urgent claim upon our remembrance. They left these shores to war upon despotism. They are now cut off from their share in the crusade. Those unfortunate enough to be Japan's prisoners are treated with shocking brutality.

We shall think of all these men to-day, wherever they may be. The moving words of the prayer by the Bishop of Southwark, which we print to-day on the front page, will stir a responsive echo in all our hearts.

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In Nazi Grip

THANKS to the folly of Finland in siding with Germany when Hitler attacked Russia in June, 1941, the Germans have held both shores of the Gulf of Finland and have been masters of the Baltic for more than two years.

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Like Finland, these southern satellites banked on a German victory which, they thought, would bring them great territorial and other rewards. And they all submitted to German military and police control which has held them in a tight grip.

There was a moment last year when things looked as though the grip might be loosened or broken. This was when Italy surrendered.

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ning the war, the greater pressure each group can bring. Stabilised farm prices? Everybody needs food—and they'll pay for it.

Renegotiated contracts, to squeeze out unconscionable profits? Where would the country be without the industrialists?

Raise wages? Easy, when even the threat of a strike can bring a nation to its knees.

Peace for the soldier means the reprieve of his life, the grant of the transcendent boon.

And peace for the soldier, because he is still young, and envy and greed have not frozen his blood, means the chance to help make a future for his country in which envy and greed are not the invisible rulers.

What the worker-soldier demands of his labour leaders is that they shall back him now, and be planning for the future, not plotting to grab another ten cents at his cost.

The Lesson Our Sons Now Know

WHAT the soldier who dreams of a business of his own demands of business is that it should leave some place for him and not monopolise the works while he is gone.

What the soldier-student interrupted in his studies is thinking of, is how the world got into this mess and how he can help to pull it out, if he survives.

Let politicians, labour leaders, industrialists, farmers, and black market operators beware of a youth that comes home disillusioned of their own people. That should worry all of us more than wages, dividends, or prices.

For at the front our sons have learned that the life of the community is more than the profit of the individual and that one can contemplate death only in the company of those who share a common purpose.

The Republican campaign for the Presidency has opened with two speeches by candidates, both of them Governors of States—Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.

Each of these men has made a record as able State administrators. Each took the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, recognised as the regenerator of the Republican Party in the middle of the last century, as the occasion for his remarks.

Both are counter-candidates against Wendell Willkie, who is waging his campaign on leading political issues.

Apparently Governors Bricker and Dewey believe this is an unwise procedure. They think Willkie is talking his head off and his candidacy out.

There is an old and somewhat cynical political slogan in America that people never vote for anything, only against something. Both candidates are apparently engaged in building up things to be voted against.

Bricker's "against" is heavy taxation interference with private enterprise; Dewey, who is much more seriously taken as a candidate, avoided even these issues. In the name of Lincoln he made his campaign for States' right.

A wit remarked that Bricker had promised to do nothing as President, but to leave everything to private enterprise, while Dewey had also promised to do nothing, and to leave everything to the States.

Both candidates seem to assume that what America will need in the next four years is the weakest possible Government, and each presents himself in this rôle.

Neither said one word about the questions before Congress at this moment. Neither, for instance, took a stand on the soldiers' vote. Mr. Willkie has.

Neither took a stand on war-time

The Hun is Still Tough!

by FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MILNE

THE fierce fighting in the Anzio bridgehead continues.

The vicious German attacks which at first caused temporary Allied retirements have failed, and now a change in the weather has altered the situation relatively in our favour—of which our Forces are taking advantage.

No doubt the Allied General Staffs have learnt valuable lessons which will stand them in good stead when the time, now rapidly approaching, arrives for the grand assault upon Europe. The British people, too, should mark, learn and inwardly digest the lessons of Anzio.

The first is, that though the whole German Army and nation is clearly heading for ultimate disaster, it is only in places where they have suffered stunning defeat on the field of battle that the Germans show signs of a break in spirit.

THE German defeat in Russia is not the result of some clever coup, or nerve war or surprise in tactics. It is due to the remorseless pounding of months, carried to the pitch when human endurance can no longer stand the strain.

Witness the ten divisions in the pocket south of Kiev. Bombarded from the air, surrounded on all sides, half-dazed from high explosive, the German soldier continued to defy his enemy, and preferred death to surrender.

It may be, too, that the civilian population of Germany is more frightened of the Gestapo than of Allied bombs. At all events, neutral reports from Berlin show that the merciless bombing which the population has undergone has not yet cowed their spirit.

We must rid our minds of the idea that the Germans have ever shown signs of softness, or that they are not aware that the only hope left to them is their own resistance. The optimists who imagine that the invasion of Europe will bring about the immediate fall of Hitler are destined to grievous disappointment.

The second lesson is a corollary to the first. We must cultivate increased faith in the soundness of the judgment of our military leaders. Under the growing weight of their responsibilities they need, not our frantic criticism, but our firm support.

We might have remembered, in the first anxious days of Anzio, that events were in the firm grip of the same directing hand which had been responsible for the triumphs in North Africa.

In the testing months ahead we shall have full opportunity for a display of popular calmness, yes—and courage. There is little possibility of another Dunkirk, but if we are to take risks, we must be prepared to accept setbacks, and war cannot be won without taking risks.

This recurrent over-optimism and over-pessimism is on a par with the feelings aroused by the necessity of destroying an ancient building occupied by the Germans at Cassino.

It seems that there are still people who are unable to realise the seriousness of the dangers which threaten civilisation, and are still obsessed with the idea that we can destroy the German army without fighting it.

The Carroceto-Cassino area may now be regarded as one great battlefield. Seventeen German divisions are now reported in central Italy, and it is the task of defeating these on which General Clark's efforts are now concentrated.

The configuration of the ground does not make this easy, but it is probable that the threat to the German flank from the sea will compel the enemy to turn and fight, and thus open the way to decisive victory.

The Russians have shown that fighting is the only road to success, and that the best means of engaging the enemy decisively is to threaten a flank or a rearward communication.

EVEN so, the closing of the Luga gap on the northern front in Russia does not appear to have brought about the capture of any large portion of the German army.

It would seem to have made good its retreat so that the whole of the country between Lakes Ilmen and Peipus is now in Russian hands.

Columns advancing down the eastern shore of Lake Peipus and from Luga are nearing Pskov, a junction on the railway running west from Staraya Russa, the great German fortress whose capture has been announced.

Fierce resistance may be expected here, as a Russian success will turn the German front and lay the way open for an advance into Estonia and Latvia in conjunction with a similar movement along the Smolensk-Riga railway, with the object of taking Riga itself.

In the bend of the Dnieper the net has closed round the trapped German divisions. All Manstein's efforts to extricate them failed, and his Eighth Army has now been totally destroyed.

WE may, therefore, expect news soon from the extreme south of the movement on Kherson and Nikolayev, and also of the great outflanking movement towards Lwow, in southern Poland.

Wisely, Russia gives out no information short of success but not even the present state of the ground is likely to prevent the Russians from exploiting to the full the strategically unsound position into which the German armies have been forced in the Ukraine.

In the Far East our Allies, having secured their footing on the Marshall Islands, have lost no time in launching their attack on Japan's greatest naval base of Truk in the Caroline Islands, but up to date no details are available.

Field-Marshal Lord Milne's weekly war review appears only in "The Sunday Chronicle."

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I said just now you felt you could do nothing, and this is hard after you have done so much for them from infancy upwards. Just patiently wait and remem- ber there is one thing you can do, and it is a very big thing.

You can pray for them, and that

Contd. at foot of Col. 3, Page 5

ning the war, the greater pressure each group can bring. Stabilised farm prices? Everybody needs food—and they'll pay for it.

Renegotiated contracts, to squeeze out unconscionable pro- fits? Where would the country be without the industrialists?

Raise wages? Easy, when even the threat of a strike can bring a nation to its knees.

Peace for the soldier means the reprieve of his life, the grant of the transcendent boon.

And peace for the soldier, because he is still young, and envy and greed have not frozen his blood, means the chance to help make a future for his country in which envy and greed are not the invisible rulers.

What the worker-soldier de- mands of his labour leaders is that they shall back him now, and be planning for the future, not plot- ting to grab another ten cents at his cost.

The Lesson Our Sons Now Know

WHAT the soldier who dreams of a business of his own demands, of business is that it should leave some place for him and not monopolise the works while he is gone.

What the soldier-student inter- rupted in his studies is thinking of, is how the world got into this mess and how he can help to pull it out, if he survives.

Let politicians, labour leaders, industrialists, farmers, and black market operators beware of a youth that comes home disillu- sioned of their own people. That should worry all of us more than wages, dividends, or prices.

For at the front our sons have learned that the life of the com- munity is more than the profit of the individual and that one can contemplate death only in the company of those who share a common purpose.

The Republican campaign for the Presidency has opened with two speeches by candidates, both of them Governors of States—Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.

Each of these men has made a record as able State administrators. Each took the birthday of Abra- ham Lincoln, recognised as the regenerator of the Republican Party in the middle of the last century, as the occasion for his remarks.

Both are counter-candidates against Wendell Willkie, who is waging his campaign on leading political issues.

Apparently Governors Bricker and Dewey believe this is an un- wise procedure. They think Willkie is talking his head off and his candidacy out.

There is an old and somewhat cynical political slogan in America that people never vote for any- thing, only against something. Both candidates are apparently engaged in building up things to be voted against.

Bricker's "against" is heavy taxation interference with private enterprise; Dewey, who is much more seriously taken as a candi- date, avoided even these issues. In the name of Lincoln he made his campaign for States' right.

A wit remarked that Bricker had promised to do nothing as Presi- dent, but to leave everything to private enterprise, while Dewey had also promised to do nothing, and to leave everything to the States.

Both candidates seem to assume that what America will need in the next four years is the weakest possible Government, and each presents himself in this rôle.

Neither said one word about the questions before Congress at this moment. Neither, for instance, took a stand on the soldiers' vote. Mr. Willkie has.

Neither took a stand on war-time

The Hun is Still Tough!

by FIELD-MARSHAL LORD MILNE

HE fierce fighting in the Anzio bridgehead con- tinues.

e vicious German attacks ch at first caused tempo- Allied retirements have ed, and now a change in the ther has altered the situa- relatively in our favour— which our Forces are taking antage.

o doubt the Allied General ffs have learnt valuable lessons ch will stand them in good d when the time, now rapidly roaching, arrives for the grand ult upon Europe. The British ple, too, should mark, learn and ardly digest the lessons of io.

first is, that though the German Army and nation is rly heading for ultimate ster, it is only in places where y have suffered stunning de- on the field of battle that the rmans show signs of a break in rit.

HE German defeat in Russia is not the result of some clever coup, or nerve war surprise in tactics. It is due the remorseless pounding of nths, carried to the pitch when man endurance can no longer nd the strain.

itness the ten divisions in the ket south of Kiev. Bombarded m the air, surrounded on all s, half-dazed from high ex- ive, the German soldier con- tinued to defy his enemy, and preferred death to surrender.

It may be, too, that the civilian population of Germany is more frightened of the Gestapo than of Allied bombs. At all events, neutral reports from Berlin show that the merciless bombing which the population has undergone has not yet cowed their spirit.

We must rid our minds of the idea that the Germans have ever shown signs of softness, or that they are not aware that the only hope left to them is their own resistance. The optimists who imagine that the invasion of Europe will bring about the imme- diate fall of Hitler are destined to grievous disappointment.

The second lesson is a corollary to the first. We must cultivate in- creased faith in the soundness of the judgment of our military leaders. Under the growing weight of their responsibilities they need, not our frantic criticism, but our firm support.

We might have remembered, in the first anxious days of Anzio, that events were in the firm grip of the same directing hand which had been responsible for the triumphs in North Africa.

In the testing months ahead we shall have full opportunity for a display of popular calmness, yes —and courage. There is little possibility of another Dunkirk, but if we are to take risks, we must be prepared to accept setbacks, and war cannot be won without taking risks.

This recurrent over-optimism and over-pessimism is on a par with the feelings aroused by the necessity of destroying an ancient building occupied by the Germans at Cassino.

It seems that there are still people who are unable to realise the seriousness of the dangers which threaten civilisation, and are still obsessed with the idea that we can destroy the German army without fighting it.

The Carroceto-Cassino area may now be regarded as one great battlefield. Seventeen German divisions are now reported in central Italy, and it is the task of defeating these on which General Clark's efforts are now con- centrated.

The configuration of the ground does not make this easy, but it is probable that the threat to the German flank from the sea will compel the enemy to turn and fight, and thus open the way to decisive victory.

The Russians have shown that fighting is the only road to success, and that the best means of engag- ing the enemy decisively is to threaten a flank or a rearward communication.

EVEN so, the closing of the Luga gap on the northern front in Russia does not appear to have brought about the capture of any large portion of the German army.

It would seem to have made good its retreat so that the whole of the country between Lakes Ilmen and Peipus is now in Russian hands.

Columns advancing down the eastern shore of Lake Peipus and from Luga are nearing Pskov, a junction on the railway running west from Staraya Russa, the great German fortress whose capture has been announced.

Fierce resistance may be ex- pected here, as a Russian success will turn the German front and lay the way open for an advance into Estonia and Latvia in con- junction with a similar movement along the Smolensk-Riga railway, with the object of taking Riga it- self.

In the bend of the Dnieper the net has closed round the trapped German divisions. All Manstein's efforts to extricate them failed, and his Eighth Army has now been totally destroyed.

WE may, therefore, expect news soon from the extreme south of the movement on Kherson and Nikolayev, and also of the great outflanking movement towards Lwow, in southern Poland.

Wisely, Russia gives out no in- formation short of success but not even the present state of the ground is likely to prevent the Russians from exploiting to the full the strategically unsound position into which the German armies have been forced in the Ukraine.

In the Far East our Allies, having secured their footing on the Marshall Islands, have lost no time in launching their attack on Japan's greatest naval base of Truk in the Caroline Islands, but up to date no details are available.

Field-Marshal Lord Milne's weekly war review appears only in "The Sunday Chronicle."

The Tommy Overseas wants more than concerts

My Plan for Troops Abroad to See All-Star Footballers

by MAJOR FRANK BUCKLEY

ASK a British Tommy overseas what he would like to see—an E.N.S.A. concert or a football match between International players. What would he say? The answer would be "both." The time has come to give him both.

The Services overseas have their E.N.S.A. shows, and I suggest the Army and R.A.F. should now send on tour abroad their star teams of Internationals which have entertained so many thousands of people in this country during the war.

By playing together for good causes they have become first-class sides — better than England has fielded many a time—and no more popular move could be made for the troops in North Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere than to send out these teams to meet in a series of matches.

Possibly they could also play in Italy, at Naples, where, according to our old friend Billy Garbutt, of Arsenal and Blackburn Rovers, who used to be a coach there, a modern football stadium is (or was) available.



DITCHBURN, star goal-keeper of Spurs, R.A.F. and England, makes a spectacular flying save in yesterday's Wembley International. Major Buckley would like him in a "Soccer-for-the-troops" touring team.

A Selection

The stuff to give the troops, I suggest, is a match behind the lines chosen from teams like this:

ARMY—**Swift** (Manchester City); **Carabine** (Third Lanark) and **L. Compton** (Arsenal) or **F. Taylor** (Wolves); **Britton** (Everton), **Cullis** (Wolves), and **Mercer** (Everton); **Powell** (Leeds United), **Dix** (Spurs), **Lawton** (Everton), **Hagan** (Sheffield United), and **D. Compton** (Arsenal) or **Pearson** (Newcastle United).

R.A.F.—**Ditchburn** (Spurs); **Scott** (Arsenal) and **Hardwick** (Middlesbrough); **Soo** (Stoke City), **Hayward** (Blackpool), and **Burgess** (Spurs); **Matthews** (Stoke City), **Carter** (Sunderland), **Dodds** (Blackpool), or **Drake** (Arsenal), **Mortensen** (Blackpool), and **L. Smith** (Brentford).

I have named these teams as an example from elevens the Services selectors have previously chosen.

Before the fall of France the British Army sent a team to play in Paris, Amiens and Lille, so there is a precedent for the project.

Last War Lesson

But why had such men as Billy Garbutt to go abroad at all to get jobs as coaches?

We needed them here, and our need will be greater after this war. Old British players like Garbutt (who was still in Italy when war broke out and may now be interned there) taught the Continentals so well that they licked us—too many of them licked us.

After the war such stars as Willis Edwards (Leeds United), Eric Brook (Manchester City), Charlie **Phillips (Aston Villa), Eddie Hapgood and Clifford Bastin (Arsenal), Harry Hibbs (Birmingham), Stanley Cullis** (Wolves) and "Warney" Creswell (Everton), to name only a few, should be trained by the F.A. or Football League, or both, to act as managers, coaches, referees, judges of referees, ground inspectors and so on.

Such men have adorned the game and should be helped and kept in the game.



Stanley Matthews, ace winger of Stoke and England. He also played at Wembley yesterday.

School Coaches

The wealth of the F.A.—built up by players' exhibitions—might be used to equip such players to assist in the game's rebuilding and advancement.

Having been a player I know the pitfalls of a football life and the lack of prospect so many face as their playing careers close.

The educational side should now be developed. Imagine the appeal Bastin or Brook would make as football coach to elementary schoolboys.

Football has been too conservative in its outlook. And we have mostly been guilty of looking at the game through club spectacles.

The football I visualise is a game not only run on wider international lines as I outlined last Sunday, but on expert lines throughout and with expert help at every turn for those who need it.

War Agricultural Emergency Committees are giving talks and expert help to farmers. Football with its 100,000 gates and boundless scope should follow suit. It was definitely formed on a "brotherhood of clubs" basis, but has become the reverse. There has been so much rivalry that the brotherhood idea has disappeared.

The League could return to its original basis by a mutual-help scheme. Expert managers and coaches could be sent to languishing clubs to overhaul their training of players and playing methods.

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Hospital Boy's 7-year Fight to Play Again

By T. W. TWIGGE

SO that little Derek Harper may one day run about and play games like any other boy, surgeons at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Albans, last week performed the remarkable operation of joining his legs together.

If successful, it will be one of the last he will have to undergo before he has a new heel to his left leg. Another operation will separate his legs again. Then a skin graft will be necessary.

Derek was a Headline Boy of 1937. He made the tragic kind of headline that we read even in peacetime. Crossing a road, he was run over, his right hand nearly severed, his left leg slashed from thigh to heel.

At the age of six Derek Harper, whose home is at Ilford, Essex, began a small boy's battle against disfigurement and being "different." For seven years his life has been interrupted by one operation after another.

"He has never made a murmur or complaint," his mother told me yesterday.

Fine Character

"But Derek has a fine character. He shows no bitterness, and has all the fun and mischief of any other boy of his age. He worships his baby sister Jacqueline."

Derek made the second headline of his life in 1939, when he was awarded £2,000 damages.

"We knew he was still a boy when he made funny drawings of the judge in court," said Mrs. Harper.

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"Unfortunately Barnsley was replied to by the assistant head of a minor department without reference to his seniors."

The possibility of post-war employment at the aero factory, which the Austin Motor Co. managed on behalf of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, depended entirely on the work entrusted to the factory by the Ministry.

Personal Pledge

As to prospects at the Austin Motor Works, Mr. Lord added:

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'BIG POWERS CAN STOP THE NEXT WORLD CONFLICT'

By WALTER NASH

New Zealand Minister of Finance

(In a special interview with H. D. Liversidge)

WORLD War Three is assured within the next generation unless Britain and the Empire, the United States, Russia and China reach mutual agreement. It is imperative for the first three nations to achieve this.

Neither Britain nor America, individually or collectively, can ever dominate the world's peace. Their responsibility, however, and their contribution to world security, is greater than that of any other two units.

Permanent peace can only be gained when peoples appreciate and respect the responsibilities of each. Peace is impossible if certain sections of the globe are allowed to go hungry. Before the war half the peoples of the world were under-nourished. That must cease.

International security is undeniably linked with individual security. Countries controlling resources elsewhere should never again exploit those resources, unless they provide improved standards of living in countries from which that wealth is taken.

Unless the individual has easier access to a better mode of life, then nations will again tread the road that leads to world disaster.

In pre-war years the British Commonwealth obtained high standards, socially and industrially. That, to my mind, brings inevitable responsibility on the Commonwealth, more than any other combined body of peoples, to assist others.

Our resources must be made available to the rest of the world to spread wider international security and understanding.

Foundations Laid

This is not dreamy idealism, but a sane formula for the prevention of future world conflict and turmoil. To save civilisation from future horror and bloodshed there must be a United Nations organisation with power to take prompt action against anyone who menaces world peace.

Peace can only be agreed to. Without a world central organisation we can save neither peace nor ourselves. This need not mean sacrifice of sovereignty, but collective security.

I think it is possible to ensure permanent peace with agreed force behind it, namely, an international police force. The United Nations have already laid certain foundations for future world peace.

The League of Nations failed because it made no power to ensure that its decisions were carried out. We should benefit from this experience. Article 16, for instance, provided for sanctions—voluntary sanctions. Automatic sanctions are essential.

If these fail to stop an aggressor nation then combined physical force should be applied.

War criminals must pay for their crimes. Dictator Powers must be brought to judgment and rendered harmless. Yet we must realise that no nation can be kept in a perpetual state of subjection. Oppression only leads to martyrdom and insurrection.

In any case, the Atlantic Charter provides for equal opportunity for both victor and vanquished.

In my opinion, aviation should become an instrument of post-war peace. I hope international aviation will be internationally controlled. The Empire will move along every avenue to achieve this goal.

If we fail, we shall try to put British air lines under Commonwealth control. I would advocate an international air force.

In promoting this better world I feel that the Empire must come closer together. To cement these relations there will have to be—apart from the rights of sovereignty and autonomy—greater unification in economic and foreign affairs along the lines recently suggested by Lord Halifax in Toronto.

Lord Hartington Recalled

WITHIN a few hours of his crushing defeat in the West Derbyshire by-election, the Marquess of Hartington, 26-year-old Coldstream Guards' officer, returned to Churchdale Hall, near Bakewell, the home of his father, the Duke of Devonshire, to find a telegram recalling him to his regiment.

On Friday, after the declaration of the poll, he told electors: "It has been a good fight. Now I am going to fight for you at the front. Without our winning that war, there can't be any home front."

BIG NEW U.S. CARRIER

The 27,500-ton aircraft carrier Shangri-La, longest ship built in the U.S., will be launched at Norfolk, Virginia, on Thursday. She will be named by Mrs. Doolittle, wife of Major-General Doolittle, who led the bombing raid against Tokio in 1942.

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I Would Go

I would gladly co-operate in a visit to failing clubs under such a scheme—expenses only to be paid.

Unsuccessful clubs that would not collaborate would be told to come into line or retire from the League and make way for a more progressive concern.

Let no man be able any longer after the war to point a finger at big football and say, "So-and-so was a national favourite. He drew tens of thousands into grounds. Where is he now? Down and out!"

Continued from Page 4

IF YOUR SON IS MISSING

is a very big thing. That can never be taken away from you.

I often think of the Mother of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, standing at the foot of the Cross, absolutely helpless, watching her Son in His agony, not able to do a thing for Him. Yet she was there. Of course, that is where she would be.

She was praying for Him. It was the only thing she could do. We do not know what those prayers meant for Him.

Prayer is the greatest force in the world. Your boy is in God's hands, wherever he may be. He can never get outside the range of God's keeping. Your boy is very dear to you, and he is very dear to God.

Hold on, brave soul, put your whole trust in God, live a day at a time, and all will be well. Good news may be on its way to you.

You must not give up hope. This would be disloyal to them. It may be we shall have to wait until after the war, and then many of them will miraculously turn up.

These young men of the Fighting Forces are just wonderful. They give their all cheerfully and without question. They give their lives, and many of us have not been asked to do this.

They never think of themselves or of their own safety. What we have to go through at home is nothing compared with what the men in the Forces go through, on land, sea or in the air.

NIGHT after night we can hear the roar of the engines as they go out, Bombers and Fighters in great numbers.

And then comes the news, five, 15, 25, 35 of our planes missing, or, "only one of our planes is missing." But why use the word "only"? Somebody's sons were in that plane.

Just one last word. We have got to build a new world and we must begin to think about it now.

We must not let all this sacrifice be in vain. We must have a world from which war shall be abolished for ever.

A world in which men can brothers be, and in which there shall be equal opportunities for all. A world from which want, disease, squalor, unemployment and insecurity have been abolished. A world of justice and righteousness.

And again to you anxious ones, I say, days come and days go, and you wonder each day as it dawns if you will hear from your loved one. I pray you will in God's good time and that the news may be the best you have ever had.

God give you courage to go bravely on.

Text for To-day

Lead me, O Lord, in Thy righteousness because of mine enemies; make Thy way straight before my face.

—*Psalm V. 8.*

yesterday:—

"In all the operational flying I have done, I have never had to bale out or been wounded.

"In fact I never had a single bullet hole in my plane until quite recently—when it was riddled with 71 bullet and cannon shell holes."

Made History

It was Blakeslee who made aviation history about two months ago when he led a formation of Mustangs, the new long-range fighters, to Kiel, covering and escorting American bombers.

"That was the furthest fighters had ever penetrated into Germany up to that time," Blakeslee said, "and the Jerries had a shock."

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£25 Crossword on Back Page

I Would Go

I would gladly co-operate in a visit to failing clubs under such a scheme—expenses only to be paid.

Unsuccessful clubs that would not collaborate would be told to come into line or retire from the League and make way for a more progressive concern.

Let no man be able any longer after the war to point a finger at big football and say: "So-and-so was a national favourite. He drew tens of thousands into grounds. Where is he now? Down and out!"

Continued from Page 4

IF YOUR SON IS MISSING

is a very big thing. That can never be taken away from you.

I often think of the Mother of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, standing at the foot of the Cross, absolutely helpless, watching her Son in His agony, not able to do a thing for Him. Yet she was there. Of course, that is where she would be.

She was praying for Him. It was the only thing she could do. We do not know what those prayers meant for Him.

Prayer is the greatest force in the world. Your boy is in God's hands, wherever he may be. He can never get outside the range of God's keeping. Your boy is very dear to you, and he is very dear to God.

Hold on, brave soul, put your whole trust in God, live a day at a time, and all will be well. Good news may be on its way to you.

You must not give up hope. This would be disloyal to them. It may be we shall have to wait until after the war, and then many of them will miraculously turn up.

These young men of the Fighting Forces are just wonderful. They give their all cheerfully and without question. They give their lives, and many of us have not been asked to do this.

They never think of themselves or of their own safety. What we have to go through at home is nothing compared with what the men in the Forces go through, on land, sea or in the air.

NIGHT after night we can hear the roar of the engines as they go out, Bombers and Fighters in great numbers.

And then comes the news, five, 15, 25, 35 of our planes missing, or, "only one of our planes is missing." But why use the word "only"? Somebody's sons were in that plane.

Just one last word. We have got to build a new world and we must begin to think about it now.

We must not let all this sacrifice be in vain. We must have a world from which war shall be abolished for ever.

A world in which men can brothers be, and in which there shall be equal opportunities for all. A world from which want, disease, squalor, unemployment and insecurity have been abolished. A world of justice and righteousness.

And again to you anxious ones, I say, days come and days go, and you wonder each day as it dawns if you will hear from your loved one. I pray you will in God's good time and that the news may be the best you have ever had.

God give you courage to go bravely on.

Text for To-day

Lead me, O Lord, in Thy righteousness because of mine enemies: make Thy way straight before my face.

—*Psalm V. 8.*

yesterday:—

"In all the operational flying I have done, I have never had to bale out or been wounded.

"In fact I never had a single bullet hole in my plane until quite recently—when it was riddled with 71 bullet and cannon shell holes."

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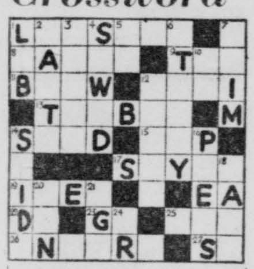
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RADIO—by Jonah Barrington

An Open Letter To J. B. Priestley

MY dear JOHN BOYNTON PRIESTLEY,—

When the gods descend from Olympus to walk among mortal men—mere variety producers, compères, comics, crooners and the like—they should first learn the rules of the road. Otherwise they get hurt.

You, sir, have descended from the stratosphere of your fine plays, sturdy books, trenchant post-scripts, to disport in the rather garish, noisy, elbow-shoving arena of radio variety.

I know you did it in good heart, hoping to raise the tone of the place. But you didn't learn the rules. And I'm sorely afraid you'll get hurt.

"Radio Post," the new £350 Sunday nig... variety show, sponsored and compèred by yourself, doesn't register. And, as one who has sweated and suffered to learn the job of variety production, I would like to tell you why.

1. It is 90 per cent talk. Now, our chaps overseas are short of radio sets. Listening is largely communal—in canteens, tents, huts, &c. For every chap that wants to listen attentively, nine don't. Therefore, you have to arrest their attention somehow—by music, by good comedy, by a big variety name. You certainly won't get them by opening with a short story . . .

A Chatty Job

2. Compèring is a job for smooth-voiced, smart-alick small-timers (I do a lot of it myself), and should be chatty, informal, casual. Nobody, knowing you for a great man, either expects or wants you to fulfil these conditions. Leave it to us little 'uns.

3. Left-wing propaganda and variety are, and always will be, impossible bedfellows. The only dance tune you permitted us was "Dusty Shoes"—all about unemployed—with yourself singing out at the end "Dusty Shoes worn by men thrown out on the road—we'll never let it happen again!" That's not variety, Mr. Priestley.

✦

4. Margaret Lockwood reading a letter to a certain "Mike" overseas, with its "do you remember, darling, do you remember," to soft music, I found in questionable taste. I think I'm speaking for the Forces when I say that there are certain secret places of the heart which should not be laid bare in variety.

5. If you want to discuss housing—prefabrication, washing machines, refrigerators, labour problems—then for the love of Priestley do it in a straight talk. *Then* we know what we're in for, and can give you our attention.

Let Wayne Compère

6. You had Naunton Wayne in your bill. Why not let him compère? You had a fine orchestra, at three guineas a man, sitting by. Why not give them something to play?

You had Sydney Howard. Why not give him something funny?

When I started this letter I felt like an M.T.B. going into action against a battleship. I still do. And I have given all my precious space to it only because I am your fervent admirer, because I feel you are damaging your reputation, because I have just read your fine

TO-DAY

HOME

7.0 a.m.—News.
7.15.—Leeds Grand Theatre Orchestra.
7.50.—Greetings From India.
8.10.—Barrow Shipyard Band.
8.40.—Douglas Hawkridge. (Organ.)
9.0.—News.
9.30.—Morning Service.
10.15.—York Bowen. (Piano.)
10.30.—Harold Collins and his Orchestra.
11.0.—"Music-Lover's Calendar."
11.20.—Religious Service in Gaelic.
11.50.—The Maritza Players.
12.30 p.m.—Songs by Brahms.
1.0.—News.
1.15.—Talk by Alexander Werth.
1.30.—Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York.
1.55.—Choir of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.
2.15.—In Your Garden.
2.30.—B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.
3.35.—"The Hostage." (Play.)
4.45.—Rev. Nathaniel Micklem, D.D. (Talk.)
5.0.—News in Welsh.
5.5.—Recorded Talk in Welsh.
5.20.—Children's Hour.
6.0.—News.
6.30.—Schumann.
7.0.—"What is Sex Education?" (Talk.)
7.10.—Talk by "Bartimeus."
7.15.—B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra.
7.45.—G. Thalben-Ball. (Organ.)
8.0.—Evening Service.
8.40.—Week's Good Cause.
8.45.—Women's Poetry (spoken by Vivien Leigh).
9.0.—Time; Big Ben—Minute for Reflection—News and Postscript by Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P.
9.30.—B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra.
10.0.—"How To Be An Actor."
10.45.—Epilogue.
10.53.—Story for Bedtime.
11.10.—Charles Smart.
11.30.—Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.
12.0 midnight.—News.

FORCES

6.30 a.m., "Reveille!" 7.0, News. 7.15, Leeds Grand Theatre Orchestra. 7.50, "Show Selection." 8.0, Andre Kostelanetz. 8.30, "Cairo Calling." 9.0, News. 9.30, Scottish Variety Orchestra. 10.15, For Isolated Units. 10.30, For the Indian Forces. 11.0, Band of the Royal Military School of Music. 11.30, Workers' Playtime. 12 noon, Jay Wilbur and his Orchestra. 12.30 p.m., "Itma." 1.0, News. 1.15, The Jack Benny Programme. 1.40, "The Radio Debutantes." 2.15, Ice Hockey. 2.30, "Johnny Canuck's Revue." 3.0, Percival Mackey and his Orchestra. 3.30, "The Green-Room Rag." 4.15, The Brains Trust. 5.0, Musical Diary of Jerome Kern. 5.20, The Week's Films. 5.30, "Transatlantic Call—People to People." 6.0, News. 6.30, B.B.C. Midland Light Orchestra. 7.0, News From Canadians. 7.5, Weekly News-Letter. 7.15, "The Happidrome." 8.0, "A Friend At Your Piano." 8.15, "Grand Hotel." 9.0, Time; Big Ben—Minute for Reflection—News and Postscript by Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P. 9.39, "Radio Post"—2 (Variety.) 10.0, "The Armchair Traveller." 10.20, Epilogue. 10.30, Ted Heath and his Music.

SHOW SHORTS

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (Scala).

DONALD WOLFIT opened his season of Shakespeare, Jonson and Ibsen with a moving, intelligent, and carefully worked out portrayal of Shylock.

SWELTER AND LOWER. (Ambassadors.)

"THE MERRY WIDOW" GOES TO CAIRO

AFTER a successful tour of garrison theatres and towns in Britain, a new production of "The Merry Widow" is now playing in Cairo. Principals are: Cyril Ritchard and his wife, Madge Elliott.



Madge Elliott makes up in her dressing-room.



Diana Gould, the dancer, waits in the wings, ready to go on the stage.

New Films in the West-End

Star with the Gestapo look

by ANTHONY GIBBS

Hostages

At the Plaza.

EVEN with Paul Lukas in the Gestapo and Luise Rainer's father in the concentration camp, the old, old story of national resistance and German brutality in the occupied territories is difficult to tell anew.

Frankly, I had expected something better of the heroine of "The Good Earth" than the exophthalmic apathy of the young lady of Czechoslovakia.

Her expression never varies, whether her collaborationist father is sobbing for help, or the innocent hostages are being mown down while she and S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer Lukas watch from the balcony.

The lesser lights are admirable. You will find the young officer who got tight in the washroom, became maudlin, and walked into the sea, as beautiful and unexpected as the Czechoslovakian coastline itself.

Gung Ho!

At the Tivoli.

I HAD thought this might have had something to do with Herr P. G. Wodehouse. Not so. The wording is Chinese.

The scene is Makin Island and this is the grim account of the landing of the United States marines in that inhospitable spot.

Randolph Scott and Noah Beery, Jr., share the honours.

Candlelight in Algeria

At the Regal.

A MOST intelligent and exciting movie, this is the fictional prelude to the historic landing of General Mark Clark and his men by submarine in North Africa.

There's adventure, there's

For and Against the New Hamlet

by SYDNEY W. CARROLL

Hamlet. (*The New Theatre.*)

MY passion for Shakespeare is great. It was inherited. My father, one of the early Australian poets, used to recite him to me by the yard. I have for half a century or more adored to see Shakespeare acted, loved to read him, to study his meanings and repeat his lines.

I take no special credit for this. I can claim no monopoly of the feeling. It is the legacy of every true born Englishman. Shakespeare is his national pride, the one privilege of which he can never be robbed, the one exercise of the mind that no worship of science or glory in technical skill can ever replace or sufficiently substitute.

Shakespeare followers, like myself, are being confronted continually with the problem—Is it better to have our national poet-playwright misinterpreted, badly acted or badly produced than to have no stage Shakespeare at all?

Why not confine our pleasure in him to the study or the fireside?

My answer to that is, as they say in the North of England, "Owt's better than nowt," that Shakespeare himself, as a practising actor and working man in the theatre

vulgarity—free from the commonplace—national and with uplift.

My first impressions are in the main confirmed by a second visit. But Helpmann has greatly improved. His voice is stronger, his interpretation more moving, his

New Books

The Brave Story of Malta

By MONICA DICKENS

GRACE UNDER MALTA. By Sybil Dobbie. (Lindsay Drummond, 7s. 6d.)

"WHY, now it is indeed an honour to be Maltese!"

Thus the Governor's daughter heard a Maltese boy, practising his English, express his pride at the award of the George Cross to the most-bombed island of the war.

The medal was never struck, though, that could pay fitting tribute to the way in which Malta withstood the vicious siege of he Luftwaffe for nearly two years.

The eyes of the world were on her, although she didn't know it, but it is only now that these first-hand accounts begin to reach us that we realise just what Malta did go through.

We've had many accounts of Malta's ordeal, but this book is by Governor Dobbie's daughter. She was there all through the darkest hours of siege, when added to the raids was the constant fear of invasion.

When seventeen Italian E-boats attacked the Grand Harbour, Malta opened up with every possible and impossible gun within range and sank every one of the invaders. The islanders' confidence, never noticeably weak, was redoubled by this proof of the efficiency of their coast defences.

ALTHOUGH Malta had lost its peace-time rôle as a naval base she saved the life of two famous ships.

The Illustrious and the Penelope both limped in there after Mediterranean battles, drew the fire of every available German plane on to the harbour, and sailed forth again triumphantly, thanks to the skill and speed of Malta's dockyard workmen. Valetta was completely wrecked, but the Navy had its ships back.

The photographs show Miss Dobbie as a charming looking girl, and she certainly is a charming writer.

CHILD OF MY SORROW. By Neil Bell. (Collins, 10s. 6d.)

AT the risk of displaying ignorance, I ask: Was there ever a Benjamin Holdernesse, alias Captain Rayleigh, alias Count d'Artois, who lived a swashbuckling, three bottle, duelling, card-playing for women existence in the early 1800s?

In spite of his incredible career, which embraced wrestling with bears and getting hanged at Newgate, Mr. Bell makes his six-foot-three hero as credible as any figure of that fantastic period and gives him personal contacts with Napolean, Wellington, Shelley, Byron and Keats.

Anyway, real or not, his story makes a colourful and intensely exciting book, and if nobody snaps it up for an all-colour, rip-roaring Errol Flynn vehicle for showing men's calves in silken hose and proud beauties in low-cut dresses, the film magnates don't know their job.

...arrington

...etter To ...estley

...RIESTLEY.—

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...—Harold Collins and his Orchestra.
..." Music-Lover's Calendar."
...—Religious Service in Gaelic.
...—The Maritza Players.
...p.m.—Songs by Brahms.
...ews.
...Talk by Alexander Werth.
...Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
...w York.
...Choir of Christ Church Cathedral.
...rd.
...In Your Garden.
...B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.
..." The Hostage." (Play.)
...Rev. Nathaniel Micklem, D.D.
...)
...ews in Welsh.
...ecorded Talk in Welsh.
...—Children's Hour.
...ews.
...Schumann.
..." What is Sex Education ?" (Talk.)
...Talk by " Bartimeus."
...B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra.
...G. Thalben-Ball. (Organ.)
...vening Service.
...Week's Good Cause.
...Women's Poetry (spoken by Vivien
...).
...ime: Big Ben—Minute for Re-
...n News and Postscript by Mr.
... Lawson, M.P.
...B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra.
..." How To Be An Actor."
...—Epilogue.
...—Story for Bedtime.
...—Charles Smart.
...—Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.
...idnight.—News.

FORCES

...a.m., " Reveille !" 7.0, News. ...Leeds Grand Theatre Orchestra. ..." Show Selection." 8.0, Andre ...etz. 8.30, " Cairo Calling." 9.0. ...9.30, Scottish Variety Orchestra. ...For Isolated Units. 10.30, For ...ian Forces. 11.0, Band of the ...Military School of Music. 11.30, ...' Playtime. 12 noon, Jay Wilbur ...Orchestra. 12.30 p.m., " Itma." ... 1.15, The Jack Benny Pro- ...1.40, " The Radio Debutantes." ... Hockey. 2.30, " Johnny ... Revue." 3.0, Percival Mackey ... Orchestra. 3.30, " The Green- ...Rag." 4.15, The Brains Trust. ...sical Diary of Jerome Kern. 5.20. ...ek's Films. 5.30, " Transatlantic ...People to People." 6.0, News. 6.30. ...Midland Light Orchestra. 7.0. ...From Canadians. 7.5, Weekly ...tter. 7.15, " The Happidrome." ... Friend At Your Piano." 8.15. ... Hotel." 9.0, Time: Big Ben— ...for Reflection—News and Post- ...by Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P. ..." Radio Post "—2. (Variety.) ...The Armchair Traveller." 10.20. ... 10.30, Ted Heath and his

...OW SHORTS

...MERCHANT OF VENICE ...a).

...ALD WOLFIT opened his ...son of Shakespeare, Jonson ...sen with a moving, intelli- ...nd carefully worked out por- ...of Shylock.

...TER AND LOWER. (Ambas-

"THE MERRY WIDOW" GOES TO CAIRO

AFTER a successful tour of garrison theatres and towns in Britain, a new production of "The Merry Widow" is now playing in Cairo. Principals are: Cyril Ritchard and his wife, Madge Elliott.



Madge Elliott makes up in her dressing-room.



Diana Gould, the dancer, waits in the wings, ready to go on the stage.

New Films in the West-End

Star with the Gestapo look

by ANTHONY GIBBS

Hostages

At the Plaza.

EVEN with Paul Lukas in the Gestapo and Luise Rainer's father in the concentration camp, the old, old story of national resistance and German brutality in the occupied territories is difficult to tell anew.

Frankly, I had expected something better of the heroine of "The Good Earth" than the exophthalmic apathy of the young lady of Czechoslovakia.

Her expression never varies, whether her collaborationist father is sobbing for help, or the innocent hostages are being mown down while she and S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer Lukas watch from the balcony.

The lesser lights are admirable. You will find the young officer who got tight in the washroom, became maudlin, and walked into the sea, as beautiful and unexpected as the Czechoslovakian coastline itself.

Gung Ho!

At the Tivoli.

I HAD thought this might have had something to do with Herr P. G. Wodehouse. Not so. The wording is Chinese.

The scene is Makin Island and this is the grim account of the landing of the United States marines in that inhospitable spot.

Randolph Scott and Noah Beery, Jr., share the honours.

Candlelight in Algeria

At the Regal.

A MOST intelligent and exciting movie, this is the fictional prelude to the historic landing of General Mark Clark and his men by submarine in North Africa.

There's adventure, there's

For and Against the New Hamlet

by SYDNEY W. CARROLL

Hamlet. (*The New Theatre*)

MY passion for Shakespeare is great. It was inherited. My father, one of the early Australian poets, used to recite him to me by the yard. I have for half a century or more adored to see Shakespeare acted, loved to read him, to study his meanings and repeat his lines.

I take no special credit for this. I can claim no monopoly of the feeling. It is the legacy of every true born Englishman. Shakespeare is his national pride, the one privilege of which he can never be robbed, the one exercise of the mind that no worship of science or glory in technical skill can ever replace or sufficiently substitute.

Shakespeare followers, like myself, are being confronted continually with the problem—Is it better to have our national poet-playwright misinterpreted, badly acted or badly produced than to have no stage Shakespeare at all?

Why not confine our pleasure in him to the study or the fireside?

My answer to that is, as they say in the North of England, "Owt's better than nowt," that Shakespeare himself, as a practising actor and working man in the theatre

vulgarity—free from the commonplace—national and with uplift.

My first impressions are in the main confirmed by a second visit. But Helpmann has greatly improved. His voice is stronger, his interpretation more moving, his

New Books

The Brave Story of Malta

By MONICA DICKENS

GRACE UNDER MALTA. By Sybil Dobbie. (Lindsay Drummond, 7s. 6d.)

"WHY, now it is indeed an honour to be Maltese!"

Thus the Governor's daughter heard a Maltese boy, practising his English, express his pride at the award of the George Cross to the most-bombed island of the war.

The medal was never struck, though, that could pay fitting tribute to the way in which Malta withstood the vicious siege of he Luftwaffe for nearly two years.

The eyes of the world were on her, although she didn't know it, but it is only now that these first-hand accounts begin to reach us that we realise just what Malta did go through.

We've had many accounts of Malta's ordeal, but this book is by Governor Dobbie's daughter. She was there all through the darkest hours of siege, when added to the raids was the constant fear of invasion.

When seventeen Italian E-boats attacked the Grand Harbour, Malta opened up with every possible and impossible gun within range and sank every one of the invaders. The islanders' confidence, never noticeably weak, was redoubled by this proof of the efficiency of their coast defences.

ALTHOUGH Malta had lost its peace-time rôle as a naval base she saved the life of two famous ships.

The Illustrious and the Penelope both limped in there after Mediterranean battles, drew the fire of every available German plane on to the harbour, and sailed forth again triumphantly, thanks to the skill and speed of Malta's dockyard workmen. Valetta was completely wrecked, but the Navy had its ships back.

The photographs show Miss Dobbie as a charming looking girl, and she certainly is a charming writer.

CHILD OF MY SORROW. By Neil Bell. (Collins, 10s. 6d.)

AT the risk of displaying ignorance, I ask: Was there ever a Benjamin Holdernesse, alias Captain Rayleigh, alias Count d'Artois, who lived a swashbuckling, three bottle, duelling, card-playing for women existence in the early 1800s?

In spite of his incredible career, which embraced wrestling with bears and getting hanged at Newgate, Mr. Bell makes his six-foot-three hero as credible as any figure of that fantastic period and gives him personal contacts with Napolean, Wellington, Shelley, Byron and Keats.

Anyway, real or not, his story makes a colourful and intensely exciting book, and if nobody snaps it up for an all-colour, rip-roaring Errol Flynn vehicle for showing men's calves in silken hose and proud beauties in low-cut dresses, the film magnates don't know their job.

... experiment to be recaptioned "Twilight On Sunday."

Yours sincerely,

Jonah Barrington.

Best For This Week: Henry Oscar in "Michael Starr Investigates" (Monday at 8), Glasgow Orpheus Choir (Tuesday, 9.40), Salute to the Red Army (Wednesday, 4), "Home is on the Air"—an explanation of next week's programme change-over (Saturday, 8).

BRIGHTER, gayer, and more stinging, too. Hermione Gingold certainly uses every opportunity to indulge her acid wit, with Henry Kendall—if slightly more subdued—ably following her lead.

RICHARD III (Scala).

A MADLY ambitious and revengeful King played by Donald Wolfit is the centrepiece of a blood-stained production designed to terrify and show the "hunchbacked toad" at his vilest.

ZERO HOUR. (Q Theatre.)

WAR thriller produced and acted in by Dennis Arundell.

... age, there's a German agent with a monocle, there's love, there's everything. A thriller without a fault, ladies and gentlemen, and British, too.

You'll discover Raymond Lovell behind the eye-glass, Carla Lehmann behind the lines, and James Mason behind pretty well everything that goes on.

Good-bye, Mr. Chips

At the Empire.

RE-ISSUE of an old favourite. It is, of course, the best thing Robert Donat has ever done. Greer Garson is in it, too.

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Were it possible to bring the poet to life again he would, I am sure, say, "Let my plays be acted. I don't mind if you fall down on them. But do your best with them. Be experimental. Be courageous. Explore all their possibilities. But don't blame me if the audiences won't come to see them when you and not my work are responsible for their failure."

Revue artists may ridicule Helpmann and his Hamlet. He remains—a serious, honest, praiseworthy attempt to do something free from ...

He can never overcome his physical handicap, his slightness of figure, nor in such a production as this will he ever survive the faulty direction and the imposition of so crazy and eccentric a piece of stage carpentry. Even Bel Geddes could not have invented worse. Hamlet may not have been mad. The scenery certainly was.

My objections to the producers' work may be summarised.

The tragedy took the lines of a too rapidly acted melodrama. It showed little psychological aim. It has only one "set" throughout, changed slightly, except for lighting effects. The set cramps all active movement.

Action Limited

ACTION is confined and limited through the intrusion of heavy built-up pieces on each side of the stage. There is a gigantic overpowering pillar and an equally overwhelming, winding staircase.

In and around this mass of carpentry the actors have to cluster, huddle and jostle, making pretty groups or stagy postures. The lighting is execrable. With evidently some notion of obtaining the effect of a Flemish painter's masterpiece, the prevailing gloom is richly shot with occasional shafts of light.

Seldom can we see properly the expression on the actors' faces. The lines are frequently spoken too casually, too colloquially.

The ancient Danish Court is banished by the tones of the modern drawing-room. Textual rhythm and beauty are at a discount.

Exits and entrances are clumsy. Seldom is one scene finished off neatly before it is intruded upon prematurely by the next one.

Actors cut into other actors' words, the crowds over-act individually and collectively, interrupt the speech and the action of the principals, and there is an intolerable number of noises off.

They come, moreover, from inappropriate places at inappropriate moments. The ghost's voice clearly comes from back stage, not "in the cellarage."

As one who has, either as playgoer or critic, seen over a hundred different Hamlets, men and women from Irving onwards, here are a few questions I would like answered.

Why do the producers in this production make Hamlet turn his back on the ghost when ejaculating: "Angels and ministers of grace defend us"?

On a Pulpit

WHAT is the advantage of putting Hamlet, his friends and the ghost on a sort of combination pulpit, an ornamental balcony platform, so small that they appear on it in unconvincing proximity?

Why drop curious pantomime transformation cloths with strange stalactite projections, in front of which Hamlet and the ghost must discourse whilst the audience awaits the entrance of Demon Rat.

Why must the players leave their baskets, properties, costumes, &c., strewn about the stage after the play scene? Is it to provide Hamlet with a stage drum and crown upon which he can do trick stage business?

From what machine-made melodrama comes the idea of making all the courtiers after the death of Polonius one by one chase Hamlet, confront him with their drawn swords, popping out unexpectedly in sequence upon him from each dark corner? Or is this effect taken from a grand opera, and would it not be better played to music?

Is there any need for so much

Continued in next column

WHERE THE TREASURE IS. By **Helen Beauclerk.** (Gollancz. 8s. 6d.)

A DISTURBING novel of youthful and maturer love. Disturbing, because of its author's deep penetration into the minds of her characters.

They are introspective, complicated people, and in laying bare their problems and inner hopes and weaknesses she lays bare our own, and shows us ourselves, stripped of the façade we put up to deceive the world.

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"WE are happy, we are sad,
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HAMLET—Continued from the previous column.

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Why do the crowd, during the struggle between Hamlet and Laertes, behave like combatants in a football scrum?

Why must Hamlet always gravitate towards the dominant, semi-central pillar whenever he is called on to soliloquise? Is there some subtle connection between pillars and soliloquys we have failed to grasp?

Fine Acting

DON'T imagine that the whole thing is just fatuous. There is some fine acting, much ingenuity, much cleverness. Five admirably Shakespearean performances are given in this latest New Theatre Hamlet, those of Basil Sydney, Lawrence Hanray, Charles Deane, Dennis Price and Charles Hickman, while Helpmann himself is dramatically effective, passionate and articulate.

In putting my criticism into question form I am not scoffing at an obviously well-intentioned Shakespearean effort, but just out to prove how necessary it is to be fair to our national dramatist by a simpler, less artificial, and more thoughtful presentation of his plays.

I deny fiercely the claim that producers can do as they please with the plays or that speed to-day is the great essential for the theatre. I ask in Hamlet for exposition of intent, for psychology, for high tragic emotion, a sense of romance for poetry, of rhythm, and at least audibility and visibility.

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The Greatest piece of Literature out of Occupied Europe

"The Sunday Chronicle" begins exclusively to-day the first instalment of "Put Out the Light," the English title given to the translation of "Le Silence de la Mer," by Vercors, which will be published by Macmillan and Company in May.

Smuggled out of Occupied Europe, it is the story of a French family whose war of silence broke the spirit of a German officer billeted on them.

Put Out the Light

"IT is exquisitely written . . . It has a spiritual depth which I don't think is being produced by countries which are not occupied." . . .

So said a member of the Brains Trust in tribute to "Put Out the Light."



The Hun entered . . . they treated him as if he were a ghost

THERE was a great display of military preparations before he arrived.

First came two troopers, both very fair; one thin and gangling, the other squarely built, with the hands of a quarryman. They looked at my house without going in.

Later an N.C.O. arrived and the gangling trooper went with him. They spoke to me in what they thought was French, but I didn't understand a word. However, I showed them the unoccupied rooms and they seemed satisfied.

Next morning an enormous grey army touring car drove into my garden.

The driver and a slim, fair-haired, smiling young soldier extricated two packing cases from it, plus a large bundle wrapped up in grey cloth. They took the whole lot up to the largest room.

For two days nothing more happened. Then, on the morning of the third day, the big touring-car returned.

The smiling young man heaved a large officer's field trunk on his shoulder and carried it up to the room. Then he took his kitbag, which he put in the room next door. He came downstairs and, speaking in good French to my niece, asked her for some sheets.

She Just Stared

IT was my niece who went to open the door when we heard a knock.

She had just brought me my coffee, as she did every evening (coffee helps me to sleep), and I was sitting at the back of the room in comparative darkness.

It was night, but not very cold; all that November it was never very cold. I could see a massive figure, a flat cap, a mackintosh thrown round the shoulders like a cape.

My niece had opened the door and was waiting in silence. She had pulled the door right back to the wall and was standing up against the wall staring blankly in front of her. For my part, I was drinking my coffee in little sips.

"If you please," said the officer in the doorway. He gave a little nod of greeting and seemed to be gauging the depth of the silence. Then he came in.

He slid the cape on to his arm, gave a military salute, and took off his cap, then he turned to my niece and, with a quiet smile, made her a very slight bow. Then he faced me and made me a deeper bow.

"My name," he said, "is Werner von Ebrennac." I had time for a quick thought to cross my mind: That's not a German name; perhaps he is descended from a Protestant émigré. Then he added, "I am extremely sorry."

Silence Unbroken

THE last word, which he drawled slightly, fell into the silence. My niece had closed the door and was still leaning against the wall looking straight in front of her. I hadn't got up. Slowly I put down my empty cup on the harmonium and waited.

The officer went on. "It had to be done, of course. I would have avoided it if I could. I am sure my orderly will do his best not to disturb you."

He was standing in the middle of the room, huge and very thin; he could easily touch the beams by raising his arm. His head was hanging forward a little, as if his neck didn't grow out from his shoulders but from the top of his chest.

He wasn't round shouldered, but it looked as if he was. His narrow shoulders and hips were most striking, and his face was handsome; it was very masculine and there were two big hollows in his cheeks.

I couldn't see his eyes, which were hidden in the shadow of his brow, but they seemed light-coloured; his hair was fair and smooth, it was brushed back straight and gave out a silky gleam under the chandelier.

The silence was unbroken, it grew denser and denser like the morning mist; it was thick and motionless. The immobility of my niece, and for that matter my own, made it even heavier, and seemed to turn it to lead.

Taken aback, the officer stood without moving till at last I saw the beginning of a smile on his lips. His smile was serious and without a trace of irony.

With his hand he made a vague gesture whose meaning I did not grasp, and fixed his eyes on my niece, still standing there stiffly, so that I was free to study his strong profile, his thin and prominent nose.

I saw a gold tooth shining between his half-closed lips. He turned his eyes away at last, stared at the fire on the hearth, and said, "I feel a very deep respect for people who love their country."

Then he raised his head abruptly and looked at the carved angel over the window. "I could go up to my room now," he said, "but I do not know the way."

My niece opened the door which gives on to the back staircase, and, without looking at the officer, began to climb the steps, just as if she had been alone. The officer followed her, and it was then I noticed that he was lame in one leg.

I heard them cross the landing; the German's steps, one heavy, then one light, echoed down the corridor. A door opened and closed again; then my niece came back.

She picked up her cup and went on drinking her coffee. I lit my pipe and for a few minutes neither of us spoke; then I said, "Thank the Lord he looks fairly well-behaved."

My niece shrugged her shoulders.

She took my velvet jacket on her lap and finished the piece of invisible mending which she had begun.

Next morning the officer came down while we were having breakfast in the kitchen.

He stopped in the doorway and said, "I have had a very good night. I should hope yours was as good as mine." He looked, with a smile, round the huge room.

I had repainted it, and we had brought in some furniture, some copper pans and old plates, so as to shut ourselves in there for the winter.

All that he took in, and we caught the gleam of the edge of his very white teeth. I saw that his eyes were not blue, as I had thought, but a golden brown.

At last he crossed the room and opened the door on to the garden. He took a couple of steps and turned back to inspect our long, low house with its ancient brown tiles and its covering of creepers. His smile broadened.

"Your old mayor told me I was to stay at the château," he said, pointing with a backward flick of his hand at the pretentious building which could be seen a little higher up the hill, through the bare trees. "I shall congratulate my men on their mistake. Here it is a much more beautiful château."

Then he closed the door, saluted

and my room is very chilly. I will warm myself at your fire for a few minutes."

With some difficulty he crouched down by the hearth, put out his hands and kept on turning them round. "That's fine," he said, and moved round to warm his back at the fire, still squatting and clasping one knee in his hands.

"Here it's nothing," he said. "Winter in France is a mild season. Where I come from it's very hard. Very. The trees are all firs, close-packed forests with the snow heavy on them. Here the trees are delicate and the snow on them is like lace.

"The country round my home reminds me of a powerful thick-set bull which needs all its strength to keep alive. Here everything is intelligence, and subtle poetic thought."

His voice was rather colourless with very little resonance, and his accent was fairly slight, only noticeable on the harsher conso-

something to hurt you. But I was saying what I think, and with sincere good feeling.

"I feel it because of my love for France. Great things will come of it for Germany, and for France. I think, as my father did, that the sun is going to shine over Europe."

He took a couple of steps and bowed slightly. As on every evening he said, "I wish you a very good night." Then he went away.

I finished my pipe in silence, then I gave a little cough and said, "It's perhaps too unkind to refuse him even the least mite of an answer."

My niece lifted her head. She raised her eyebrows very high and her eyes were shining with indignation. I almost felt myself starting to blush.

Another long instalment of "Put Out the Light" will appear in next Sunday's "Sunday Chronicle."

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est piece of Literature out of Occupied Europe

Put Out the Light

"IT is exquisitely written . . . It has a spiritual depth which I don't think is being produced by countries which are not occupied." . . .

So said a member of the Brains Trust in tribute to "Put Out the Light."



The Hun entered . . . they treated him as if he were a ghost

t the wall staring blankly in of her. For my part, I was g my coffee in little sips.

you please," said the officer doorway. He gave a little f greeting and seemed to be g the depth of the silence. he came in.

slid the cape on to his arm, military salute, and took off p, then he turned to my nd, with a quiet smile, made very slight bow. Then he me and made me a deeper

name," he said, "is Werner brennac." I had time for a thought to cross my mind: not a German name; per- he is descended from a tant émigré. Then he added, extremely sorry."

ence Unbroken

THE last word, which he drawled slightly, fell into the silence. My had closed the door and ill leaning against the wall g straight in front of her. I t got up. Slowly I put down npty cup on the harmonium aited.

officer went on. "It had to ne, of course. I would have d it if I could. I am sure erly will do his best not to you."

as standing in the middle room, huge and very thin; uld easily touch the beams sing his arm. His head was ng forward a little, as if his didn't grow out from his ders but from the top of his

sn't round shouldered, but d as if he was. His nar- houlders and hips were most ng, and his face was hand- ; it was very masculine and were two big hollows in his s.

ouldn't see his eyes, which hidden in the shadow of his but they seemed light- red; his hair was fair and th. it was brushed back ht and gave out a silky under the chandelier.

silence was unbroken, it denser and denser like the ing mist; it was thick and nless. The immobility of my niece, and for that matter my own, made it even heavier, and seemed to turn it to lead.

Taken aback, the officer stood without moving till at last I saw the beginning of a smile on his lips. His smile was serious and without a trace of irony.

With his hand he made a vague gesture whose meaning I did not grasp, and fixed his eyes on my niece, still standing there stiffly, so that I was free to study his strong profile, his thin and promi- nent nose.

I saw a gold tooth shining be- tween his half-closed lips. He turned his eyes away at last, stared at the fire on the hearth, and said, "I feel a very deep respect for people who love their country."

Then he raised his head abruptly and looked at the carved angel over the window. "I could go up to my room now," he said, "but I do not know the way."

My niece opened the door which gives on to the back staircase, and, without looking at the officer, began to climb the steps, just as if she had been alone. The officer followed her, and it was then I noticed that he was lame in one leg.

I heard them cross the landing; the German's steps, one heavy, then one light, echoed down the corridor. A door opened and closed again; then my niece came back.

She picked up her cup and went on drinking her coffee. I lit my pipe and for a few minutes neither of us spoke; then I said, "Thank the Lord he looks fairly well-behaved."

My niece shrugged her shoulders. She took my velvet jacket on her lap and finished the piece of invisible mending which she had begun.

Next morning the officer came down while we were having breakfast in the kitchen.

He stopped in the doorway and said, "I have had a very good night. I should hope yours was as good as mine." He looked, with a smile, round the huge room.

I had repainted it, and we had brought in some furniture, some copper pans and old plates, so as to shut ourselves in there for the winter.

All that he took in, and we caught the gleam of the edge of his very white teeth. I saw that his eyes were not blue, as I had thought, but a golden brown.

At last he crossed the room and opened the door on to the garden. He took a couple of steps and turned back to inspect our long, low house with its ancient brown tiles and its covering of creepers. His smile broadened.

"Your old mayor told me I was to stay at the château," he said, pointing with a backward flick of his hand at the pretentious build- ing which could be seen a little higher up the hill, through the bare trees. "I shall congratulate my men on their mistake. Here it is a much more beautiful château."

Then he closed the door, salute[d] and my room is very chilly. I will warm myself at your fire for a few minutes."

With some difficulty he crouched down by the hearth, put out his hands and kept on turning them round. "That's fine," he said, and moved round to warm his back at the fire, still squatting and clasping one knee in his hands.

"Here it's nothing," he said. "Winter in France is a mild season. Where I come from it's very hard. Very. The trees are all firs, close-packed forests with the snow heavy on them. Here the trees are delicate and the snow on them is like lace.

"The country round my home reminds me of a powerful thick- set bull which needs all its strength to keep alive. Here every- thing is intelligence, and subtle poetic thought."

His voice was rather colourless with very little resonance, and his accent was fairly slight, only noticeable on the harsher conso- something to hurt you. But I was saying what I think, and with sincere good feeling.

"I feel it because of my love for France. Great things will come of it for Germany, and for France, I think, as my father did, that the sun is going to shine over Europe."

He took a couple of steps and bowed slightly. As on every even- ing he said, "I wish you a very good night." Then he went away.

I finished my pipe in silence, then I gave a little cough and said, "It's perhaps too unkind to refuse him even the least mite of an answer."

My niece lifted her head. She raised her eyebrows very high and her eyes were shining with indig- nation. I almost felt myself start- ing to blush.

Another long instalment of "Put Out the Light" will appear in next Sunday's "Sunday Chronicle."

The Bishop is Wrong Again

by H. W. SEAMAN



The Bishop of Chichester

TWICE in a few days the Bishop of Chichester, moved by charitable senti- ments, has called for a less rigorous prosecution of the war against Germany.

In the House of Lords he has asked for an abatement of the bombing of Berlin—"one of the great art centres of the world."

He now follows this, in a pamphlet entitled "Germany and the Hitlerite State," to be published by Gollancz to-morrow at 6d., with an appeal for discrimination between the Hitlerites and the German people.

After all we have seen and endured, he asks us to believe that people who willingly choose guns for butter, cheered when their armies trampled on Europe, and became drunk with joy when their aeroplanes bombed Britain, may now be enlisted as our allies in defeating Hitler and bringing peace and order to Europe.

Short of laying down our arms, I can conceive no surer way of losing the war than following the Bishop's advice.

For it springs from precisely the same sort of thinking and feeling that lost us the peace, laid us and Europe open to the German attack, and persuaded the Germans that their great chance had come.

NOBODY in Germany be- lieved that war could be prevented or won with ferocious violence. It is aston- ishing that with the lessons of more than four years behind us a Bishop can still deplore our violence and regard Germany as "a sick patient," who apparently can be cured by kindness.

He revives the ancient myth of a Germany suffering under the harshness of the Versailles Treaty.

One would think, reading this pamphlet, that British and French aggression, not French and British weakness, sentimentality and lack of foresight, encouraged the Germans to try again.

It must be cheering news to the Germans that such notions persist in certain quarters here. Already Goebbels has made use of the anti-bombing appeals, and this booklet offers him new pickings.

With all due regard for what the Bishop says about Christian oppo- sition to the Nazis inside Germany, there is as yet no sign that the German people have begun to re- nounce the devil and his works.

When they do, it will be because they have come to realise that the devil, having promised them all the kingdoms of the earth, has been unable to deliver the goods.

If they hang Hitler before we can get at him, it will not be because they are truly penitent, but because he has let them down. And the only clear sign of his failure that is at present visible to them is in the ruins of their cities.

Among Christian leaders, the Bishop of Chichester is almost alone in his non-militant Chris- tianity. Others have not forgotten that the money changers were whipped out of the temple and that Peter wore his sword in Gethsemane.

One clergyman, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," has pointed out that the bombing of Germany is the one alternative to something infinitely worse—the destruction of every city, town and village in Occupied Europe.

All Occupied Europe is a hostage to be ransomed at a great price, or to be destroyed. It is the re- vealed strategy of the German Army to fight always on foreign soil, presenting every Allied com- mander on every front with the alternative which our army faced at Monte Cassino.

So it would be with Paris and all the other towns in France, as it has been with Kharkov and Kiev and Smolensk. And the only way to upset this strategy and save Paris and the rest of Occupied Europe is to destroy, in Germany itself, the enemy's power to make war.

But this means violence which the Bishop of Chichester specific- ally deprecates. He argues that we should search for those elements in Germany which have resisted the Hitlerite menace and main- tained their integrity.

ANY such attempt, if it made any impression at all, would give heart to those very people who may now be beginning to lose faith in German victory.

To rely on the goodwill of such people, now or later, would be the height of folly. If it is forthcoming later, good. Meanwhile, with the war approaching its fiercest phase, any waiting, temporising, or pull- ing punches means losing precious advantages and postponing the decision.

We must give the Germans nothing, word or deed, that they can capitalise. And when the Bishop asks us to offer the Ger- mans a stake in the peace and a hope for their future, we are en- titled to demand first that they show us an humble and a contrite heart, and prove its worth by Christian acts.

As yet there has not been a ghost of a sign of contrition.

COMPANY MEETING

us through the window-pane and disappeared.

That evening he came back at the same time as before. We were having our coffee. He knocked but didn't wait for my niece to open the door; he opened it himself.

Like a Ghost

"I AM afraid I am disturbing you," he said. "If you would rather, I will come in through the kitchen, then you can keep this door locked."

He crossed the room and stopped a moment with his hand on the door-knob, looking into the various corners of the smoking-room. Then he made a slight bow.

"I wish you a very good night," he said, and went out.

We never locked the door. By a tacit agreement, my niece and I had decided to make no changes in our life, even in the smallest detail, just as if the officer didn't exist, as if he had been a ghost.

But it's possible that another sentiment was included in this resolve: I can't hurt anyone's feelings, even an enemy's, without suffering myself.

For a long time, for more than a month in fact, the same scene took place every day.

The officer knocked and came in. He said a few words about the weather, the temperature, or some other equally unimportant subject: all that these remarks had in common was that they did not call for an answer.

He always lingered for a moment on the threshold of the little door and looked round him. A ghost of a smile would betray the pleasure which he seemed to get from this examination—the same examination every day, and the same pleasure.

His eyes would rest on the bowed profile of my niece, invariably severe and impassive, and when at last he took his eyes off her I was sure I could read in them a kind of smiling approval. Then he would say with a bow as he left, "I wish you a very good night."

Abrupt Change

ONE evening everything changed abruptly. Outside a fine snow mixed with rain was falling, terribly cold and penetrating.

On the hearth I was burning the heavy logs which I kept especially for nights like this. In spite of myself I kept imagining the officer outside, and how he would be powdered with snow when he came in.

But he never came. It was much later than his usual time, and it annoyed me to realise how my thoughts were taken up with him. My niece was knitting slowly, with a concentrated air.

At last we heard steps, but they came from inside the house. I recognised the unequal tread of the officer, and I realised that he had come in by the other door and was now on his way from his room. No doubt he hadn't wanted to appear before us in a wet uniform and looking unimpressive; so he had changed first.

The steps, a heavy one, then a light one, came down the staircase. The door opened and there was the officer.

He was in mufti, and was wearing a pair of thick grey flannel trousers and a steel-blue tweed coat with a warm brown check. It was large and loose-fitting and hung with easy carelessness. Beneath the coat a cream woollen pullover fitted tightly over his spare and muscular body.

"Excuse me," he said. "I'm feeling cold. I got wet through

nants. The general effect was of a kind of droning sing-song.

He got up and rested his arm on the top of the high chimney-piece, leaning his forehead on the back of his hand.

He was so tall that he had to stoop a little, whereas I wouldn't even have caught the top of my head there. For a long time he remained without moving or saying anything.

My niece went on knitting with machine-like energy, and did not once look up. I was smoking, half stretched out in my large and comfortable chair.

I imagined that nothing could disturb the weight of our silence, that the man would bid us good-night and go. But the muffled, solemn sing-song began again; one couldn't say that it broke the silence, for it seemed to be born out of it.

"I have always loved France," said the officer, without moving. "Always. I was only a child in the last war, and what I thought then doesn't count. But ever since I have always loved it—only it was from a distance, like La Princesse Lointaine." He paused before saying gravely, "Because of my father."

Always Remote

HE turned round, his hands in his coat-pockets, and leant against the side of the chimney-piece; he kept bumping his head a little against the shelf.

From time to time he rubbed the back of his head against it slowly, with a natural movement, like a stag's. An armchair was there for him just at hand, but he didn't sit down. Right up to the last day he never sat down.

We never gave him, nor did he ever take, anything remotely like an opening for familiarity.

"Because of my father," he repeated. "He was intensely patriotic. The defeat was a great blow to him. And yet he loved France.

"He liked Briand, he believed in the Weimar Republic and in Briand, and he was very enthusiastic. He used to say: 'He is going to unite us like husband and wife.' He thought the sun was going to rise over Europe at last."

While he was talking he watched my niece. He did not look at her as a man looks at a woman, but as he looks at a statue. And that was exactly what she was, a living one, but a statue all the same.

"But Briand was defeated. My father saw that France was still led by your heartless *grands bourgeois*—by people like your de Wendels, your Henry Bordeaux, and your old Marshal.

"He said to me: 'You must never go to France till you can go there in field-boots and a helmet.' I had to promise him that, for he was nearly dying, and so when war broke out I knew the whole of Europe except France."

He smiled, and said (as if that had been a reason): "You see, I am a musician."

A log fell in, and some embers rolled out from the hearth. The German leant over and picked up the embers with the tongs; then he went on:

"I am not a performer. I am a composer. That is my whole life and so it's comical for me to see myself as a man of war. And yet I don't regret this war. No. I think that great things will come of it."

He straightened himself, took his hands out of his pockets and half raised them.

"Forgive me: I may have said

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HENRY MEADOWS

Mr. W. Wilson Hamill's Statement

The 24th ordinary general meeting of Henry Meadows, Limited, was held yesterday at Wolverhampton.

The following is an extract from the statement of the chairman and managing-director, Mr. W. Wilson Hamill, circulated with the report and accounts:

There has been a considerable reduction in the gross trading profit which stands at £193,342. This is due to the fact that we are more than ordinarily affected by the reductions which the Supply Ministries have made in our profit rates by the application of a formula which arbitrarily computes profits on turnover in relation to capital employed, with the result that the whole of the benefits accruing from our continued efforts in every direction to effect economical production and increased output are passed on to the Country, a circumstance which would in most quarters have ready acceptance provided that some small portion of the saving effected was permitted to be retained. In every sphere of endeavour it is only reasonable to expect some measure of reward for continued and intensive effort.

I feel that the time is rapidly approaching when a clear indication should be forthcoming of the Government's intentions as to the nature and extent of the already promised assistance to re-establish industry on a competitive and financially sound basis.

Development is in the main the result of research, and I find recently much stress has been laid on a more vigorous research policy for industry. The present emergency has not necessarily extended the field of application of the internal combustion engine, but it has certainly increased the possible varieties of application and added to the relative merits of the two main types.

PETROL ENGINE'S FUTURE

My observations lead me to the view that the petrol engine has no less scope for post-war trade than the diesel engine; that the design and manufacturing technique for either is by no means exhausted; and that much perfecting is still possible for the many transmission problems.

On the other hand, whilst purely scientific research should proceed with increased intensity, let there be not only research, but re-search of the causes and effects of the failures and successes during four years onerous war service conditions, and then segregate, co-relate, and apply in line with tradition standards and policy as represented by individual proprietary products.

As makers of diesel and petrol engines we do not attach too much importance to their respective merits as power generators but rather fix their potentialities in line with availability of fuel supplies in the various home and overseas markets. This, together with the adaptability and suitability of the features of each type, will decide the choice.

The Management has consistently directed its endeavours to the improvement of the Company's manufactures, in design, workmanship and efficient production, and faces the future with confidence that the good name for high class products which has been so assiduously cultivated throughout the Company's history will be further enhanced and become an increasingly valuable asset in the post-war period.

The report and accounts were adopted.

ROYAL FAMILY AT WEMBLEY

80,000 See England Rout Scots



Soccer Thrills for the Princess

By THOMAS MOULT

EIGHTY THOUSAND spectators began an exhilarating afternoon at Wembley Stadium yesterday by greeting the King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth—and then they went on to greet another victory for England—6—2.

Once the winners found their stride there was not the ghost of a chance for Scotland. The King of Norway was also there, as were many other famous people, including General Montgomery and members of the Cabinet.

To-day and to-morrow, thousands of yesterday's spectators will go back to their jobs with a great subject for argument. Is Stanley Matthews as marvellous as he sometimes seems?

The answer is that if he plays as he did in the second half, using his superb trickery for his fellow forwards alone and centring at the vital instant, there are few outside-rights to compare with him. But his play in the first half made us think very kindly of old Joe Hulme.

Honours Even

Because few of the much-boosted England side got into their stride until half the match was over the opening was not anything like so uneven as those who remembered England's 8—0 walkover at Manchester a little while ago might have expected. Scotland, indeed, were as good as their masters, and although Hagan scored the first goal for England ten minutes from the interval Dodds found it easy to equalise four minutes later.

Scotland were brawny and brainy until the change-over, but afterwards they went to pieces. Their defence scattered badly when it became necessary to weigh on Matthews, and Caskie, the bright little individualist in their attack, was heavily shaken soon after the change-over and consequently never the same again.

Lawton Seizes Chance

Soon after the restart a grand dribble by Matthews gave Lawton his chance, and he took it with a cracker from 20 yards. The question for the crowd had become disappointingly simple. How many would England score? They added three to Scotland's one. Hagen smartly met a centre from Smith at the 27th minute and Crozier was helpless again. Next minute Mercer dashed up and headed a fifth.

Crozier did his best, but he was just as helpless when seven minutes from the end Carter volleyed a corner from Smith and passed him beautifully.

Dodds then added Scotland's second goal and a good, hard, but never outstanding game was over.

THE King and Queen, with Princess Elizabeth and General Montgomery, were among the thousands of visitors at Wembley Stadium yesterday watching the England versus Scotland Soccer International. They saw England win by six goals to two.

Blazing Ship Sails 1,000 Miles Home

WHILE the crew fought a ceaseless battle with blazing cargo, a 29-years-old second mate brought a bombed merchant ship, M.V. Delius, a 1,000 nightmare miles to port.

This officer, now chief officer Gordon Marshall, of Windsor-gardens, Anlaby, took command after a glider bomb killed the captain during a convoy battle a 1,000 miles out in the Atlantic which raged on at intervals for four days and three nights.

The first officer had died during the voyage.

When the ship eventually arrived in port, she was still burning and burnt for ten days afterwards.

DUNKIRK ORDER TO EVACUATE

THE Germans are preparing for Dunkirk to become a battlefield again. Vichy radio announced last night that the evacuation of certain places on the coastal district of the Nord Department has started.

"All persons whose presence is not indispensable must leave. The Prefect-Delegate of the Nord, accompanied by the Regional Delegate of National Relief, has gone to Dunkirk to supervise the execution of the order," the radio said.—Reuter.

More Refugees

Algiers Radio reports that another contingent of Yugoslav refugees has arrived in the Middle East. They are mostly women, children, aged and infirm, many of whom have relatives fighting with the partisans.

ARSENAL NOT TRAPPED

LUTON'S defenders failed yesterday to lure the Arsenal's quick-moving attack into the off-side trap.

Even when they gave up this forlorn hope they persisted in leaving gaps in the middle, creating a paradise for men like Drake.

The old Arsenal player, Hapgood, who captained Luton usually had the measure of outside-right Cumner. Arsenal's defence, strengthened by the return of Leslie Compton, covered one another well.

Fox, a new guest player from Swansea, introduced as Luton's outside-right, began well but, like his colleagues, faded out of the game in the second half. Denis Compton and Drake took advantage of the "wide open spaces in the middle" to score two goals each in the first half.

Goodyear reduced the lead, but within two minutes Drake scored twice. Drake also got the fifth, completed his hat trick ten minutes after half time, and scored the sixth 15 minutes later. Denis Compton added the seventh three minutes before time.

Sunday Quiz

HERE is to-day's list of teasers:—

1. What was Nelson's rank at the Battle of Trafalgar?
2. Who is the First Lord of the Treasury?
3. What regiment is known as "The Bloody Eleventh"?
4. Who was Mumtaz Mahal?
5. What is meant by a Creole?
6. What famous English poets made their home in Italy?
7. Alexander the Great, Alexander Woolcott, Alexander Herd. Who were these men?
8. If you saw a Rugby football team called the Old Blues, would they be old University players?
9. Name three varieties of apple that are called pippin.
10. When does a British General salute a private?

THE ANSWERS

1. Vice Admiral. 2. The Prime Minister. 3. The Devons. 4. Favourite wife of a Mogul Emperor, who built the Taj Mahal in memory of her. 5. A person of white race, born in the West Indies. 6. Shelley, Byron, Savage Landor, Browning. 7. King of Macedon and world conqueror. Witty American writer. Famous golf professional. 8. No: they are the Old Boys of Christ's Hospital. 9. Cox's Orange, Ribston, Newtown. 10. When the private is dead.

ROMMEL IN NORMANDY

Rommel has inspected fortifications in Normandy, during his tour of inspection of the "Atlantic Wall," said the German News Agency last night.—Reuter.

Boxing Board plans Title Eliminators

By NORMAN HURST

THE Boxing Board of Control awoke yesterday from the Rip Van Winkle attitude it has adopted during four and a half years of war and nominated title contenders in three classes—flyweight, bantamweight and featherweight.

Promoters and the boxers' managers have been given until May 31 to arrange the matches, after which the Board will discuss further contests among the winners.

One of the featherweight eliminators has already been fixed up. By a coincidence Petty Officer Ben Duffy and the Welshman, Norman Lewis, were already on the bill at the Queensberry Club on May 8.

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Winner of this group will be called to meet the Empire cham-

TOPLINER'S TIPS

LEAGUE NTH. CUP
Aberamn v BRISTL C.
VILLA v Birmingham
BARNSLY v Bradford
BLKBURN v Burnley
BRADFD C v Hud'sf'ld
BURY v Stockport
Chester v Liverpool
Crewe v WREXHAM
Darlingtn v Newcastle
EVERTN v Tranmere
GATESHD v Hart'pls
GRIMSBY v Chest'fld
LEICESTER v Notts F
LOVELL'S v Cardiff
MANCH. C. v Halifax
MANSFIELD v Derby
MIDS'BRO v Sund'l'd
N'hamptn v COV'TRY
Notts C. v SHEF. W
Oldham v Manch U.
ROCHDALE v B'kpool
ROTHERHM v Lincoln
SHEF. U. v Doncaster
STHPORT v Bolton
STOKE v West Brom.
Swansea v BATH
WOLVES v Walsall
YORK v Leeds

LEAGUE STH. CUP
ALD'SHOT v Millwall
Charlton v BRENTFD
C. PAL. v Brighton
FULHAM v Luton
Q. PARK R. v Arsenal
READING v C. Orient
S'hamptn v W. HAM
SPURS v Portsmouth
Watford v CHELSEA

SCOT. STH. LEAGUE
AIRDRIE v Falkirk
CLYDE v Dumbarton
HEARTS v Albion
MORTON v Hamilton
Moth'well v Hibern'n
RANG. v Queen's Pk.
S. Mirren v CELTIC
T. Lanark v Partick

SCOT. N.-E. LEAGUE
ABERDN v Dunf'line
DUNDEE U. v Hearts
EAST FIFE v Raith
Falkirk v RANGERS

Starred Selections

Nine Homes.—Aldershot, C. Palace, Fulham, Reading, Grimsby, Lovell's, Sheffield United, Stoke, York.

Three Draws.—Darlington v Newcastle, Motherwell v Hiberman, Third Lanark v Partick.

Four Aways.—Brentford, Wrexham, [illegible]

YOUR RACING CALENDAR

APRIL
10—Windsor
10—Stockton
13—Salisbury
18, 19—Newmarket
22—Windsor
22—Pontefract
29—Salisbury
29—Stockton

MAY
2, 3—Newmarket
6—Windsor
6—Pontefract
13—Ascot
16, 17—Newmarket
20—Salisbury
20—Pontefract
29—Ascot
29—Stockton

JUNE
3—Windsor
3—Pontefract
6—Newmarket
10—Ascot
10—Stockton
16, 17—Newmarket
24—Ascot
24—Pontefract

JULY
1—Windsor
1—Stockton
4, 5—Newmarket
8—Salisbury
8—Pontefract
15—Ascot
19—Newmarket
22—Windsor
22—Stockton

BIG RACE DATES

1,000 GUINEAS	May 16
2,000 GUINEAS	May 17
CORONATION CUP	June 6
THE OAKS	June 16
THE DERBY	June 17
GOLD CUP	July 5

North Again Goes Short

By GALLIARD

NORTHERN racegoers have a grouse. They have only half as much racing as the South, if you include Newmarket.

In the fixture list for the first half of the season, just published, there are four more blank Saturdays for the north than the south. Yet the northereners have always been more staunch supporters of racing than the southerners.

Aldershot Won in 20 Minutes

ALDERSHOT had their match with Portsmouth won in the first twenty minutes, but matters might have easily gone the other way. Just after the start the ball was put across to Buchanan, who had time to control it, but he blazed away with a first-time shot and put the ball over the stand.

With nine guest players, Aldershot proved themselves the more business-like side and were quicker in everything they did. Their forwards were always alive, making progress with snappy passes, and their half-backs were relentless in their attacking.

Morris gave Aldershot the lead after 15 minutes, when he scored direct with a free-kick taken from about a yard from the side of the penalty area. Powell got the second five minutes later.

FULL RESULTS AND TABLES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ENGLAND .... 6 SCOTLAND 2
Hagan (2), Lawton, Macaulay (own gl.), Mercer, Carter — Dodds (2)
Half-time: 1—1 Att. 80,000

LEAGUE NORTH CUP

LEAGUE SOUTH CUP

GROUP 1

BRENTFORD ... 3 CRYSTAL P. 4
Townsend (2), Stevens — Girling, Ferrier (2), J. Lewis
Half-time: 2—2 Att. 4,110

BRIGHTON ...... 1 CHARLTON 2

80,000 See England Rout Scots



Soccer Thrills for the Princess

By THOMAS MOULT

EIGHTY THOUSAND spectators began an exhilarating afternoon at Wembley Stadium yesterday by greeting the King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth—and then they went on to greet another victory for England—6—2.

Once the winners found their stride there was not the ghost of a chance for Scotland. The King of Norway was also there, as were many other famous people, including General Montgomery and members of the Cabinet.

To-day and to-morrow, thousands of yesterday's spectators will go back to their jobs with a great subject for argument. Is Stanley Matthews as marvellous as he sometimes seems?

The answer is that if he plays as he did in the second half, using his superb trickery for his fellow forwards alone and centring at the vital instant, there are few outside-rights to compare with him. But his play in the first half made us think very kindly of old Joe Hulme.

Honours Even

Because few of the much-boosted England side got into their stride until half the match was over the opening was not anything like so uneven as those who remembered England's 8—0 walkover at Manchester a little while ago might have expected. Scotland, indeed, were as good as their masters, and although Hagan scored the first goal for England ten minutes from the interval Dodds found it easy to equalise four minutes later.

Scotland were brawny and brainy until the change-over, but afterwards they went to pieces. Their defence scattered badly when it became necessary to weigh on Matthews, and Caskie, the bright little individualist in their attack, was heavily shaken soon after the change-over and consequently never the same again.

Lawton Seizes Chance

Soon after the restart a grand dribble by Matthews gave Lawton his chance, and he took it with a cracker from 20 yards. The question for the crowd had become disappointingly simple. How many would England score? They added three to Scotland's one. Hagen smartly met a centre from Smith at the 27th minute and Crozier was helpless again. Next minute Mercer dashed up and headed a fifth.

Crozier did his best, but he was just as helpless when seven minutes from the end Carter volleyed a corner from Smith and passed him beautifully.

Dodds then added Scotland's second goal and a good, hard, but never outstanding game was over.

...ip Sails ...s Home

...a ceaseless battle ...29-years-old second ...erchant ship, M.V. ... miles to port.

...r Gordon Marshall, of ...ommand after a glider ... convoy battle a 1,000 ...ged on at intervals for ...ing the voyage.

DUNKIRK ORDER TO EVACUATE

THE Germans are preparing for Dunkirk to become a battlefield again: Vichy radio announced last night that the evacuation of certain places on the coastal district of the Nord Department has started.

"All persons whose presence is not indispensable must leave. The Prefect-Delegate of the Nord, accompanied by the Regional Delegate of National Relief, has gone to Dunkirk to supervise the execution of the order," the radio said.—Reuter.

THE King and Queen, with Princess Elizabeth and General Montgomery, were among the thousands of visitors at Wembley Stadium yesterday watching the England versus Scotland Soccer International. They saw England win by six goals to two.

More Refugees

Algiers Radio reports that another contingent of Yugoslav refugees has arrived in the Middle East. They are mostly women, children, aged and infirm, many of whom have relatives fighting with the partisans.

ARSENAL NOT TRAPPED

LUTON'S defenders failed yesterday to lure the Arsenal's quick-moving attack into the off-side trap.

Even when they gave up this forlorn hope they persisted in leaving gaps in the middle, creating a paradise for men like Drake.

The old Arsenal player, Hapgood, who captained Luton, usually had the measure of outside-right Cumner. Arsenal's defence, strengthened by the return of Leslie Compton, covered one another well.

Fox, a new guest player from Swansea, introduced as Luton's outside-right, began well but, like his colleagues, faded out of the game in the second half. Denis Compton and Drake took advantage of the "wide open spaces in the middle" to score two goals each in the first half.

Goodyear reduced the lead, but within two minutes Drake scored twice. Drake also got the fifth, completed his hat trick ten minutes after half time, and scored the sixth 15 minutes later. Denis Compton added the seventh three minutes before time.

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...oxing Board plans Title Eliminators

By NORMAN HURST

...HE Boxing Board of Control awoke yesterday from the Rip Van Winkle attitude it has adopted ...ring four and a half years of war and nominated ...le contenders in three classes—flyweight, ban...mweight and featherweight.

Promoters and the boxers' managers have been given until May 31 to arrange the matches, after which the Board will discuss further contests among the winners.

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... v Birmingham	Charlton v BRENTFD
...SLY v Bradford	C. PAL. v Brighton
...URN v Burnley	FULHAM v Luton
...FD C v Huds'fld	Q. PARK R. v Arsenal
... v Stockport	READING v C. Orient
... v Liverpool	S'hampton v W. HAM
... v WREXHAM	SPURS v Portsmouth
...n v Newcastle	Watford v CHELSEA
...N v Tranmere	**SCOT. STH. LEAGUE**
...HD v Hart'pls	AIRDRIE v Falkirk
...BY v Chest'fld	CLYDE v Dumbarton
...STER v Notts F	HEARTS v Albion
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...H. C. v Halifax	Moth'well v Hibern'n
...FIELD v Derby	RANG. v Queen's Pk.
...BRO v Sund'l'd	S. Mirren v CELTIC
...n v COV'TRY	T. Lanark v Partick
...C. v SHEF. W.	**SCOT. N.-E. LEAGUE**
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BRIGHTON ...... 1 CHARLTON 2

1220

pion, Jim Brady, for the right to challenge Johnny King.

The flyweight list includes a match between Joe Curran and Sammy Reynolds, who met at 8st. not long ago, Reynolds winning on a foul.

Tommy Plowright, of Nottingham, and Norman Lewis, also paired, have already fought three times and on March 28 they are a star attraction at Nottingham. The other contenders are Hugh Cameron, of Scotland, and Bunty Doran, of Ireland.

Special contests between members of the Polish Air Force, the Canadian Army, the Navy, the Army, the R.A.F. and A.B.A. clubs will support a middleweight novices' competition at a tournament arranged by the Printing and Allied Trades A.B.A., at Beckenham Baths on March 18 (2.45 p.m.). The tournament is in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Leopardstown Results

2.45.—Shaun Ogue (J. Brogan, 9-2), 1; Airds Moss (J. Barrett, 5-4, f.), 2; Tayanglet (B. O'Neill, 8-1), 3. **Also:** Whelan, Church Hill, Shirley Lad, Fergus O'Farrell, Rockleigh, More Fun, Miss Franco. **Tote:** Win 10s., places—2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. Two and a half lengths; half a length. Osborne.

3.15.—Royal Down (M. O'Reilly, 10-1), 1; Shevardagh (T. Hyde, 5-2), 2; Missing Link (V. Mooney, 20-1), 3. **Also:** Agag, Zog, Desert Star, Gentleman John, Romany, Mr Wilts (5-4, f.), Glen of Hawthorn, Uplander, Wild Wheat, Weigh In, Tangius. **Tote:** Win £3 8s.; places—16s., 3s. 6d., £2 3s. 6d. Length and half, one length. Lenehan.

3.45.—King of the Jungle (D. Morgan, 4-1, co-f.), 1; Hydora (B. O'Neill, 4-1, co-f.), 2; Pelorus (C. Sleator, 5-1), 3. **Also:** Mel's Abbey, Footpath, Martin Griffin, Sparkling Hock, Sporran, Dulahorne, Brownstown, Merenptah, Royal Yacht, Dismas, Sea Mist, Staplegrove, Pucka Kumar, Peepshow, Anderson, Numero, Cape Cart, Dr Dick, Royal Bridge, Johnny Pedler. **Tote:** Win 8s.; places—3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. One length, three lengths. B. Nugent.

4.15.—Tiverton (D. Morgan, 10-1), 1; Funny (M. Browne, 7-1), 2; Knight's Crest (M. Moloney, 6-1), 3. **Also:** Monk's Mistake (5-4, f.), Golden View II, Kai Lung, Red Wind, Barghora, Hamlet, Exile Warrior, Donohill. **Tote:** Win £1 11s., places—8s., 5s., 4s. Length and half, six lengths. D. Rogers.

4.45.—Slieve Dub (A. Brabazon, 7-1), 1; Yung Yat (D. Morgan, 6-1), 2; Smiling Marcus (J. Brogan, 6-4, f.), 3. **Also:** Milk Bar, Spot Cash, Hillbilly, Arden Loch, African Glen, Land's End, Golden Prince, Coal Queen, Roman Days, Red Quill, Cashier II, Ransboro, Rhodes, Dawn of Victory, Dunmahon, Phil Bland, Happy Home, Largo. **Tote:** Win 17s. 6d.; places—4s. 6d., 4s., 3s. One length; eight lengths. W. Kelly.

5.15.—Sen Toi (Mr. R. Browne, 7-1), 1; Drumbilla (Mr. J. R. Cox, 4-1), 2; Broken Promise (E. Newman, 20-1), 3. **Also:** Slacker, H.M.S. Sturgeon, Sir Sen, Pulcher, Kilstar, Double Flush, Sovereign (9-4, f.), Crickstown. **Tote:** Win 19s.; places—6s., 4s., 11s. 6d. Twelve lengths, three lengths. Browne.

5.40.—African Collection (Mr. J. R. Cox, 5-2), 1; Emerald (Mr. W. Davis, 5-1), 2; Timber (Mr. T. Nugent, 20-1), 3. **Also:** Wings of Song, Bennie's Battle, Knockfennel, Grand Jury, Two Drops, Fergus, Last Battle, Eileen Mary, Ballinacree Lass, Southern Lass, Captain Smith (4-5, f.). **Tote:** Win 5s. 6d.; places—2s. 6d., 3s., 14s. 6d. Neck; 25 lengths. Brabazon.

Tote Double.—£49 1s. 6d. Fifteen tickets.

That small grumble apart, I think everybody will agree that the fixture list is a good one. The circumstances of war transport make it impossible for the Midlands to get a fixture—Nottingham, with its excellent race-track, has been waiting and hoping for more than two years.

Many of the race names are being kept alive, even if in war substitute form, and in strange places.

I recall the enthusiastic crowds at Stockton last season for the Northern Cesarewitch, at Pontefract for the Substitute November Handicap, at Windsor for the Stewards (Cup) Handicap, and at Ascot for the Southern Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch.

All the classic and semi-classic races will again take place at Newmarket, which stables two of the five classics in normal times. Epsom and Doncaster are not available.

NORTH CUP TABLE

	HOME W	L	D	F	A	AWAY W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Wrexham	5	0	0	16	5	[illegible]	1	0	9	7	16
Bath C.	5	0	0	19	5	2	1	1	6	6	15
Stoke C.	4	0	0	24	8	3	1	1	14	7	15
Leicester	3	0	1	14	5	3	1	1	7	3	14
Liverp'l	4	1	0	22	7	3	1	0	14	8	14
Newcastle	5	0	0	17	5	2	2	0	6	7	14
Bradford	3	0	2	11	6	3	1	0	9	5	14
Man. U	3	1	1	17	12	3	0	1	10	5	14
Sheff. U.	4	0	0	18	5	2	2	1	8	11	13
Everton	2	2	0	20	7	4	1	0	17	8	12
Brmghm	4	0	1	16	4	1	1	1	4	5	12
Cardiff C.	4	1	0	16	4	2	2	0	6	7	12
R'thrhm	2	0	2	16	6	3	2	0	10	10	12
Barnsley	4	0	0	13	4	1	2	2	6	9	12
Lovell's A	3	0	1	20	6	2	3	0	11	9	11
Rochdale	3	0	1	12	1	1	2	2	9	11	11
Blckpool	3	1	1	13	6	2	2	0	8	7	11
A. Villa	3	1	0	9	4	2	2	1	10	10	11
Leeds U.	5	0	0	11	2	0	5	1	7	12	11
Bristol C	4	0	1	9	3	0	2	2	4	9	11
Coventry	4	0	1	13	5	0	2	2	4	11	11
Blackb'rn	4	0	0	13	2	1	3	1	6	16	11
Oldham	1	2	1	6	8	3	1	1	17	7	10
Burnley	3	0	2	16	7	1	3	0	6	10	10
Man. C	1	2	1	7	10	3	1	1	16	9	10
Sheff. W	3	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	4	5	10
Hartlepls	2	2	1	13	12	2	1	1	10	11	10
Gateshead	3	1	0	12	9	2	3	0	15	17	10
Stckpt. C.	3	2	0	16	15	2	3	0	5	9	10
D'rlingt'n	2	1	1	12	5	2	3	0	8	7	9
Derby C.	3	2	0	13	7	1	2	1	4	5	9
Grimsby	2	0	1	6	2	2	4	0	8	16	9
Mansfield	2	1	1	4	3	2	3	0	6	13	9
Notts F.	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	5	2	8
York C.	3	1	0	7	3	1	4	0	7	12	8
W.B.A.	2	1	2	15	13	0	2	2	5	11	8
Don. R.	2	2	0	8	6	1	1	2	8	11	8
Chester	2	2	0	18	11	1	3	1	9	20	7
Midsbro'	2	1	1	7	5	0	3	2	3	10	7
Bolton	3	1	1	14	7	0	4	0	1	18	7
Hudsfield	2	2	1	9	8	1	3	1	3	9	6
Halifax T.	1	3	1	6	10	1	2	1	8	12	6
Walsall	2	1	2	8	4	1	4	0	2	17	[illegible]
Chestfield	2	3	0	11	9	0	3	1	5	12	[illegible]
Swansea	1	2	1	9	8	1	4	0	8	25	5
Crewe A	1	2	1	13	14	1	4	0	8	31	[illegible]
Snd'rl'nd	2	3	0	11	13	0	4	0	9	21	4
Notts C	1	3	0	6	7	1	4	0	7	17	4
Bury	1	3	1	3	14	0	3	1	8	14	4
Southp'rt	1	3	0	8	11	1	3	2	4	14	4
Nthamptn	2	1	0	5	2	0	5	0	[illegible]	15	4
Lincoln	1	3	1	10	14	1	3	0	3	11	3
Br'dfd C	1	2	1	8	9	0	5	0	1	12	3
Wolves	0	2	2	3	9	0	4	1	7	17	3
Tranmere	0	3	0	6	17	0	4	0	4	19	0
Aberamn	0	4	0	4	14	0	5	0	3	21	0

Unity Pool Check

EASY SIX.—2 x 1 1 1 2.

POINTS POOL

2 2 2 x 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 (24pts.).

Kent Senior Cup (1st Rd. Proper).—Bromley 2 Woolwich Poly 1—Erith & Belvedere 1 R.A. Depot (Woolwich) 5—Folkestone 8 Shorts Sports 0—Gravesend U. 3 Lloyds 0.

Berks and Bucks Red Cross Cup (2nd Rd.).—Marlow 5 Maidenhead U. 3—Slough U. 4 Windsor Works 1—Wycombe W. 1 R.A.F. (HW) 5.

Surrey Senior Cup (2nd Rd.).—Tooting & Mitcham 4 Walton-on-Thames 3.

LEAGUE NORTH CUP

BATH 3 — **SWANSEA** 0
McCulloch, Little, Rosenthal
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 3,000

BIRMINGHAM 1 — **ASTON VILLA** 1
Trigg — Iverson
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 20,000

BLACKPOOL 2 — **ROCHDALE** 0
O'Donnell, Dix
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 8,000

BOLTON 5 — **SOUTHPORT** 1
Currier (4), Middlebrough — Smith
Half-time: 3—0 — Att. 5,000

BRADFORD 3 — **BARNSLEY** 3
Horsman (2), Ainsley — Shotton, Asquith (2)
Half-time: 1—3 — Att. 5,621

BRISTOL C. 2 — **ABERAMAN** 0
Norcott, Hargreaves
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 3,000

BURNLEY 5 — **BLACKBURN** 1
Brocklebank (4), Watson — Aspden
Half-time: 3—0 — Att. 7,107

CARDIFF 2 — **LOVELL'S ATH.** 0
Wood, Low o.g.
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 6,000

CHESTERFIELD 5 — **GRIMSBY** 1
Milburn (2), Kidd, Linacre (2) — Pearson
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 1,500

COVENTRY 2 — **NORTHAMPTON** 0
Dennison, o.g., Lowrie
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 5,701

DERBY CO. 0 — **MANSFIELD T.** 1
Smith
Half-time: 0—1 — Att. 6,000

DONCASTER 1 — **SHEFFIELD U.** 2
Massarella — Thompson, Pickering
Half-time: 0—2 — Att. 7,630

HALIFAX T. 3 — **MANCHESTER C.** 5
Fisher, Smith (2) — Heale (2), Doherty, Williamson (2)
Half-time: 2—3 — Att. 4,000

HARTLEPOOLS 5 — **GATESHEAD** 6
Short (2), Scott, Smallwood (2) — Turnbull, Forster (2), Johnson (2), Harrison
Half-time: 2—2 — Att. 6,500

HUDDERSFIELD 2 — **BRADFORD C.** 0
Barclay, Price
Half-time: 2—0 — Att. 2,582

LEEDS 2 — **YORK CITY** 1
Mahon, Henry — Hawkins
Half-time: 1—1 — Att. 7,000

LINCOLN CITY 2 — **ROTHERHAM** 4
Lello, Lowrey — Ardron (2), Barton, Austin
Half-time: 1—1 — Att. 3,000

LIVERPOOL 4 — **CHESTER** 2
Done, Nieuwenhuys, Campbell, Liddell — Yates, Hughes
Half-time: 1—1 — Att. 13,355

MANCHESTER U. 3 — **OLDHAM** 2
Smith (3) — Taylor, Cotterill
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 5,000

NEWCASTLE U. 2 — **DARLINGTON** 0
Stubbins (2)
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 14,000

NOTTS F. 1 — **LEICESTER** 0
Johnston
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 5,829

SHEFFIELD W. 2 — **NOTTS CO.** 0
Cockcroft, Wright
Half-time: 1—0 — Att. 10,000

STOCKPORT 5 — **BURY** 1
Talbot, Worsley, Shaw, Catterick (2) — Robinson
Half-time: 2—1 — Att. 3,400

SUNDERLAND 3 — **MIDDLESBRO** 0
Laidman, Hastings, Spuhler
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 3,000

TRANMERE R. 0 — **EVERTON** 1
McIntosh
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 3,000

WALSALL 0 — **WOLVES** 0
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 2,000

W. BROMWICH 2 — **STOKE** 8
Duns, Elliott — Sale (3), Steele (4), Bowyer
Half-time: 0—2 — Att. 4,000

WREXHAM 5 — **CREWE A.** 2
Revell (3), Malam, Foxall — Inskip, McCormick
Half-time: 3—0 — Att. 4,692

Midds. Senior Red Cross Cup (2nd Rd.).—Edgware T. 1 Twickenham 3—Finchley 10 Handley Page 0—Q.P.R. Juniors 5 Acton U. 1—Southall 2 Hestairco 5—Tufnell P. 3 Wood Green 0—Wealdstone 6 Pinner 3—Yiewsley 2 Ordnance (Feltham) 5.

Longdon — Welsh, Embleton
Half-time: 0—2 — Att. 2,500

GROUP 2

CHELSEA 3 — **SOUTHAMPTON** 2
Payne, Mitten, Tennant — Whittingham (2)
Half-time: 1—2 — Att. 5,343

WEST HAM 1 — **WATFORD** 2
Weaver — Brown, W. (2)
Half-time: 0—1 — Att. 4,500

GROUP 3

MILLWALL 0 — **TOTTENHAM** 1
Beasley
Half-time: 0—0 — Att. 4,000

PORTSMOUTH 0 — **ALDERSHOT** 2
Morris, Powell
Half-time: 0—2 — Att. 6,000

GROUP 4

ARSENAL 7 — **LUTON** 1
Compton, D. (3), Drake (4) — Goodyear
Half-time: 4—1 — Att. 4,954

CLAPTON O. 2 — **Q.P.R.** 5
Smith, Sharpe — Swinfen (2), Burley (2), Sibley
Half-time: 0—5 — Att. 2,000

READING 3 — **FULHAM** 0
Hopper, Bradley, McPhee
Half-time: 2—0 — Att. 4,000

SCOTTISH S. LEAGUE

AIRDRIE 2 — **THIRD LANARK** 0
Half-time: 0—0

CLYDE 0 — **MORTON** 3
Half-time: 0—2

DUMBARTON 2 — **HEARTS** 1
Half-time: 1—0

FALKIRK 3 — **ST. MIRREN** 0
Half-time: 2—0

HIBERNIAN 2 — **PARTICK T.** 0
Half-time: 2—0

MOTHERWELL 1 — **CELTIC** 2
Half-time: 0—2

QUEEN'S PARK 2 — **HAMILTON A.** 3
Half-time: 1—1

RANGERS 5 — **ALBION R.** 0
Half-time: 2—0

	HOME W	L	D	F	A	AWAY W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Glasgw R	10	3	0	36	11	13	0	2	50	13	48
Celtic	11	3	1	41	21	6	2	5	24	19	40
Hibs	9	4	2	42	26	7	5	2	29	28	36
Hearts	5	4	5	39	24	8	5	2	27	26	33
Motherw'l	8	3	3	40	23	4	6	5	29	29	32
Dmbartn	7	3	5	29	25	6	7	1	24	29	32
Hamilton	9	4	2	45	28	4	9	1	33	55	29
Clyde	7	4	2	25	15	5	8	2	30	39	28
Morton	6	4	4	31	26	5	8	2	27	31	28
Q's Park	6	5	3	35	31	4	8	2	27	39	25
Falkirk	8	5	2	50	36	2	10	[illegible]	29	44	24
Partick T	7	6	2	35	25	3	8	2	21	38	24
S. Mirren	6	6	2	34	36	3	8	4	22	40	26
Airdrie	6	8	0	32	35	3	8	4	22	37	22
Albion R.	6	7	2	26	34	1	12	1	17	50	17
T. Lanark	4	8	2	33	40	3	11	0	24	54	16

Scottish N.E. League.—Dundee U. 3 East Fife 1—Dunfermline 1 Rangers 3—Hearts 1 Aberdeen 2—Raith R. 3 Falkirk 1.

Inter-Allied Services Cup (First Round).—N.F.S. 6 Canadian Army 3.

S.E. Combination.—Charlton R. 3 Dulwich H. 2—Epsom T. 6 Gravesend U. 0—Met. Police 0 Sutton U. 1.

G.W. Combination.—High Duty Alloys 1 Windsor and Eton 1.

Middlesex Senior League.—South: Poly 2 Hounslow 5.

Herts and Middlesex League.—Barnet 3 Hitchin T. 2—Clapton 3 Golders G. 1—St. Albans C. 1 Walthamstow Avenue 4.

RUGBY RESULTS

R.A.F. 14 — **C.D. SERVICES** 29
ROSSLYN P. 10 — **CAMBRIDGE U.** 16
ST. MARY'S H. 3 — **WASPS** 0
WELSH GDS. 5 — **OXFORD U.** 8
LEICESTER H. 23 — **BRIMINGHAM U.** 0
NEWPORT 10 — **BRISTOL** 5
EDINBURGH U. 26 — **GLASGOW U.** 0
GLASGOW A. 3 — **HILLHEAD H.S.F.P.** 7
GLASGOW H.S.F.P. 14 — **R. TECH. COL.** 14
STEWARTON'NS 3 — **WATSONIANS** 33
GUY'S H. 6 — **O.C.T.U. (SANDHURST)** 23
CARDIFF 9 — **WELSH UNIV.** 3

Rugby League.—Bradford N. 6 Wakefield T. 0—Dewsbury 0 Hunslet 5—Hull 10 Featherstone R. 5—Leeds 16 Barrow 10—Oldham 11 Huddersfield 24—St. Helens 30 Halifax 16—Wigan 22 Keighley 3—York 6 Batley 5.

£25 CROSSWORD

Competition Editor's decision is final. Full conditions as previously published.

£25 will be awarded to the best entry in the opinion of the adjudicators. Each entry must have 1½d. stamp (or stamps) attached. Entries must be forwarded (postage 2½d.) to:

CROSSWORDS No. 360,
"THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE,"
10, GOUGH-STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1 (Comp.).

CLOSING DATE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

RESULT NEXT SUNDAY

Additional entries may be submitted on plain paper at the rate of 1½d. each attempt.

Such extra entries must be enclosed with proper entry form, and will not be accepted separately. All separate columns used must be completed.

	FIRST ATTEMPT	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH
1	UT					
2	SUIT					
3	ITTER					
4	EW					
5	USHING					
6	BLAN LY					
7	AME					
8	ASH					

1. A conceited man would not like his friends to think he lived in one.
2. May be renovated in spring-time.
3. May annoy theatre manager.
4. Nowadays newly married couple would probably buy —— articles of furniture.
5. This kind of person can be very annoying.
6. A person accused of something sometimes replies in this way.
7. When once won, may bring good rewards.
8. Can have extraordinary effect on a person.

I agree to enter in accordance with the conditions.

SIGNED........
ADDRESS........
360 S.C........

Entries must be completed in INK.

—ATTACH STAMPS HERE—

1½d. for 1 Attempt | 6d. for 4 Attempts
3d. for 2 Attempts | 7½d. for 5 Attempts
4½d. for 3 Attempts | 9d. for 6 Attempts

For 4 attempts or more a P.O. may be used.

The result of Crossword No. 359 will be published next Sunday.

Children's Crossword on Page 5

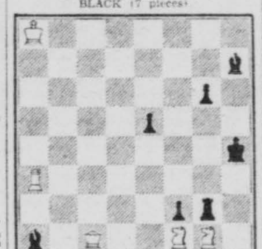
CHESS:

Conducted by W. Hatton-Ward

PROBLEM No. 1,079A.

By P. Wenman (Bristol).

BLACK (7 pieces)



WHITE (5 pieces). MATE IN THREE.

Forsyth notation check on diagram: K 7; 7 b; 6 p 1; 4 p 3; 7 k; R 7; 5 p r 1; b 1 Q 2 KT KT 1.

PROBLEM No. 1,079B.

Two-mover, by G. F. Clark, Cleethorpes, Lincs.: White K on KR1, Q on K2, Rs on QKt2 and KKt3, Bs on KKt2 and KR8, Kts on Q6 and KB7, Ps on KR2, QR3, QB3, KB4 (twelve pieces). Black K on QB4, Rs on QKt4 and KB4, Bs on QR3 and KKt8; Kt on QR4, Ps on QKt3 and QKt6 (eight pieces).

In Forsyth notation: 7 B; 5 KT 2; b p 1 KT 4; kt r k 2 r 2; 5 P 2; P p P 3 R 1; 1 R 2 Q 1 B P; 6 b K.

Section A to solve both problems; Section B the two-mover only.

Key to Problem No. 1,078A (four-mover, R. Luke) was Kt—QB3; key to No. 1,078B (three-mover, by B. N. Lewis, the boy composer) was B—Kt2.

For the pocket chess wallet, given by Mr. R. G. Thomson, Aberdeen, a series of games by post is being played by three hospital patients—namely, F. E. Stocking, Ministry of Health Hospital, Chepstow, Mon.; C. P. Coatman, Baguley Sanatorium, near Altrincham, Cheshire; and Max Wilson, St. Ebbs Hospital, Epsom. They will play each other two games. Three points will be awarded for a win with black, two for a win with white.

pion, Jim Brady, for the right to challenge Johnny King.

The flyweight list includes a match between Joe Curran and Sammy Reynolds, who met at 8st. not long ago, Reynolds winning on a foul.

Tommy Plowright, of Nottingham, and Norman Lewis, also paired, have already fought three times and on March 28 they are a star attraction at Nottingham. The other contenders are Hugh Cameron, of Scotland, and Bunty Doran, of Ireland.

Special contests between members of the Polish Air Force, the Canadian Army, the Navy, the Army the R.A.F. and A.B.A. clubs will support a middleweight novices' competition at a tournament arranged by the Printing and Allied Trades A.B.A., at Beckenham Baths on March 18 (2.45 p.m.). The tournament is in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Leopardstown Results

2.45.—Shaun Ogue (J. Brogan, 9-2), 1; Airds Moss (J. Barrett, 5-4, f.), 2; Tayanglet (B. O'Neill, 8-1), 3. **Also:** Whelan, Church Hill, Shirley Lad, Fergus O'Farrell, Rockleigh, More Fun, Miss Franco. **Tote:** Win 10s., places—2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. Two and a half lengths; half a length. Osborne.

3.15.—Royal Down (M. O'Reilly, 10-1), 1; Shevardagh (T. Hyde, 5-2), 2; Missing Link (V. Mooney, 20-1), 3. **Also:** Agag, Zog, Desert Star, Gentleman John, Romany, Mr. Wilts (5-4, f.), Glen of Hawthorn, Uplander, Wild Wheat, Weigh In, Tangus. **Tote:** Win £3 8s.; places—16s. 3s. 6d., £2 3s. 6d. Length and half; one length. Lenehan.

3.45.—King of the Jungle (D. Morgan, 4-1 co-f.), 1; Hydora (B. O'Neill, 4-1 co-f.), 2; Pelorus (C. Sleator, 5-1), 3. **Also:** Mel's Abbey, Footpath, Martin Griffin, Sparkling Hock, Sporran, Dulahorne, Brownstown, Merenptah, Royal Yacht, Dismas, Sea Mist, Staplegrove, Pucka Kumar, Peepshow, Anderson, Numero, Cape Cart, Dr. Dick, Royal Bridge, Johnny Pedler. **Tote:** Win 8s.; places—3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. One length, three lengths. B. Nugent.

4.15.—Tiverton (D. Morgan, 10-1), 1; Funny (M. Browne, 7-1), 2; Knight's Crest (M. Moloney, 6-1), 3. **Also:** Monk's Mistake (5-4, f.), Golden View II, Kai Lung, Red Wind, Barghora, Hamlet, Exile Warrior, Donohill. **Tote:** Win £1 11s.; places—8s. 3s. 4s. Length and half, six lengths. D. Rogers.

4.45.—Slieve Dub (A. Brabazon, 7-1), 1; Yung Yat (D. Morgan, 6-1), 2; Smiling Marcus (J. Brogan, 6-4, f.), 3. **Also:** Milk Bar, Spot Cash, Hillbilly, Arden Loch, African Glen, Land's End, Golden Prince, Coal Queen, Roman Days, Red Quilt, Cashier II, Ransboro, Rhodes, Dawn of Victory, Dunmahon, Phil Bland, Happy Home, Largo. **Tote:** Win 17s. 6d.; places—4s. 6d., 4s., 3s. One length; eight lengths. W. Kelly.

5.15.—Sen Toi (Mr. R. Browne, 7-1), 1; Drumbills (Mr. J. R. Cox, 4-1), 2; Broken Promise (E. Newman, 20-1), 3. **Also:** Slacker, H.M.S. Sturgeon, Sir Sen, Pulcher, Kilstar, Double Flush, Sovereign (9-4, f.), Crickstown. **Tote:** Win 19s.; places—6s., 4s., 11s. 6d. Twelve lengths; three lengths. Browne.

5.40.—African Collection (Mr. J. R. Cox, 5-2), 1; Emerald (Mr. W. Davis, 5-1), 2; Timber (Mr. T. Nugent, 20-1), 3. **Also:** Wings of Song, Bennie's Battle, Knockfennel, Grand Jury, Two Drops, Fergus, Last Battle, Eileen Mary, Ballinacree Lass, Southern Lass, Captain Smith (4-5, f.). **Tote:** Win 5s. 6d.; places—2s. 6d., 3s., 14s. 6d. Neck; 25 lengths. Brabazon.

Tote Double.—£49 1s. 6d. Fifteen tickets.

That small grumble apart, I think everybody will agree that the fixture list is a good one. The circumstances of war transport make it impossible for the Midlands to get a fixture—Nottingham, with its excellent race-track, has been waiting and hoping for more than two years.

Many of the race names are being kept alive, even if in war substitute form, and in strange places.

I recall the enthusiastic crowds, at Stockton last season for the Northern Cesarewitch, at Pontefract for the Substitute November Handicap, at Windsor for the Stewards (Cup) Handicap, and at Ascot for the Southern Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch.

All the classic and semi-classic races will again take place at Newmarket, which stables two of the five classics in normal times. Epsom and Doncaster are not available.

NORTH CUP TABLE

	HOME W	L	D	F	A	AWAY W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Wrexham	5	0	0	16	5	3	1	0	9	7	16
Bath C.	5	0	0	19	3	2	1	1	5	6	15
Stoke C.	4	0	0	24	8	3	1	1	14	7	15
Leicester	3	0	1	14	5	3	1	1	7	3	14
Liverp'l	4	1	0	22	7	3	1	0	14	8	14
Newcastle	5	0	0	17	5	2	2	0	6	7	14
Bradford	3	0	2	11	6	3	1	0	9	5	14
Man. U	3	1	1	17	12	3	0	1	10	5	14
Sheff. U.	4	0	0	18	5	2	2	1	5	11	13
Everton	2	2	0	20	7	4	1	0	17	8	12
Brmghm.	4	0	1	16	4	1	3	1	4	5	12
Cardiff C.	4	1	0	16	4	2	2	0	6	7	12
R'thrhm	2	0	2	16	6	3	2	0	10	10	12
Barnsley	4	0	0	13	4	1	2	2	6	9	12
Lovell's A	3	0	1	20	6	2	3	0	11	9	11
Rochdale	3	0	1	12	1	1	2	2	5	11	11
Blckpool	3	1	1	13	6	2	2	0	8	7	11
A. Villa	3	1	0	9	4	2	2	1	10	10	11
Leeds U.	5	0	0	11	2	0	3	1	7	12	11
Bristol C	4	0	1	9	3	0	2	2	4	9	11
Coventry	4	0	1	13	5	0	2	2	4	11	11
Blackb'rn	4	0	0	13	2	1	3	1	6	16	11
Oldham	1	2	1	6	8	3	1	1	17	7	10
Burnley	3	0	2	16	7	1	3	0	6	10	10
Man. C.	1	2	1	7	10	3	1	1	15	9	10
Sheff. W	3	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	4	5	10
Hartlepls	2	2	1	15	12	2	1	1	10	11	10
Gateshead	3	1	0	12	9	2	3	0	13	17	10
Stckpt. C.	3	2	0	16	15	2	2	0	5	9	10
D'rlingt'n	2	1	1	12	5	2	3	0	8	7	9
Derby C.	3	2	0	13	7	1	2	1	4	5	9
Grimsby	2	0	1	6	2	1	4	0	8	16	9
Mansfield	2	1	1	4	3	2	3	0	6	13	9
Notts F.	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	5	2	8
York C.	3	1	0	7	3	1	4	0	7	12	8
W.B.A.	2	1	2	15	13	0	2	2	5	11	8
Don. R.	2	2	0	8	6	1	1	2	8	11	8
Chester	2	2	0	18	11	1	3	1	9	20	7
Midsbro'	2	1	1	7	5	0	3	2	3	10	7
Bolton	3	1	1	14	7	0	4	0	1	18	7
Hudsfield	2	2	1	9	8	1	3	1	3	9	6
Halifax T.	1	3	1	6	10	1	2	1	8	12	6
Walsall	2	1	2	8	4	1	4	0	2	17	6
Chestfield	2	3	0	11	9	0	3	1	3	12	5
Swansea	1	2	1	9	8	1	4	0	8	25	5
Crewe A	1	2	1	13	14	1	4	0	8	31	5
Snd'rl'nd	2	3	0	11	13	0	4	0	9	21	4
Notts C.	1	3	0	6	7	1	4	0	7	17	4
Bury	1	3	1	3	14	0	3	1	8	14	4
Southp'rt	1	3	0	8	11	1	3	2	4	14	4
Nthamptn	2	1	0	5	2	0	5	0	3	15	4
Lincoln	1	3	1	10	14	1	3	0	3	11	3
Br'dfd C.	1	2	1	9	9	0	5	0	1	12	3
Wolves	0	2	2	3	9	0	4	1	7	17	3
Tranmere	0	5	0	6	17	0	4	0	4	19	0
Aberamn	0	4	0	4	14	0	5	0	3	21	0

Unity Pool Check

EASY SIX.—2 x 1 1 1 2.
POINTS POOL
2 2 2 x 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 (24pts.).

Kent Senior Cup (1st Rn. Proper).—Bromley 2 Woolwich Poly 1—Erith & Belvedere 1 R.A. Depot (Woolwich) 5—Folkestone 8 Shorts Sports 0—Gravesend U. 3 Lloyds 0.

Berks and Bucks Red Cross Cup (2nd Rd.).—Marlow 5 Maidenhead U. 3—Slough U. 4 Windsor Works 1—Wycombe W. 1 R.A.F. (HW) 5.

Surrey Senior Cup (2nd Rd.).—Tooting & Mitcham 4 Walton-on-Thames 3.

LEAGUE NORTH CUP

BATH 3 **SWANSEA** 0
McCulloch, Little, Rosenthal
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 3,000

BIRMINGHAM 1 **ASTON VILLA** 1
Trigg — Iverson
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 20,000

BLACKPOOL 2 **ROCHDALE** 0
O'Donnell, Dix
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 8,000

BOLTON 5 **SOUTHPORT** 1
Currier (4), Middlebrough — Smith
Half-time: 3—0 Att. 5,000

BRADFORD 3 **BARNSLEY** 3
Horsman (2), Ainsley — Shotton, Asquith (2)
Half-time: 1—3 Att. 5,621

BRISTOL C. 2 **ABERAMAN** 0
Norcott, Hargreaves
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 3,000

BURNLEY 5 **BLACKBURN** 1
Brocklebank (4), Watson — Aspden
Half-time: 3—0 Att. 7,107

CARDIFF 2 **LOVELL'S ATH.** 0
Wood, Low, o.g.
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 6,000

CHESTERFIELD 5 **GRIMSBY** 1
Milburn (2), Kidd, Linacre (2) — Pearson
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 1,500

COVENTRY 2 **NORTHAMPTON** 0
Dennison, o.g., Lowrie
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 5,701

DERBY CO. 0 **MANSFIELD T.** 1
Smith
Half-time: 0—1 Att. 6,000

DONCASTER 1 **SHEFFIELD U.** 2
Massarella — Thompson, Pickering
Half-time: 0—2 Att. 7,030

HALIFAX T. 3 **MANCHESTER C.** 5
Fisher, Smith (2) — Heale (2), Doherty, Williamson (2)
Half-time: 2—3 Att. 4,000

HARTLEPOOLS 5 **GATESHEAD** 6
Short (2), Scott, Smallwood (2) — Turnbull, Forster, (2), Johnson (2), Harrison
Half-time: 2—2 Att. 6,500

HUDDERSFIELD 2 **BRADFORD C.** 0
Barclay, Price
Half-time: 2—0 Att. 2,382

LEEDS 2 **YORK CITY** 1
Mahon, Henry — Hawkins
Half-time: 1—1 Att. 7,000

LINCOLN CITY 2 **ROTHERHAM** 4
Lello, Lowrey — Ardron (2), Barton, Austin
Half-time: 1—1 Att. 3,000

LIVERPOOL 4 **CHESTER** 2
Done, Nieuwenhuys, Campbell, Liddell — Yates, Hughes
Half-time: 1—1 Att. 13,353

MANCHESTER U. 3 **OLDHAM** 2
Smith (3) — Taylor, Cotterill
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 5,000

NEWCASTLE U. 2 **DARLINGTON** 0
Stubbins (2)
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 14,000

NOTTS F. 1 **LEICESTER** 0
Johnston
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 5,829

SHEFFIELD W. 2 **NOTTS CO.** 0
Cockcroft, Wright
Half-time: 1—0 Att. 10,000

STOCKPORT 5 **BURY** 1
Talbot, Worsley, Shaw, Catterick (2) — Robinson
Half-time: 2—1 Att. 3,400

SUNDERLAND 3 **MIDDLESBRO** 0
Laidman, Hastings, Spuhler
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 3,000

TRANMERE R. 0 **EVERTON** 1
McIntosh
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 3,000

WALSALL 0 **WOLVES** 0
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 2,000

W. BROMWICH 2 **STOKE** 8
Duns, Elliott — Sale (3), Steele (4), Bowyer
Half-time: 0—2 Att. 4,000

WREXHAM 5 **CREWE A.** 2
Revell (3), Malam, Foxall — Inskip, McCormick
Half-time: 3—0 Att. 4,692

Middx. Senior Red Cross Cup (2nd Rd.).—Edgware T. 1 Twickenham 3—Finchley 10 Handley Page 0—Q.P.R. Juniors 3 Acton U. 1—Southall 2 Hestairco 5—Tufnell P. 3 Wood Green 0—Wealdstone 6 Pinner 3—Yiewsley 2 Ordnance (Feltham) 5.

Longdon — Welsh, Embleton
Half-time: 0—2 Att. 2,500

GROUP 2

CHELSEA 3 **SOUTHAMPTON** 2
Payne, Mitten, Tennant — Whittingham (2)
Half-time: 1—2 Att. 5,343

WEST HAM 1 **WATFORD** 2
Weaver — Brown, W. (2)
Half-time: 0—1 Att. 4,500

GROUP 3

MILLWALL 0 **TOTTENHAM** 1
Beasley
Half-time: 0—0 Att. 4,000

PORTSMOUTH 0 **ALDERSHOT** 2
Morris, Powell
Half-time: 0—2 Att. 6,000

GROUP 4

ARSENAL 7 **LUTON** 1
Compton, D. (3), Drake (4) — Goodyear
Half-time: 4—1 Att. 4,954

CLAPTON O. 2 **Q.P.R.** 5
Smith, Sharpe — Swinfen (2), Burley (2), Sidley
Half-time: 0—5 Att. 2,000

READING 3 **FULHAM** 0
Hopper, Bradley, McPhee
Half-time: 2—0 Att. 4,000

SCOTTISH S. LEAGUE

AIRDRIE 2 **THIRD LANARK** 0
Half-time: 0—0

CLYDE 0 **MORTON** 3
Half-time: 0—2

DUMBARTON 2 **HEARTS** 1
Half-time: 1—0

FALKIRK 3 **ST. MIRREN** 0
Half-time: 2—0

HIBERNIAN 2 **PARTICK T.** 0
Half-time: 2—0

MOTHERWELL 1 **CELTIC** 2
Half-time: 0—2

QUEEN'S PARK 2 **HAMILTON A.** 3
Half-time: 1—1

RANGERS 5 **ALBION R.** 0
Half-time: 2—0

	HOME W	L	D	F	A	AWAY W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Glasgw R	10	3	0	36	11	13	0	2	50	13	48
Celtic	11	3	1	41	21	6	2	5	24	19	40
Hibs	9	4	2	42	26	7	3	2	29	28	36
Hearts	5	4	5	39	24	8	5	2	27	26	33
Motherwl	8	3	3	40	23	4	6	5	29	29	32
Dmbartn	7	3	5	29	25	6	7	1	24	29	32
Hamilton	9	4	2	43	25	4	9	1	33	55	29
Clyde	7	4	2	25	15	5	8	2	30	39	28
Morton	6	4	4	31	26	5	8	2	27	31	28
Q's Park	6	5	3	35	31	4	8	2	27	39	25
Falkirk	8	5	2	30	36	2	10	2	29	44	24
Partick T	7	6	2	35	25	3	8	2	21	38	24
S. Mirren	6	6	2	34	36	3	8	4	22	40	24
Airdrie	6	8	0	32	35	3	8	4	22	37	22
Albion R.	6	7	2	26	34	1	12	1	17	50	17
T. Lanark	4	8	2	33	40	3	11	0	24	54	16

Scottish N.E. League.—Dundee U. 3 East Fife 1—Dunfermline 1 Rangers 3—Hearts 1 Aberdeen 2—Raith R. 3 Falkirk 1.

Inter-Allied Services Cup (First Round).—N.F.S. 6 Canadian Army 3.

S.E. Combination.—Charlton R. 3 Dulwich H. 2—Epsom T. 6 Gravesend U. 0—Met. Police 0 Sutton U. 1.

G.W. Combination.—High Duty Alloys 1 Windsor and Eton 1.

Middlesex Senior League.—South: Poly. 2 Hounslow 3.

Herts and Middlesex League.—Barnet 3 Hitchin T. 2—Clapton 3 Golders G. 1—St. Albans C. 1 Walthamstow Avenue 4.

RUGBY RESULTS

R.A.F. 14 **C.D. SERVICES** 29
ROSSLYN P. 10 **CAMBRIDGE U.** 16
ST. MARY'S H. 3 **WASPS** 0
WELSH GDS. 5 **OXFORD U.** 8
LEICESTER H. 23 **BRIMINGHAM U.** 0
NEWPORT 10 **BRISTOL** 5
EDINBURGH U. 26 **GLASGOW U.** 0
GLASGOW A. 3 **HILLHEAD H.S.F.P.** 7
GLASGOW H.S.F.P. 14 **R. TECH. COL.** 14
STEWARTON'NS 3 **WATSONIANS** 33
GUY'S H. 6 **O.C.T.U. (SANDHURST)** 23
CARDIFF 9 **WELSH UNIV.** 3

Rugby League.—Bradford N. 6 Wakefield T. 0—Dewsbury 0 Hunslet 5—Hull 10 Featherstone R. 5—Leeds 16 Barrow 10—Oldham 11 Huddersfield 24—St. Helens 30 Halifax 16—Wigan 22 Keighley 3—York 6 Batley 5.

£25 CROSSWORD

Competition Editor's decision is final. Full conditions as previously published.

£25 will be awarded to the best entry in the opinion of the adjudicators. Each entry must have 1½d. stamp (or stamps) attached. Entries must be forwarded (postage 2½d.) to:

CROSSWORDS No. 360,
"THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE,"
10, GOUGH-STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1 (Comp.).

CLOSING DATE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

RESULT NEXT SUNDAY

Additional entries may be submitted on plain paper at the rate of 1½d. each attempt.

Such extra entries must be enclosed with proper entry form, and will not be accepted separately. All separate columns used must be completed.

	FIRST ATTEMPT	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH
1	UT					
2	SUIT					
3	ITTER					
4	EW					
5	USHING					
6	BLAN LY					
7	AME					
8	ASH					

1. A conceited man would not like his friends to think he lived in one.
2. May be renovated in spring-time.
3. May annoy theatre manager.
4. Nowadays newly married couple would probably buy —— articles of furniture.
5. This kind of person can be very annoying.
6. A person accused of something sometimes replies in this way.
7. When once won, may bring good rewards.
8. Can have extraordinary effect on a person.

I agree to enter in accordance with the conditions.

SIGNED ....
ADDRESS ....
360 S.C. ....

Entries must be completed in INK.

——ATTACH STAMPS HERE——

1½d. for 1 Attempt | 6d. for 4 Attempts
3d. for 2 Attempts | 7½d. for 5 Attempts
4½d. for 3 Attempts | 9d. for 6 Attempts

(For 4 attempts or more a P.O. may be used.

The result of Crossword No. 359 will be published next Sunday.

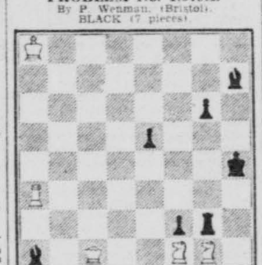
Children's Crossword on Page 5

CHESS :

Conducted by W. Hatton-Ward

PROBLEM No. 1,079A.

By P. Wenman (Bristol).
BLACK (7 pieces).



WHITE (5 pieces). MATE IN THREE.

Forsyth notation check on diagram: K 7; [illegible] k; R 7; 5 p r 1; b 1 Q 2 KT KT 1.

PROBLEM No. 1,079B.

Two-mover, by G. F. Clark, Cleethorpes, Lincs.: White K on KR1, Q on K2, Rs on QKt2 and KKt3, Bs on KKt2 and KR8, Kts on Q6 and KB7, Ps on KR2, QR3, QB3, KB4 (twelve pieces). Black K on QB4, Rs on QKt4 and KB4, Bs on QR3 and KKt8; Kt on QR4, Ps on QKt3 and QKt6 (eight pieces).

In Forsyth notation: 7 B; 5 KT 2; b p 1 KT 4; kt r k 2 r 2; 5 P 2; P p P 3 R 1; 1 R 2 Q 1 B P; 6 b K.

Section A to solve both problems; Section B the two-mover only.

Key to Problem No. 1,078A (four-mover, R. Luke) was Kt—QB3; key to No. 1,078B (three-mover, by B. N. Lewis, the boy composer) was B—Kt2.

For the pocket chess wallet, given by Mr. R. G. Thomson, Aberdeen, a series of games by post is being played by three hospital patients—namely, F. E. Stocking, Ministry of Health Hospital, Chepstow, Mon.; C. P. Coatman, Baguley Sanatorium, near Altrincham, Cheshire; and Max Wilson, St. Ebbs Hospital, Epsom. They will play each other two games. Three points will be awarded for a win with black, two for a win with white.

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Exhibit - 02

News Chronicle
No. 30,510 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1944

Another two-way daylight air assault on Nazi Europe

London has fifth raid running

Nine bombers down

NINE raiders were brought down in last night's raid on London and the South-East.

In different parts of the London area—which had its sixth Alert in five nights—watchers saw several planes, in ones and twos, coned by searchlights and pursued by shellbursts.

One bomber swerved suddenly after a shell had burst just underneath it.

Broke in two

A second later the plane, a mass of flame, was seen falling from the sky.

Another plane seemed to break in two and was seen to fall.

Watchers in a Home Counties town saw at least two of the raiders brought down in flames. One fell apparently towards a village.

The second, which appeared to be a large bomber, was caught in a great cone of searchlights. It was set on fire, and crashed in the direction of the coast.

Fireguards cheered

Fire watchers in the streets of a South East market town cheered when they saw this plane—or possibly yet another—burst into flames and fall some distance outside the town, the flames lighting up the countryside.

Eye-witnesses say they saw two airmen bale out.

A feature of the raid was a concentration of about 50 flares dropped by German pathfinder planes on one particular corner of London.

Several miles away it was almost as light as day. Guns of all calibre were turned on the flares, and within a short while all were extinguished.

The raiders met with a terrific barrage from all the perimeter defence.

Crowds looked on

The raiders came in over the East, South and South-East Coasts.



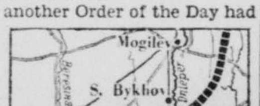
Flames from a gas main illuminate the ruins of a building destroyed by a bomb in the raid on London last night

NEW SOVIET DRIVE TAKES ROGACHEV

LAUNCHING a new offensive in White Russia the Red Army forced crossings of the River Dnieper, broke through the defences on a front of 30 miles, advanced 12 to 16 miles and captured by storm the town of Rogachev.

These successes, results of three days' fighting, were announced by Moscow last night in an Order of the Day from Marshal Stalin to Gen. Rokossovsky.

Less than an hour earlier another Order of the Day had announced the capture of Dno, the rail junction 60 miles east of Pskov.



This was the opening of the real battle for Pskov. Dno, its major eastern outpost, was over-

Gotha, Schweinfurt and targets in France and Holland blasted

AMERICAN bombers based on Italy joined the great Allied force sent out from this country yesterday, in another smashing two-way attack on Germany and German-occupied territory.

This was the second co-ordinated air blow in three days.

First announcement of the new assault from this country—the fourth from British bases since Sunday—said that "strong forces" of heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force were employed.

Aircraft factories hit

It was later disclosed that they were Liberators and Fortresses, which flew a round trip of nearly 1,000 miles to bomb the aircraft factories at Gotha—hit on Sunday—and the ball-bearing factory at Schweinfurt.

Other German targets were also attacked.

Meanwhile, American heavy bombers from Italy again attacked the Daimler factory at Steyr, in Austria—for the second day in succession.

They were escorted by Thunderbolts and Lightnings, and fought through a considerable fighter screen.

Steyr, 95 miles west of Vienna, is the centre of Hitler's aircraft industry in Austria.

The attack from Italy was reported earlier by Berlin radio, which stated that violent air battles took place.

From yesterday's operations from this country 49 bombers of the U.S. Eighth Air Force failed to return.

Ten fighters are missing.

The Allied fighters destroyed 37 enemy planes.

While the great force of U.S. Eighth Air Force bombers were pounding the objectives in Germany, B 26 Marauders of the U.S. Ninth Air Force attacked military objectives in the Pas de Calais and in Holland.

The R.A.F. was there

They were escorted and covered by R.A.F. and Allied fighters.

Earlier in the day R.A.F., Dominion and Allied Bostons, Mitchells and Mosquitoes of the Second Tactical Air Force, escorted and covered by R.A.F. Typhoons, attacked other objectives in Northern France.

Shortly before noon formations of R.A.F. fighters came in over the Straits of Dover from the direction of Northern France.

ews Chronicle

LATE LONDON EDITION

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1944 ONE PENNY

ay daylight air on Nazi Europe

Gotha, Schweinfurt and targets in France and Holland blasted

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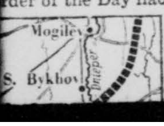
a building destroyed last night

DRIVE ACHEV

ite Russia the Red ver Dnieper, broke iles, advanced 12 to of Rogachev.

days' fighting, were Order of the Day y.

der of the Day had



R.A.F. out in force again last night

LATE last night two more big forces of R.A.F. bombers flew from this country to the Continent.

One force took 45 minutes to cross the East Coast; the other went out over the South-East Coast, a 40-minute stream.

Explosions from the French coast shook windows and doors on the British side.

Berlin long - wave stations went off the air twice, and were still off in the small hours of this morning.

Budapest also shut down.

Rain and mud in the Anzio bridgehead

From VAUGHAN THOMAS (Representing the Combined British Press)

ANZIO BRIDGEHEAD, Thursday.

THE weather is still the main news on the Bridgehead. All yesterday heavy rain and high winds swept our position.

The light, sandy soil around Anzio was quickly churned into sticky mud and trucks splashed axle-deep through the deep pools along the roads.

Behind the screen of rain, the Germans are reorganising safe from the eyes of our Air Force.

Edging forward

The enemy's policy is always to remain active, even during the

ROOSEVELT VETO ON TAX BILL IS REJECTED

From ROBERT WAITHMAN News Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Thursday.

CONGRESS appears today to be riding on a wave of exultation over Senator Barkley's resignation in protest against the veto imposed on its Tax Bill by President Roosevelt.

The Senate Democrats accepted Mr. Barkley's resignation, made speeches expressing their unshaken confidence in him, and then unanimously re-elected him as their leader.

Tonight Mr. Barkley notified the President that he was retaining his post at his colleagues' insistence, and said he hoped his resignation and re-election would work toward closer harmony between the White House and Congress.

In the House of Representatives the President's tax veto was triumphantly overridden by a vote of 299 to 95—which was 36 votes more than the required two-thirds majority.

If, as is now expected, the Senate also overrides the veto the Tax Bill, which the President has called a measure to provide relief for the greedy instead of the needy, will become law.

In that way, many members obviously feel, Congress will have reasserted its constitutional rights. The President will have been "put in his place."

But not everyone is rejoicing over this latest and most spectacular cleavage between Mr. Roosevelt and Congress.

Sober views, reflected in editorial columns today—and the newspapers give columns of space to the story—suggest a fairly wide conviction that there have been faults on both sides and that the damage created by the breach should be repaired as quickly as possible.

Senator's sole aim

Mr. Barkley's friends are ready to take the view that his break with the President was dictated solely by a desire to re-establish the rights of Congress and to save what he considered an adequate Tax Bill.

Mr. Harry Woodring, former Secretary for War in the President's Cabinet, who parted company with Mr. Roosevelt and is presently organising a movement within the Democratic Party designed to prevent the President's re-election, claims today that Senator Barkley's "revolt" will increase anti-fourth term sentiment.

But Senator Barkley said today that his action has "nothing to do with" a fourth term.

Ideal President

LATE NEWS

FRENCH POLICE INSPECTOR KILLED

Vichy radio said last night that a police inspector in the Loire Department was killed by men armed with machine-guns.

LONDON BLACK-OUT
7.1 p.m.—7.24 a.m.
Moon rises 5.57 a.m., sets 3.31 p.m.
Full Moon March 10

What the quarrel is all about

By the Diplomatic Correspondent

IN American constitutional practice the President has the right of veto on any Bill.

Bills which have been passed by both Senate and House of Representatives are passed to the President for signature before they can become law. If he exercises his right of veto and refuses to sign they may be brought up again in both Chambers.

If, when it is so brought up, each Chamber passes a Bill by a

1233

dropped on widely scattered districts in the London area. There were some fires.

Many people were unable to resist coming out to watch the amazing sky spectacle over London. Numerous flares hung in the sky, shedding a pale, brilliant light.

Tracer bullets and exploding A.A. shells, and here and there, the bursts of phosphorous incendiary bombs, added to the pyrotechnics of the night. West End crowds watched this display.

Fierce barrage

In one district, where the barrage was fiercer than on Wednesday, windows rattled continuously for minutes at a time under the incessant reverberation.

Searchlights picked up a raider flying in and retained it in their beams for a time. Shells burst around it.

Another raider was caught in a cone of about a dozen searchlights as it approached from the Thames Estuary. It was immediately pummelled by a fierce series of shell bursts, interspersed occasionally by bursts of rocket shells.

Violent evasive action by the plane failed to shake off the fingers of light, and it was pounded by an unceasing concentration of fire.

The Alert ended some time before midnight.

Digging for Wednesday night's victims: Page Three. Gun-site picture: Page Four.

Big Jap losses at Marianas —U.S. Report

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Thursday.—An American correspondent at Pearl Harbour was permitted to say today that Tuesday's attack on Saipan and Tinian islands in the Mariana Islands by carrier-based planes was believed to have resulted in the wrecking of another considerable portion of the Japanese Fleet.

This correspondent says that the audacious blow at the Marianas re-enacted the American victory at Truk by catching the Japanese cruisers, destroyers, and possibly battleships and carriers, off their guard, and sending many to the bottom.

Allied destroyers have shelled the aerodrome and docks at Kavieng, New Ireland, said communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

The neighbouring Duke of York Islands were also shelled.

A Japanese warship and two cargo ships were sunk fleeing from the Bismarck Islands.—Reuter.

Thunderbolt's speed: 400 m.p.h.

Washington, Thursday.—The United States Thunderbolt fighter has a speed of over 400 miles an hour, can fly at 40,000ft., has a range of 350 miles and carries eight 50-calibre machine-guns.

These facts were disclosed by the United States War Department tonight, giving hitherto unpublished details of aircraft types.

Here are new facts about other United States planes:

Lightning fighter has a speed of 400 miles an hour, carries one 20mm. cannon and four 50-calibre machine-guns.

Medium Mitchell bomber is equipped with a 75mm. cannon and fourteen 50-calibre machine-guns.

Main bomber types—the Flying Fortress, Liberator, Havoc, Mitchell, Marauder and Ventura—all have a maximum speed of more than 300 miles an hour.

whelmed by two Russian armies in a one-day battle.

Impetuous attack

The Order, addressed to Gen. Govorov, Leningrad Front commander, and Gen. Popov, commander of the Second Baltic Front, said Dno was taken by "an impetuous attack."

Shortly before the Moscow announcement Berlin claimed that Dno had been evacuated in the course of a general withdrawal.

Another commentator said that the Russians were racing to cut off German defenders falling back on Pskov.

Berlin also admitted the abandonment of Rogachev, one of the southern buttresses of the White Russian front which narrowly escaped capture after the fall of Gomel nearly three months ago.

The town was destroyed by artillery fire, said Hammer.

Rogachev had been in German hands since July 11, 1941—19 days after the Germans attacked Russia.

Rogachev lies 14 miles north of Zhlobin. Its loss would open the southern defences of the Orsha-Mogilev-Vitebsk line and place the Russians astride the main highway to Bobruisk and the White Russian capital of Minsk.

Moscow celebrated with two salutes: 12 salvoes from 124 guns for Dno and 12 more for Rogachev.

Bridgehead wiped out

Moscow's night communique stated that the German bridgehead east of the Dneiper at Rogachev had been wiped out.

More than 100 places were captured in the break-through there.

South-west of Lake Ilmen also more than 100 places were taken, in addition to Dno.

North-east of Pskov the drive from Luga made more progress. The villages of Seredkino and Vladimirski Lager were among the places occupied.

South-west of Kholm also, several places were taken.—Reuter and B.U.P.

Russians hid in iron mines

From PAUL WINTERTON
News Chronicle Correspondent

MOSCOW, Thursday.

THE Russians have now had time to report on the situation in and around Krivoi Rog.

From a military point of view it is a great success, but the town is on fire from end to end.

The Germans, before leaving, blew up many of the best buildings—blocks of dwelling houses, the Mining Institute, bakeries, water supplies and power plants.

Great heaps of rubble and twisted metal are all that is left of big factories. All the valuable equipment of the factories and iron mines had been sent to Germany.

14 days underground

The Germans attempted to drive away the civilian population to add to their stock of slaves in Germany, but large numbers of the inhabitants took refuge in the iron mines.

The Germans knew they were hiding there and made one or two attempts to go down, but they were met by shots and came up again.

In the end they tried to seal up the mines with explosives, but they did not make a very good job of it.

When the Red Army arrived it helped to rescue many people who had been underground for 14 days and were at the point of exhaustion.

Seventeen thousand of the inhabitants were shot by the Germans.



Some time before a series of very heavy explosions on the other side shook buildings on the South-East Coast.

Small groups of R.A.F. planes had made sorties across the Straits from daybreak.

Berlin radio spoke of "extensive air battles" over North-Western and Central Germany, when hundreds of German fighters and interceptors attacked the U.S. bomber formations and their fighter escorts entering German territory.

The German News Agency stated: "First reports available indicate that a considerable number of bombers have been shot down on their way to the target."

The huge ball and roller bearing plants at Schweinfurt, which were damaged heavily by Eighth A.A.F. bombers on August 17 and October 15, had been repaired and reconstructed so that at the time they were assaulted yesterday their capacity approximated 40 per cent. of the total supply for the German war machine.

Schweinfurt once produced more than half of all ball and roller bearings available to the Axis. The city is 65 miles east of Frankfurt.

Mosquito attack

The aircraft final assembly and major components plant at Gotha, another of yesterday's targets, ranks next to those at Bernberg, which were largely destroyed by Eighth A.A.F attacks on Sunday and Tuesday, as a producer of twin-engined fighter plants.

Gotha is 65 miles from Kassel.

Yesterday's attacks followed a Mosquito attack—without loss—on Wednesday night on objectives in Western Germany.

Steyr, the Austrian aircraft manufacturing centre was also attacked on Wednesday, by Liberators, it was announced at Allied H.Q., North Africa.

Here is the Americans' record for the past four days, up to yesterday:

Sunday: Factories at Leipzig, Bernburg, Brunswick, Oschersleben and Tutow attacked by the largest force of bombers ever sent over targets in daylight.

Monday: In almost equal strength factories at Brunswick and aircraft parks and depots in North-West and Central Germany.

Continued Back Page Ⓐ

Labour holding vital talks on the truce

By IAN MACKAY

THE whole question of Labour's future relations with the Government—including the political truce and the position of the Coalition after the war—is to be thrashed out between the Labour Party Executive and the Labour Ministers in the Cabinet at Transport House this week-end.

Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison will, I understand, attend the meeting which will last over tomorrow and Sunday.

The Ministers will be asked to "come clean" on the immediate issue of the political truce.

All three parties in the Government are pledged by their leaders to observe the truce. But only the Labour Party is pledged to it by rank and file decision.

Party is restive

As one party official put it to me yesterday: "The Labour Party Conference by democratic vote put us into the National Government, and at each successive conference since has reiterated that decision. Only the Labour Party Conference can pull us out."

The next conference meets in London at Whitsun.

I am informed that the National Executive and the Parliamentary Committee—who will make up the meeting—do not intend to shoot at their leaders in the Government.

They are disturbed, however, by the recent by-election results and the restiveness among Labour people in the constituencies who feel that their Socialist clothes are being stolen by Common Wealth.

Many Labour candidates, too, find it irksome to stand by and watch Labour M.P.s supporting their Tory rivals against an Independent who, in the end, walks off with the seat.

Attlee's pledge

That is the kind of thing the week-end conference will discuss.

The upshot may well be that the by-election truce may be broken while leaving the national unity of the Coalition unbroken.

Such an arrangement might annoy the political bosses in London, but it would probably be acceptable to all parties in the constituencies.

With regard to the continuance of the Coalition after the war, that also will be decided by the Labour rank and file. At last year's conference Mr. Attlee gave a specific pledge that as soon as the war is over there will be a special Labour Party conference summoned to decide the future relations of the party to the Government.

If that conference says "Stay in" the Labour Party will stay in. If it says "Come out" it will come out. And any Minister who stays in will go the way of MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas in 1931.

Mr. PAASIKIVI REPORTS —Says Vichy

THE Finnish Cabinet met in extraordinary session last night, according to Vichy radio, which stated that it was believed Mr. Paasikivi was to report on his mission to Stockholm.

One of the clearest statements yet made by a Finnish statesman on Finland's peace hopes came yesterday from Mr. Vaino Tanner, Finnish Finance Minister and Acting Premier during the recent illness of Professor Linkomies.

He told the Helsinki correspondent of "Stockholms Tidningen," according to the Finnish radio:

"If the peace terms are unacceptable we shall fight on with clenched teeth and await what the future holds in store. If the terms are acceptable we shall accept them immediately."

Leading Finns are reported to be profoundly disturbed by what is understood to be one of the Russian peace terms—that the Finnish Army should join forces with the Red Army in a drive to exterminate the seven German divisions in the northern part of the country.

Carrier planes attack Marshalls

Washington, Thursday.—Carrier-based planes of the U.S. Pacific Fleet have moved back to the Marshall Islands area to smash the remaining resistance there, Admiral Nimitz reported. Three islands were bombed.

100 Axis agents arrested in Chile

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Thursday.—From an official source it was learned today that the Chilean police have arrested 100 Axis agents in an effort to uproot an espionage organisation said to operate in connection with a similar spy ring in the Argentine which formerly carried on its activities under the aegis of the Reich Embassy.

BARLOW GETS PRIORITY N

By the Political Correspondent

THE Barlow Report on the location of industry is now high on the list of priorities in the Government's examination of reconstruction problems.

I understand that a definite move is to be made at last to formulate a policy on this keystone of all reconstruction plans.

The first step will be to consult industrialists. They will be asked to pool their views on the post-war location of industry so that the Government can be certain of pretty general agreement when it is time to introduce legislation.

It is realised that without a policy for location of industry, plans for road development and other aspects of reconstruction will be held up indefinitely.

Industrialists will be asked for their views on the establishment of estates in areas that may be hard hit after the war of war work.

Special induce of reduced taxat be held out to i up factories in take over factori parts of the cou for the producti

It is not expec Government poli for several m doubtful whether be put before Pa

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For the men vanced positions pause.

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Conf

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We face this dence.

Destroye No. 2

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She replaced t same name whic sinking conditio

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Canadia for B

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19,499 U

Washington, Th Army has suffe ties since the wa 19,499 dead, 45,5 missing and 26,74 said Mr. Rober Under-Secretary

In the prison said Mr. Patterso reported by the died, mostly in t —B.U.P.

Dutch co

Stockholm, Th mans have flood zone as an anti- a traveller arrivi Holland said tod

"The whole Ge defence system i in operation ve evacuation of the

26

1234

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Some time before a series of very heavy explosions on the other side shook buildings on the South-East Coast.

Small groups of R.A.F. planes had made sorties across the Straits from daybreak.

Berlin radio spoke of "extensive air battles" over North-Western and Central Germany, when hundreds of German fighters and interceptors attacked the U.S. bomber formations and their fighter escorts entering German territory.

The German News Agency stated: "First reports available indicate that a considerable number of bombers have been shot down on their way to the target."

The huge ball and roller bearing plants at Schweinfurt, which were damaged heavily by Eighth A.A.F. bombers on August 17 and October 15, had been repaired and reconstructed so that at the time they were assaulted yesterday their capacity approximated 40 per cent. of the total supply for the German war machine.

Schweinfurt once produced more than half of all ball and roller bearings available to the Axis. The city is 65 miles east of Frankfurt.

Mosquito attack

The aircraft final assembly and major components plant at Gotha, another of yesterday's targets, ranks next to those at Bernberg, which were largely destroyed by Eighth A.A.F attacks on Sunday and Tuesday, as a producer of twin-engined fighter plants.

Gotha is 65 miles from Kassel.

Yesterday's attacks followed a Mosquito attack—without loss—on Wednesday night on objectives in Western Germany.

Steyr, the Austrian aircraft manufacturing centre was also attacked on Wednesday, by Liberators, it was announced at Allied H.Q., North Africa.

Here is the Americans' record for the past four days, up to yesterday:

Sunday: Factories at Leipzig, Bernburg, Brunswick, Oschersleben and Tutow attacked by the largest force of bombers ever sent over targets in daylight.

Monday: In almost equal strength factories at Brunswick and aircraft parks and depots in North-West and Central Germany,

Continued Back Page A

...bour holding vital ...lks on the truce

By IAN MACKAY

...hole question of Labour's future relations with the ...ernment—including the political truce and the ...of the Coalition after the war—is to be thrashed ...een the Labour Party Executive and the Labour ... in the Cabinet at Transport House this week-end. ...Attlee, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison will, I under...ttend the meeting ...ill last over to...nd Sunday.

...isters will be asked to ...an" on the immediate ...he political truce.

...parties in the Govern... pledged by their ...observe the truce. But ...abour Party is pledged ...nk and file decision.

...ty is restive

...party official put it to ...ay: "The Labour Party ... by democratic vote put ... National Government. ...h successive conference ...reiterated that decision. ...abour Party Conference ... out."

...t conference meets in ...Whitsun.

...rmed that the National ...and the Parliamentary ...—who will make up the ...o not intend to shoot ...ders in the Government. ... disturbed, however, by ...by-election results and ...eness among Labour ...the constituencies who ...eir Socialist clothes are ...n by Common Wealth. ...bour candidates, too, find ...to stand by and watch ...P.s supporting their Tory ...st an Independent who, ... walks off with the seat.

...lee's pledge

...the kind of thing the ...onference will discuss. ...ot may well be that the ... truce may be broken ...g the national unity ...on unbroken.

... arrangement might ...political bosses in Lon... it would probably be ... to all parties in the ...es.

...ard to the continuance ...ition after the war, that ... decided by the Labour ...le. At last year's con... Attlee gave a specific ... as soon as the war is ...will be a special Labour ...ference summoned to ... future relations of the ...e Government.

...conference says "Stay ...bour Party will stay in. ..."Come out" it will come ...any Minister who stays ...the way of MacDonald, ...nd Thomas in 1931.

Mr. PAASIKIVI REPORTS —Says Vichy

THE Finnish Cabinet met in extraordinary session last night, according to Vichy radio, which stated that it was believed Mr. Paasikivi was to report on his mission to Stockholm.

One of the clearest statements yet made by a Finnish statesman on Finland's peace hopes came yesterday from Mr. Vaino Tanner, Finnish Finance Minister and Acting Premier during the recent illness of Professor Linkomies.

He told the Helsinki correspondent of "Stockholms Tidningen," according to the Finnish radio:

"If the peace terms are unacceptable we shall fight on with clenched teeth and await what the future holds in store. If the terms are acceptable we shall accept them immediately."

Leading Finns are reported to be profoundly disturbed by what is understood to be one of the Russian peace terms—that the Finnish Army should join forces with the Red Army in a drive to exterminate the seven German divisions in the northern part of the country.

Carrier planes attack Marshalls

Washington, Thursday.—Carrier-based planes of the U.S. Pacific Fleet have moved back to the Marshall Islands area to smash the remaining resistance there, Admiral Nimitz reported. Three islands were bombed.

100 Axis agents arrested in Chile

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Thursday.—From an official source it was learned today that the Chilean police have arrested 100 Axis agents in an effort to uproot an espionage organisation said to operate in connection with a similar spy ring in the Argentine which formerly carried on its activities under the aegis of the Reich Embassy.

is constant patrolling and occasionally his artillery bursts into fierce life.

He is continually edging forward, for what ground he recently gained is not enough for a really firm base to launch a new attack. Therefore he is always trying to improve his jumping-off position.

He is diligent in his attempts to infiltrate and win small areas, and our front-line troops are always on the watch to repulse these attempts.

For the men in the most advanced positions there is no real pause.

Our artillery is a powerful weapon in meeting these advances. Every time an enemy concentration is spotted our guns put down a heavy shell-storm, usually with success.

Confidence

Down the main Anzio-Albano road is now a No Man's Land with both sides sending out small patrols across the scene of the recent battle.

Today the skies are clearing. The Germans may decide on a quick resumption of their push.

We face this with sober confidence.

Destroyer Hardy No. 2 sunk

The destroyer H.M.S. Hardy (Capt. W. G. A. Robson) has been lost.

She replaced the destroyer of the same name which ran ashore in a sinking condition at Narvik

The News Chronicle understands that Capt. Robson is a survivor. In 1941 he was awarded the D.S.O. for courage and resource in sinking an enemy submarine, and the D.S.C. for distinguished service in operations in Greek waters.

Canadian cheese for Britain

Ottawa, Thursday.—Mr. James G. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, announced in the House of Commons today that a contract is being negotiated under which Britain will take all the cheese Canada can provide during the next two years.

19,499 U.S. dead

Washington, Thursday.—The U.S. Army has suffered 118,128 casualties since the war began, including 19,499 dead, 45,545 wounded, 26,339 missing and 26,745 prisoners of war, said Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under-Secretary for War, today.

In the prisoners-of-war camps, said Mr. Patterson, 1,664 have been reported by the enemy to have died, mostly in the Japanese areas. —B.U.P.

Dutch coast flooded

Stockholm, Thursday.—The Germans have flooded the Dutch coast zone as an anti-invasion measure, a traveller arriving at Malmoe from Holland said today.

"The whole German anti-invasion defence system in Holland will be in operation very soon and the evacuation of the coast complete."

and now have, the deepest personal affection for the President," Mr. Barkley told newspapermen. "He stands personally and officially right along with Woodrow Wilson, my ideal of a President for the last generation."

Senator Barkley seems now to be anxious to take the olive branch the President offered yesterday.

comes law, regardless of the Presidential veto.

What President asked

The Tax Bill, which is the present subject of dispute between President and Congress, is a Bill to raise revenue and as such must originate in the House of Representatives (Lower House), though the Senate has the right under the Constitution to propose or concur in amendments.

Originally the President asked Congress to raise 10,500,000,000 dollars (£2,625,000,000) by taxation over and above the existing revenue.

In the Tax Bill as sent to the President Congress slashed the amount to little more than 2,000,000,000 dollars (£500,000,000).

Exercising his right of veto and returning the Bill to Congress without his approval, the President described it as "not a tax Bill, but a tax relief Bill providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy."

World will be short of meat

Col. J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Food, said in Birmingham yesterday: "The war may or may not be over soon, but even if it is I am afraid that our job is going to continue for some time.

"We have to look forward to a time when of certain things we should like to have, in particular meat and dairy products, there is going to be a world shortage of supply. So we have got to go on and make our plans to increase that production."

BARLOW GETS PRIORITY NOW

By the Political Correspondent

THE Barlow Report on the location of industry is now high on the list of priorities in the Government's examination of reconstruction problems.

I understand that a definite move is to be made at last to formulate a policy on this keystone of all reconstruction plans.

The first step will be to consult industrialists. They will be asked to pool their views on the post-war location of industry so that the Government can be certain of pretty general agreement when it is time to introduce legislation.

It is realised that without a policy for location of industry, plans for road development and other aspects of reconstruction will be held up indefinitely.

Industrialists will be asked for their views on the establishment of estates in areas that may be hard hit after the war by the withdrawal of war work.

Special inducements in the way of reduced taxation and rates may be held out to industrialists to set up factories in such areas; or to take over factories in more remote parts of the country not required for the production of munitions.

It is not expected, however, that Government policy will be defined for several months, and it is doubtful whether legislation could be put before Parliament this year.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC

INCREASED PROFIT

The 25th Annual General Meeting of The English Electric Co. Ltd. was held in London yesterday.

Sir George H. Nelson, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E. (Chairman and Managing Director), in the course of his speech said:—The increase of £41,972 in the issued Ordinary Stock is a result of the completion of the exchange of shares with the holders of Ordinary Shares in D. Napier & Son Limited.

Creditors and Reserves are up by £602,427; this is largely due to additions to our Reserves for Taxation, which fully cover all taxation liabilities on the profits up to the date of the Accounts under review.

Our Liquid Assets amount to £2,957,603, which is slightly in excess of last year and is fast approaching the £3,000,000 mark. The General Reserve has been increased by a further £100,000 and now stands at £900,000. Fixed Assets are practically the same as last year after applying the Depreciation of £100,000 shown in the Profit and Loss Account.

I would draw your attention to the fact that the profit carried to the Balance Sheet is £11,786 greater than in the previous year.

Once again we have only been able to place £100,000 to General Reserve. The present incidence of taxation prevents any further allocation.

As to the activities of D. Napier & Son, Limited, I cannot speak, any more than I can of our own activities, but I can say that the great manufacturing facilities, engineering resources and accumulated managerial experience of your Company have played their part in the development, production, and the successful operation of the Sabre engine which is fitted to the Typhoon aircraft, which no doubt you have seen referred to in the National press, where its sorties are almost a daily feature of the official communiques. We congratulate all connected with this achievement.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Stockholders, he conveyed their sincere thanks to the Staff and Workpeople with a special word for the Committees of the Staff and Workpeople, whose help for so many years had been such an invaluable contribution to the moral success of the Company.

The report was adopted and a dividend of 10 per cent. approved.

NEWS CHRONICLE

LONDON: Bouverie Street, E.C.4. Central 5000 (42 lines).
MANCHESTER 8: Derby St., Cheetham. Blackfriars 1101 (8 lines).

Finland Wants Peace

MR. PAASIKIVI, Finland's former Prime Minister, has returned to Helsinki from Stockholm.

He has been there since February 12. For what purpose? It is universally assumed that his object was to get in touch with Mme. Kollontay, the Soviet Minister to Sweden.

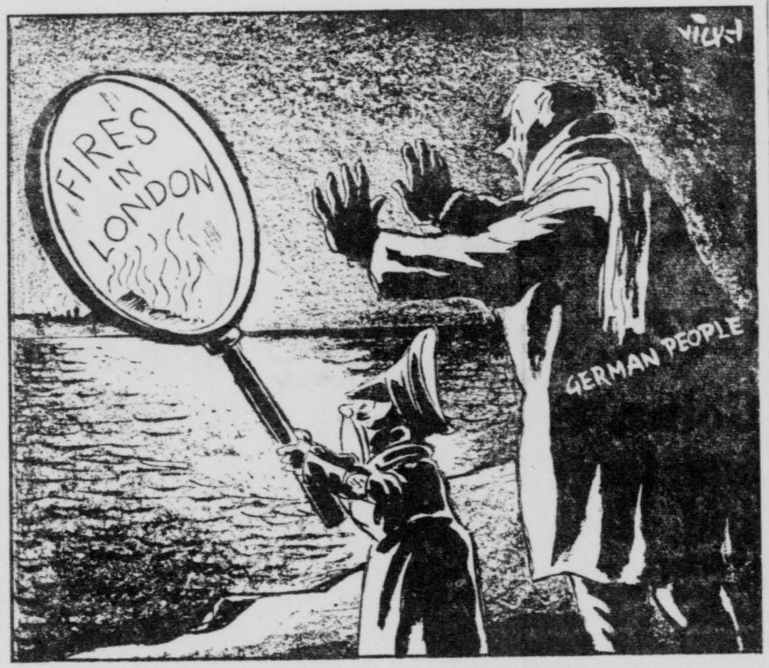
It is therefore reasonable to suppose that Mr. Paasikivi has brought back with him at least an indication of Russia's peace terms. There is no doubt whatever that Finland is anxious to get out of the war—if she can do so on terms which are not too onerous, and without having to pay too high a price in the form of immediate reprisals from Germany.

★

"We are ready to accept peace terms," said Mr. Tanner, Finland's acting Prime Minister, yesterday. "But in case the terms are not agreeable we have to go on fighting."

Finland's change of attitude has been markedly stimulated by recent warnings from America. Mr. Cordell Hull, who has been a good friend to Finland, has roundly advised her to get out of the war while she can still hope for a reasonable settlement.

It is premature to indulge in speculation about the substance of Russia's demands. For all enemy countries the Allies' terms are, in the first instance, "unconditional surrender." But once a country has agreed to place itself without conditions at our mercy, the appropriate armistice terms may vary according to the circumstances and needs of the occasion.



Winter relief

LETTERS

Larger families

AMONG many causes for the opinion disclosed by the recent Gallup Poll that most people prefer a family of one or two I would place the following foremost.

In general society is not friendly towards the larger family. Anyone, like myself, with three children is regarded with a mixture of pity and scorn that one should be so foolish and "improvident" as to have a "large" family.

It is difficult to get a suitable house for children. The modern middle-class villa has a garage but no nursery. It is impossible to get domestic help. The mother is a martyr to her children instead of enjoying them. Husbands are called up and hours are spent in solitary hard labour at home.

Today accommodation for confinements in hospitals and nursing homes is extremely limited.

My solution of the problem:

Children must be considered a great asset, not a liability.

Middle-class and working-class houses must be planned with every labour-saving device and a playroom or nursery. Mothers' helps are essential both to give the mother a chance to bring up her children properly and to have some relaxation.

At the time of confinements, adequate accommodation in hospital or help in the house should be provided.

More education in the function of motherhood (and fatherhood) should be given. During labour, suitable anæsthetics or analgesia should be to hand, if required, in all normal cases.

The financial burden must be lifted and equal opportunities in education, health services, etc., ought to be provided. Some form

SPOTLIGHT

By A. J. Cummings

IT is now pretty clear that the return of the Luftwaffe to London is dictated by the Nazi Government's urgent need to bring some sort of comfort to the German people.

The intention could scarcely be to destroy the capital or disorganise its administrative functions or to intimidate the population. What the German bombers were unable to do in great force in the prolonged blitz of 1940-41 they cannot hope to accomplish today.

Every German machine lost in these non-military raids means a wastage in the enemy's limited bomber strength, which up to the present has been carefully conserved in order to meet the coming invasion of Western Europe.

Useful wastage

Such wastage, which includes seriously damaged machines as well as those (with their crews) that do not return to base, must be severe and serious if there is an attempt to keep up the pressure continuously.

On the other hand, an early opening of the Second Front will compel the German High Command, which has no doubt agreed reluctantly to Goebbels's propaganda reprisals, to switch the random-raiders from London to targets of critical military importance.

embellishments designed to suggest that we may soon be better off with another and fitter Prime Minister.

Sinister whispers

These sinister whisperings—similar to the periodic malicious gossip about President Roosevelt's health—have originated, of course, among those who do not exactly love the Prime Minister. It is high time they were confuted and muzzled.

I am categorically assured by persons who certainly ought to know that there is no whit of truth in them and that Mr. Churchill is at the top of his form physically and mentally.

If for the time being he is a little more solemn of aspect, and less volatile in manner, that is to be attributed to his preoccupation with the gigantic enterprises that lie almost immediately ahead.

Now is the time to sustain him in these critical preparations rather than to imply without any sort of evidence that he is physically unfit to be in charge.

M.P. attacks Press

Mr. Pickthorn, the member for Cambridge University, whose suave donnish style and meretricious air of academic detachment camouflage one of the crudest reactionary Tories in the House of Commons, should be required to explain

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Winter relief

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Something has happened in British Films

By RICHARD WINNINGTON

NEWS CHRONICLE FILM CRITIC

IN 1943, fifth year of war, a new Battle of Britain began—a savage, defensive struggle against the American stranglehold on that powerful instrument of propaganda and profit—the cinema.

Mr. J. A. Rank came into the open as the self-appointed champion of British films—by virtue of his acquisition of studios, distribution companies, cinemas and equipment-producing companies.

★

HE undoubtedly threatens and frightens the American film monopoly. His declared purpose is to put British films on the map.

He visualises a world market where by means of celluloid he can sell the British spirit—as conceived by a Methodist millionaire—and British goods. Trade follows films, he says, so good British films will do wonders for the general market. He is a determined and resourceful man of finance. His favourite film is "The House of Rothschild."

In describing his vision and purpose he uses a string of cliches—"lift up people's ideas," "give them a sense of responsibility," "the British character," etc.—tinged with uplift and emphasised with many gestures. Any argument about the future of British films inevitably ends at the enigma of Mr. Rank.

★

BUT a much more important event, to my mind, took place in that year, the significance of which has escaped many persons, including, I should say, Mr. Rank: nothing less than the astounding birth, after 25 years, of a native tradition in British film-making—a tradition owing little to Hollywood, Germany, Russia or France.

This occurred because a number of intelligent and imaginative young men, more or less cradled in the cinema, were left in the depleted studios of England and, by the exigency of the situation, allowed their heads.

They forged out something that kept pace with the true spirit of a blitzed and threatened Britain. They were driven back to the roots of film making and they seemed to be almost startled by the material they found. And then, when the threat had to some extent lifted, they emerged into fiction films and a tradition.

It took a war to shake the star dust of Hollywood from our lenses and the achievement was the wedding of documentary and fiction into a style, indigenous to Britain, containing all the seeds of an exciting future.

A curious thing this, that no one drew the obvious conclusions from our national flair for documentaries. Unexcelled before the war, they became truly magnificent in such films as "Britain Can Take It," "Target For Tonight," "The Silent Village." Here were the flavour and idiom we needed.

★

BUT the peak had been reached. The next step from documentaries was inevitable.

Three films mark this evolution—"Millions Like Us," "San Demetrio, London," and "Thursday's Child." With many crudities, much confusion and little polish they offer us something honest and warm and as native as Dickens, Trollope or Wells.

"Millions Like Us" is the work of two young script writers turned directors, Frank Launder and Sidney Gilliat. Into the account of a working-class family in war-time is threaded a simple love story of such rare sincerity that it ranks as among the most moving of all war films.

A feeling for the rhythm of working-class life, great atmospheric truth throughout and a tight grip by the directors on emotion and humour cause me to think of this film with gratitude and pride.

★

"SAN DEMETRIO, London," has little of the sparkling virtuosity of "In Which We Serve," misses several highlights of high dramatic value and seems shy of venturing outside the documentary frame. But Charles Frend, the young director, has given a composite portrait of British merchant sailors to warm the hearts of sailors all over the world.

"Thursday's Child," the first film venture of playwright Rodney Ackland, is slow, uneven and sometimes amateurish. Yet I have never before seen the lower middle classes of Britain so truthfully portrayed.

Here are their houses, their hopes, their loves and their accents; their absurd snobbery, their insecure dignity and their amazing goodness and courage.

★

I WOULD not attempt to claim these are "box office" in the sense of "Pygmalion," "Colonel Blimp," "Mr. Chips" or "The Four Feathers." These had a well-deserved success. They cost money and they earned money. Fine acting and directional skill and publicity ensured that.

But I must insist that, in the basic sense, they were not British any more than the string of epics promised us from Korda and M.G.M. look like being, and the visual idiom was imitative.

The shiny smoothness of production betrayed the inferiority complex which has cost us 25 years of stagnation and the fatal conviction that only Hollywood knows how to do it.

The cinema must always entertain, but any plans for the establishment of a market for British films which exclude entirely the development of this great native power we have found will only end in the destruction of the British cinema.

★

HOWEVER fumblingly we have found our feet in these three films—the thing is that we have done so.

The possibilities are staggering. With a detached imaginative approach, with a lyrical realism, we can project the movement, sound and shape of this island, the emotional nuances of the people, its subtleties of atmosphere and architecture.

For us the American approach is wrong. The best way of selling British films is to make films that could be made nowhere outside Britain and by nobody but British directors and writers.

But the film is an art unlike any other in that it has a ready-made public clamouring to pay. With such rich loot involved Big Business has automatically from the start stifled, vulgarised and kept it backward. Can it be different in Britain?

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An exact parallel is the case of Italy. She surrendered "unconditionally" to the Allies; but at the same time they communicated to the Italian emissaries their terms of surrender.

It may be presumed that the armistice with Finland will be concluded on the same basis.

The Red Army's spectacular successes on the Leningrad front have given point to Mr. Cordell Hull's advice to Finland. It is obvious that the longer she delays the harsher are the terms which the Allies are likely to impose. From Finland's point of view, the time factor is important.

Anzio

CORRESPONDENTS at Allied H.Q., North Africa, have now protested against Mr. Churchill's suggestion that they are in part responsible for "alarmist" reports about the position in the Anzio bridgehead.

Their indignation is justified. The reports which they give faithfully reflect the content and tone of the information supplied to them. Why cannot the Allied authorities be honest in this matter and admit that, if reports on the Anzio situation were unduly pessimistic, the responsibility is theirs, and not that of war reporters who get their information from—and have it censored by—the military on the spot?

... of family allowance, together with cheap school meals, milk, etc., is necessary.

With these reforms, there is a hope that the one- or two-children families may become four-children families.

KATHLEEN M. C. TREVANION
Brockenhurst, Hants.

★

AS one who is hoping to get married in the near future, I experienced a certain amount of annoyance when I read your comments.

Do you know that the Board of Trade does not allow enough furniture coupons for a newly-married couple to obtain a complete bedroom suite, and that a utility bedroom suite, if you could obtain the whole of it, would cost £40?

One must add to this the cost of two pairs of sheets at £8, one pair of blankets at £8, and one overlay at £10. To add the cost of a dining room suite is unnecessary as sufficient coupons are not allowed for such a luxury.

When I am living in one room (if I can find one) for which I shall have to pay upwards of £1 weekly, what is going to be my attitude, and the attitude of millions like me, to having children?

D. F. BELLAIRS
Burnham, Bucks.

Oxford's "No"

WHATEVER may be the cause of the refusal of the gift of valuable books from Spain, it is much to be regretted that such bad taste should be exhibited by Oxford University towards a scientific society in Madrid.

It is to be hoped that some other university will accept the gift, offered no doubt in good faith by those making it.

W. A. JORDAN
Blackheath, S.E.3.

From Dickens

IN a recent B.B.C. Brains Trust session the speakers appeared somewhat at a loss to contribute an apt phrase or motto suitable to commend to a young man or woman just starting out in life.

May I suggest to the listener responsible for the question that Miss Betsy Trotwood's advice to her nephew seems to offer the inspiration required? "Never be mean; never be false; never be cruel." In this message Dickens gives three guiding principles which could scarcely be bettered.

(Mrs.) DOROTHY A. CANNELL
Shepperton.

It has been known for a long time that the Germans, driven though they were by the Allied strategic air offensive to concentrate on the production of fighters, were also building up a relatively small force of heavy bombers for retaliatory purposes.

When I mentioned this officially ascertained fact several months ago in "Spotlight," and pointed out that we must be prepared for the temporary return of a minor blitz, I was surprised to receive abusive letters from various people who accused me of telling lies about the enemy's intentions in order to divert attention from the Second Front and of playing the Government's game in helping to delay it!

London reactions

Londoners seem to be reacting sensibly to the renewal of the attacks on their great city. Many who endured the incessant ordeal of the first blitz may be inclined to feel some resentment at the thought of having once again to fortify their spirit and adapt their lives to the menace of the air.

But they will soon make the necessary adjustments in their habitual existence and will outride the storm.

Londoners, however, will watch with shrewd understanding the degree of efficiency revealed by the anti-raid defences on the ground and in the air. They are alert-minded and experienced on the subject of the blitz in all its aspects, and would certainly not be deceived by smooth reassurances unrelated to observed facts.

The final answer

They will also expect with newly stimulated eagerness a rapid approach to the Second Front zero hour; for they know well enough that a successful assault on Western Europe provides the final answer to the problem of defending Britain against the intrusions of the Luftwaffe.

Meanwhile, though I am heartily in favour of making known air raid incidents which do not impart information to the enemy, there is much to be said for not playing up the raids in such a manner as to supply Goebbels with valuable material and give the enemy a false impression of what he has accomplished.

Premier's health

In his Parliamentary review of the war situation Mr. Churchill spoke vigorously and well — without flamboyancy, with a proper sense of perspective and in the spirit of a leader deeply conscious of the fact that the nation must soon brace itself for the supreme climax of the European struggle.

Since his return to London, after a brief convalescence at Marrakesh, there has been a kind of whispering campaign about the state of Mr. Churchill's health.

It has been said, with significant headshakes, that he is not fully recovered; that he tires easily; that he has not quite his former grip of affairs; that he is unusually testy and meddles in small departmental affairs in a manner foreign to his nature; and so forth, with numerous

precisely what he meant by his attack on the British Press in this week's war debate.

Annoyed, it would seem, at being proved wrong about the traitor Mihailovich, for whom he put up a defence in the last ditch, he appeared to think the British Press had been largely to blame for throwing its weight on Marshal Tito's side. (In fact, for a long time, the "Daily Worker" was the only paper to utter a warning about Mihailovich.)

At all events, Mr. Pickthorn has come to the patriotic conclusion that "on the whole English newspapers are now inferior to those of almost any other country."

This is due partly to "the ignorance or incompetence of the newspaper proprietors"; but in part also it has been

> gleichschaltung [an almost untranslatable Nazi word which means roughly a compulsory bringing into step] and especially a form which has been not so wicked in the perpetrators but is more contemptible in the victims which is done by asking journalists to luncheon or even introducing them to a peer for dinner.

Nobody, assuredly not Mr. Pickthorn, would make me believe that Mr. Churchill at any time invited the editor of the "Daily Worker" to lunch at 10, Downing Street, in order that he might meet Lord Cranborne and be fed and dazzled into boosting Tito against Mihailovich.

Read Hansard

But what did Mr. Pickthorn really mean? Did he mean anything at all? Or was this stupid attack on the Press in general merely the usual Pickthorn tripe?

It would be impossible to compete with another member's devastating remarks on Mr. Pickthorn's speech and alleged spiritual affiliations. But I strongly recommend Hansard.

★

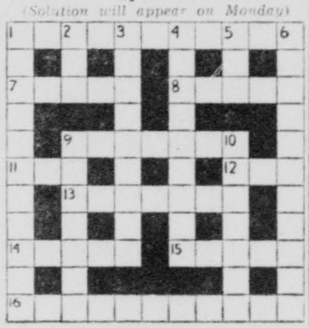
I learn that General Montgomery, who has been addressing vast numbers of Second Front Anglo-American invasion troops in all parts of the country, has made a tremendous impression no less on the Americans than on the British.

"Already," says one of his admirers, "Monty seems to have the invasion army in his pocket."

CROSSWORD No. 1,003

By H. P.

(Solution will appear on Monday)



CLUES ACROSS

1—These workers are not necessarily in mourning. (5, 6)
7—Maybe deranged. (5)
8—Ventures. (5)
9—Yet it can have singular implications. (7)
11—Where's the Boar's Head, pray? (3)
12—Not his hour's. (3)
13—This supporter of the crown fought for it. (7)
14—Ellis is "twisted" here. (5)
15—"This rogue, seen from the back,
"A king might be. Familiarly, he
"Is known as Jack."—(Chipwinkle: "Petty Larceny.") (5)
16—Eisenhower's spare dickey? (6, 5)

DOWN

1—Tubes to bell fires. (11)
2—A steamship on four legs? (3)
3—Put her in—Kate's around. (9)
4—Command volume? (5, 4)
5—Eminence in cold storage. (3)
6—[illegible] the [illegible] quality in a scent-minded. (11)
9—Just the poison for your cups, sir! (7)
10—Go along! When? "In days of yore." (4, 3)

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 1,002

ACROSS.—1 Gingerbread, 7 Nag, 8 America, 9 Retorts, 11 Boa, 12 Lay, 13 Indiana, 14 Hostile, 17 Inn, 18 Pennyweight.

DOWN.—1 Generalship, 2 Nightly, 3 Eva, 4 Blessed, 5 Eli, 6 Dead against, 10 Rainily, 11 Blazing, 15 Sun, 16 Ewe.

RADIO

HOME SERVICE

7—Time, News. 7.15—Daily Dozen. 7.30—Three Seventeenth-Century French Masters. 7.55—Prayers. 8—Time, News. 8.15—Kitchen Front. [illegible]

SOVIET BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH [illegible]

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A. JORDAN
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Y A. CANNELL

003

(on Monday)



SSWORD No. 1,002
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11 Boa. 12 Lay.
stile. 17 Inn. 18

lship. 2 Nightly.
5 Ell. 6 Dead
11 Blazing. 15

It has been known for a long time that the Germans, driven though they were by the Allied strategic air offensive to concentrate on the production of fighters, were also building up a relatively small force of heavy bombers for retaliatory purposes.

When I mentioned this officially ascertained fact several months ago in "Spotlight," and pointed out that we must be prepared for the temporary return of a minor blitz, I was surprised to receive abusive letters from various people who accused me of telling lies about the enemy's intentions in order to divert attention from the Second Front and of playing the Government's game in helping to delay it!

London reactions

Londoners seem to be reacting sensibly to the renewal of the attacks on their great city. Many who endured the incessant ordeal of the first blitz may be inclined to feel some resentment at the thought of having once again to fortify their spirit and adapt their lives to the menace of the air.

But they will soon make the necessary adjustments in their habitual existence and will outride the storm.

Londoners, however, will watch with shrewd understanding the degree of efficiency revealed by the anti-raid defences on the ground and in the air. They are alert-minded and experienced on the subject of the blitz in all its aspects, and would certainly not be deceived by smooth reassurances unrelated to observed facts.

The final answer

They will also expect with newly stimulated eagerness a rapid approach to the Second Front zero hour; for they know well enough that a successful assault on Western Europe provides the final answer to the problem of defending Britain against the intrusions of the Luftwaffe.

Meanwhile, though I am heartily in favour of making known air raid incidents which do not impart information to the enemy, there is much to be said for not playing up the raids in such a manner as to supply Goebbels with valuable material and give the enemy a false impression of what he has accomplished.

Premier's health

In his Parliamentary review of the war situation Mr. Churchill spoke vigorously and well — without flamboyancy, with a proper sense of perspective and in the spirit of a leader deeply conscious of the fact that the nation must soon brace itself for the supreme climax of the European struggle.

Since his return to London, after a brief convalescence at Marrakesh, there has been a kind of whispering campaign about the state of Mr. Churchill's health.

It has been said, with significant headshakes, that he is not fully recovered; that he tires easily; that he has not quite his former grip of affairs; that he is unusually testy and meddles in small departmental affairs in a manner foreign to his nature; and so forth, with numerous

precisely what he meant by his attack on the British Press in this week's war debate.

Annoyed, it would seem, at being proved wrong about the traitor Mihailovich, for whom he put up a defence in the last ditch, he appeared to think the British Press had been largely to blame for throwing its weight on Marshal Tito's side. (In fact, for a long time, the "Daily Worker" was the only paper to utter a warning about Mihailovich.)

At all events, Mr. Pickthorn has come to the patriotic conclusion that "on the whole English newspapers are now inferior to those of almost any other country."

This is due partly to "the ignorance or incompetence of the newspaper proprietors"; but in part also it has been

> gleichschaltung [an almost untranslatable Nazi word which means roughly a compulsory bringing into step] and especially a form which has been not so wicked in the perpetrators but is more contemptible in the victims which is done by asking journalists to luncheon or even introducing them to a peer for dinner.

Nobody, assuredly not Mr. Pickthorn, would make me believe that Mr. Churchill at any time invited the editor of the "Daily Worker" to lunch at 10, Downing Street, in order that he might meet Lord Cranborne and be fed and dazzled into boosting Tito against Mihailovich.

Read Hansard

But what did Mr. Pickthorn really mean? Did he mean anything at all? Or was this stupid attack on the Press in general merely the usual Pickthorn tripe?

It would be impossible to compete with another member's devastating remarks on Mr. Pickthorn's speech and alleged spiritual affiliations. But I strongly recommend Hansard.

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BEYOND THE HEADLINES

SLAP-BANG in the middle of a recent City company meeting the Chairman recited John of Gaunt's piece on England from "Henry V," we read. Hardly an eye was dry, we guess; hardly a Big Business paunch unheaved. Our City spies report that this growing practice began with Sir Nero Gowle, of Globular Gold Concessions, Ltd., breaking off suddenly and saying: "Before getting on to the rough stuff, saps, I will recite you Shelley's Ode to a Skylark. Fishy, lock them doors."

It's psychological, our spies add.

Revolt

"Mr. —— pays a tribute to his publisher, Mr. ——, whom he has 'watched with much interest' since he was at Oxford."—(Book Review.)

O HEART, be still,
Mind, cease your labour.
I am sick of watching
Faber and Faber.

The heartless blaze
Of a heedless sun—
Where does it get you,
Weary one?

I will break free
Beyond their ken,
And take a gander
At Methuen.

Or seek that place
Where in silent ranks
The doomed ones stare
Upon Gollancz.

S-sh!

"The fat will rise to the top in a hard white lid."
(Min. of Food manifesto).

WE stared at this for some time before realising it was a secret message. Decoding is not difficult. "The fat will rise to the top" means "The Big Boy will take over as Britain's Man of Destiny." "In a hard white lid" obviously means "in Ascot Week," when white or grey toppers abound.

When the Wooltonian coup d'état is over, don't say Old Partisan-Shy didn't pass the word on.

Look here, sir

"Indeed, I prophesy with some confidence. . . ."
(Military Commentator)

"SOME day," a jaundiced member of the brotherhood said to us recently, "one of the boys may prophesy not with confidence but with accuracy, and thus blow the racket sky-high."

Timothy Shy

RADIO

HOME SERVICE

7—Time, News. 7.15—Daily Dozen. 7.30 — Three Seventeenth - Century French Masters. 7.55—Prayers.
8—Time; News. 8.15—Kitchen Front. 8.20—Song and Dance. 8.45—Guildmark. 9.5—Service for Schools. 9.25—String Septet. 9.55—Schools (Welsh). 10.5—Schools. 10.15—Service. 10.30—We Present . . . 10.45—Happy Children. 11—Schools. 12—Songs. 12.15—Farming Today. 12.30—Break for Music.
1—Time; News. 1.15—B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. 2 — Schools. 3—Music While You Work. 3.30—Grand Slam. 4—B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra. 5—Talks (Welsh). 5.20—Children's Hour.
6—Time; News. 6.30—Woman's Page. 6.50—Piano. 7 — Orchestra. 7.10—Life and the Theatre. 8—The Child Who Has Never Known Peace. 8.30—Oboe and Piano.
9—Big Ben Minute; News. 9.25—To-night's Talk. 9.40—Confound Their Politics. 10.25 — Yvette Guilbert. 10.45—News (Gaelic). 10.55—Personal Choice. 11—Portuguese Folk Songs. 11.15—Geraldo.
12—Time; News.

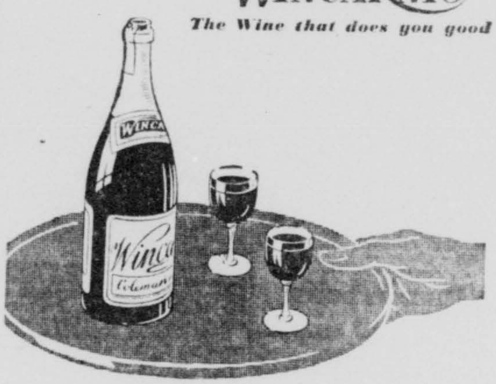
FOR THE FORCES

10.13 Kc., 296.1 M.; 877 Kc., 342.1 M.

6.30—Reveille!
7—Time; News. 7.15—Cinema Organ. 7.35—Orchestra.
8—Time; News. 8.15—Kitchen Front. 8.20—Music of Scotland. 8.50—Cinema Organ. 9.10—Two Pianos. 9.30—From Waltz to Conga. 10.5—Trio. 10.30—Music While You Work. 11—Military Band. 11.30—Melody Mixture. 12—From the Three Corners. 12.30—Break for Music.
1—Time; News. 1.15—War Commentary. 1.30—More Jazz. 2—Orchestra. 2.40—Theatre Organ. 3—Music While You Work. 3.30—Grand Slam. 4—B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra. 5—Geraldo. 5.30—Colliery Band.
6—Time; News. 6.30 — Gramophone Library. 6.45—Ben Sees It Through. 7—News from Canada. 7.5—The Fleet Entertains. 7.35—These You Have Loved. 8.15—Band Call.
9—Big Ben Minute; News. 9.25—General Forces. 9.40—Charlie McCarthy. 10.5—The Week's Question. 10.15—Arnold Bennett and the Five Towns. 10.30—Music While You Work. 11—Close down.

SOVIET BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

1 a.m.: 25.11 metres. 12.20 p.m.: 15.56. 12.40 p.m.: 19.95, 19.53, 19.70, 25.72, 31.42. 1.20 p.m.: 19.05. 2.15 p.m.: 19.70, 31.43. 4 p.m.: 25.36. 6 p.m.: 41.10. 8, 9 and 10 p.m.: 40.92, 41.10. 11 p.m.: 40.92, 41.10, 50.93. 11.47 p.m.: 25.11, 41.87.





RAID VICTIMS STILL BURIED

Many were children: they did not go to shelters

GERMAN bombers showered thousands of incendiaries together with high explosives in almost a straight line across London on Wednesday night, wrecking middle and working class homes and flats, burying old people and young children alike beneath masses of rubble.

But of the fires which were started few traces were left by the morning, when a few planes, apparently on photographic reconnaissance, set London's sirens going for the first daylight Alert in seven months.

The night raid, on a smaller scale than the previous attacks, cost the Luftwaffe five planes. Four were brought down in this country and one over enemy territory. Members of crews who baled out were captured at points on London's outskirts and between Cambridge and London.

Stayed indoors

A number of people are believed to be buried beneath tons of the debris of working-class flats in one London district. Most of one block and a great part of one adjoining crashed, carrying down a large number of people who had remained in their rooms.

Late last night, although some dead had been pulled from the debris, searchers were still trying to account for many other people who had lived there, a large proportion of them children.

One of the men who had been almost blasted from his flat told a News Chronicle reporter:

"If only the residents had had more faith in the underground shelters around the buildings, many of them would have been saved. The shelters actually stood up under the great weight of debris which covered them."

Clung to a doorway

Rescued from her third floor flat after the walls had fallen away, Mrs. Robinson told a News Chronicle reporter: "I heard one bomb come down and the doors in the flat and all the windows were blown away. I was thrown to the floor.

"Then there was an explosion which I cannot describe and the whole building seemed to collapse. I was clinging to the edge of the doorway and could feel the heat of flames coming close to me.

"But almost at once rescue workers were on the spot. If it hadn't been for all the men who rushed to help, many of us would have been burned to death."

This incident, one of the biggest since the 1941 blitzes against London, called for all the resources of the A.R.P. services, but within minutes of the bombing hundreds of people, many of them almost naked, children who could not find parents and parents looking for children, were taken to rest centres.

Lost voice regained

In one of these lay a woman robbed of her voice by the shock of the bomb and unable to control violently shaking limbs. A short while later another bomb fell near the rest centre, blasting the windows—and the shocked woman regained almost miraculously control of voice and limbs.

A large section of a working-class housing estate in another London area was very badly

A SHELTER PROTEST

PUBLIC concern at the non-opening of a local deep air raid shelter was referred to at a meeting of one London borough council last night.

An alderman asked: "Will the Civil Defence Committee give early consideration to this matter, so that if they feel the shelter should be open they can make representations to the Minister of Home Security?"

The mayor, who is chairman of the C.D. Committee, agreed, adding that the question had been raised by the C.D. Committee before, and had been told the local authority has no standing or responsibility in the matter.

Buried treasure is under London debris

MANY thousands of pounds' worth of pictures and other art treasures are in a 30ft. deep wine cellar beneath the debris of a fine art dealer's premises almost blotted out by a bomb in a London district. Smoke was still creeping from the rubble yesterday.

One of the heads of the firm who has been in business there for many years said to a reporter last night:

"Beneath that pile of debris is a wonderful pair of candelabra by Guthier I am keeping for Queen Mary. I hope it will be saved.

One worth £15,000

"There is also a Franz Hals painting worth £15,000, Rembrandts and Van Dycks. There are over £10,000 worth of pictures from another gallery.

"I was keeping two valuable tapestries for Lord Halifax just removed from the Foreign Office to be cleaned. One is destroyed. Another, a Beauvais, sold previously for £6,000, has been saved.

Police last night picketed the roped-off approaches to the site of the buried treasure. People entering the area were closely questioned.

The dealer's son, a director of the firm, went into the bomb-shattered premises soon after the raid and was arrested and taken to the local police station. He was allowed £5 bail. His case was deferred till March 2. He is consulting his lawyer.

Charles, 17, free-lance rescuer

After being blown out of bed, through the window and into the yard, Charles Dennis (17), began his "free-lance" rescue work.

It happened in Wednesday night's raid, when his house was wrecked.

Charles knew that beneath a 50ft. high mound of debris 100 yards away was an underground shelter. Pulling stones and rubble to one side, he managed to dig his way through.

He helped to rescue four people from the wrecked shelter, then continued his search for survivors all through the night and all next day.

Typhoon squadron gets 25 in month

Led by Sqdn.-Ldr. J. R. Baldwin, D.F.C. and Bar, a Typhoon fighter squadron based in England destroyed 25 German aircraft over Northern France during January.

This was a record for any Typhoon squadron.

The squadron also damaged over 10 other German planes, shot up four barges and made a daring attack on a large merchant ship in Boulogne harbour, despite heavy flak from ships and shore batteries.



News Chronicle picture of A.R.P. men working last night by floodlight in the search for victims in the debris of working-class flats in the London area bombed during Wednesday night's raid.

The work was suspended when the Alert was sounded.

Cigarettes for Italy inquiry

INVESTIGATIONS into the loss of cigarettes sent by relatives and friends to troops in Italy are to be extremely thorough.

The inquiry, which may take a long time, is being conducted jointly by the War Office and the Army postal authorities.

A War Office official pointed out yesterday that cigarettes pass through a great many channels before reaching their destination and that there are a large number of opportunities for pilfering.

Reports from Italy put losses of cigarettes as high as 75 per cent. of the total sent, but the official view is that this estimate is too high.

Bax overture for factory workers

The first performance of a new orchestral overture, "Work in Progress," by Sir Arnold Bax, was

PLANNING BE[...] WATER SU[...]

THE Government's proposals for [...] supplies throughout Britain are to [...] White Paper before Easter.

In giving this assurance to the House of [...] **Mr. Willink** (Minister of Health) said that the [...]ricts was the most urgent aspect of the problem and would therefore be dealt with first. The Bill he proposed to introduce would deal with sewerage in rural districts as well as water.

Although conceding that much had to be done, he pointed out that 95 per cent. of our people were supplied with pipe-line water, and that our typhoid deaths were the lowest in the world.

National Board plea

He was replying to a debate during which the need for improving water supplies on a national basis was stressed from all parts of the House.

Mr. T. Levy (Con., Elland) called for a National Water Board with regional control of the various water-shed areas. The Minister of Reconstruction should direct the whole matter. What was the use, he asked, of talking about the building of houses, the location of industry, or the dispersal of population, without water?

Mr. Levy drew attention to what he considered "a great potential danger in our swimming pools." The water supply was such today that we could not spare the 100,000 or 150,000 gallons necessary to refill the baths. Now an open-air bath filled at the beginning of the

Extr[...] of da[...] 'speci[...]

DOUBLE [...] year w[...] April 2, to S[...]

Elaborating [...]rison's anno[...] Commons ye[...] Office stated [...]

"The Gove[...] mind the spec[...] the utmost eff[...] and supply o[...] accelerating [...]quired for the[...]

"Freight t[...] and dispatched [...] end of the day [...] of daylight [...] advantage.

"The avoid[...] traffic congest[...] to production [...] importance fo[...]tary operatio[...] saving of fuel [...]

1240

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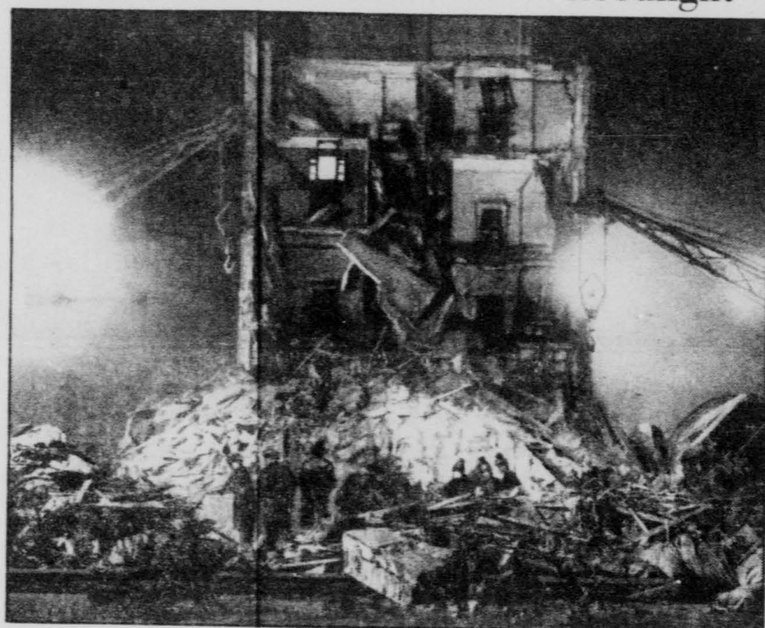
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Extra hour of daylight 'special need'

DOUBLE Summer Time this year will run from Sunday, April 2, to Sunday, August 13.

Elaborating Mr. Herbert Morrison's announcement in the Commons yesterday, the Home Office stated last night:

"The Government has had in mind the special need this year for the utmost effort in the production and supply of munitions and in accelerating all the services required for the armed forces.

"Freight traffic is marshalled and dispatched mainly towards the end of the day when the extra hour of daylight gives the maximum advantage.

"The avoidance of delay and traffic congestion is not only vital to production but of paramount importance for forthcoming military operations. Moreover, the saving of fuel has been found to be

21 gns. a week four-room flat

COUNTRY RAMP TOO

News Chronicle Reporter

TO find a furnished flat in the West End at a reasonable rental is as likely as finding domestic help. At an unreasonable rent, the chances depend upon how high the bidder will go.

Anyone willing to pay a 100 per cent. increase on 1941 values can rent a four-room luxury flat at 21 guineas a week (without linen).

This, and a 15-guinea-a-week three-roomer in the same district, were all one of the largest letting agents had to offer in Mayfair. Two other large agencies said they had no West End flats on their books, and another was loth even to discuss the possibility without first knowing "how much would you pay?"

The investigator, with luxurious indifference, said that for her purposes the rent didn't matter: she would like some to choose from. "But my dear woman," remonstrated the letting agent, "you must know your income!"

SNAPPED UP

Barely furnished two-room flats on the upper floors of old-fashioned Mayfair houses that were advertised in a newspaper yesterday morning had already found tenants willing to pay seven guineas a week by the afternoon. Four of the largest blocks of flats and apartments have no vacancies.

Exploitation of the scarcity of furnished dwellings is not confined to London districts. Small furnished country houses within a 50-mile radius of London are also being let in some cases at rents quite out of proportion to their value.

An instance is reported from Sussex where, for a four-room thatched cottage, three miles away from the shops, a family is paying six guineas a week.

The four rooms are barely furnished and the tenants have since learned that the previous rent was 25s. a week.

If the need for new homes is not to be met for a long time to come, tenants are likely to find themselves increasingly a prey to the greedy landlord.

Jew-baiting in "a minor form"

When Denis Share, described as a Jew, of Victoria Park Square, E.2, was fined £5 at Marlborough Street yesterday for absenting himself from work at Messrs. Waring and Gillow, he said he was suffering from acute migraine (headache) accentuated by Jew-baiting in the factory.

The chief engineer of the factory said there was some Jew-baiting in a minor form

Education Bill's slow progress

THE leisurely progress of the Education Bill was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday, when members found themselves still faced with 64 pages of amendments.

Before the debate started **Mr. R. C. Morrison** (Lab., Tottenham) asked if it was intended to allow the Bill to drag on for the rest of the session—nearly 12 months.

Mr. Eden (Leader of the House) replied that the Government was very anxious to make progress with the Bill but did not wish to have to ask the House to resort to the guillotine—a device for ruthlessly limiting discussion.

600 amendments

So the debate continued on the basis that members were free to talk as long as they liked, and to move as many amendments as they liked, however obvious it might be that the amendments had no chance of being accepted.

So far the progress made appears to be illusory. As soon as amendments are disposed of others take their place. They now total about 600. If fresh amendments are added at the present pace progress will tend to be backwards.

Pensions go up

Increases in the smaller pensions of retired civil servants, teachers, police, firemen, Royal Irish Constabulary, local government officers and certain collectors of taxes are provided for in a Bill issued yesterday.

The proposed new scales give a 25 per cent. increase in some cases and 20 per cent. in others.

THEY HAVE TOO MANY ORANGES

SEVERAL Edinburgh shopkeepers with large stocks of bitter oranges are advertising in newspapers in the hope of getting rid of them in areas which have not had allocations.

An advertisement in the personal column of a Midlands newspaper has brought a brisk response from the Manchester area to one enterprising tradesman.

In the past fortnight about four million pounds of bitter oranges for marmalade making have been on sale in Scotland.

"In Scotland people have to eat more sugar because of the colder weather," one shopkeeper said, "and that is why they are unable to take full advantage of these supplies"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Each advertisement is inserted in one-half of the circulation of the Main Edition of the News Chronicle. Equal area distribution is ensured mechanically.

SALES BY AUCTION

By Order of Trustees at low war-time reserves.

H. S. HAWLEY & CO.

WILL AUCTION AT THE MART, E.C., in Lots, on TUES., 29th FEB. (unless previously sold by private contract), FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTIES, 1,462, London-rd., Norbury; 181-187 (odd), Godstone-rd., Whyteleafe, Surrey; 103-113 (odd), Northdown-rd., Margate; 20, High-st. and 4, Marine-parade, Margate (an exceptional site for early development). Let and estimated rentals £1,540 p.a. Solicitors, Messrs Routh and Co. 14, Southampton-place, W.C.1. Auctioneers, 2, Southampton-place, W.C.1 (HOLborn 7900).

SITUATIONS VACANT—WOMEN

7s. 6d. per line; Trade 10s. Min. 2 lines

None of the vacancies for women advertised below relates to a woman between 18 and 41 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

ALTERATION Hands urgently required for coats, suits and dresses; 5-day week, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Walpoles, 87-91, New Bond-st., W.1.

BBC has vacancies for Secretaries, Shorthand-Typists and Typists, for interesting and important work in London; refresher course in shorthand and typing will be given [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS Help (Female) wanted in packing department of tobacco factory; minimum rates £2 2s. 6d., plus war bonus 10s. 7d.; 47½ hours, 5-day week; eligible girls under 21 proportionate rates. Apply Mr Middleton, 24-6, Shepherdess-walk, N.1.

TWO Girls required for office and cash desk. Write or call, Overton's, Victoria-buildings, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

1/6 Per Hour.—Part-time Assistants required for easy "Help Yourself" Service in Lyons' Teashops. Also Women to Wash-up and Clean; good wages, equivalent to 1/6 per hour; plus efficiency bonus; hours to suit applicant; no late duties; good staff meal facilities; no previous experience necessary. Apply 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (Sat. 9 a.m.-12 noon), 2b, Granville-place, Orchard-st., Oxford-st., W.1.

HOSPITAL STAFFS

LONDON HOSPITAL, E.1.
WOMEN SORTERS (over 41 yrs. unless otherwise exempt) REQUIRED for Central Linen Room, overalls provided; wages 1s. 3d. per hour. Apply MATRON.

PROPERTY—MORTGAGES

THE Woolwich Equitable Building Society is ready to assist you to buy your own home; why not see the Society's local representative about it personally? Call or write, Chief Office, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18. Telephone 2400.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SMALL HOLDING, comprising 2 Cottages (one with possession) and 30 acres of arable and rough woodlands for sale. Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-rd., Reading.

damaged when three heavy H.E.s fell in three neighbouring streets. In some cases whole families were destroyed, a large number were seriously injured and many houses were devastated.

Squads of rescue workers with powerful cranes worked all through the night and all day yesterday and were still at the task last night.

New evacuation

Canvassers went from house to house in one London borough yesterday compiling new lists of women and children wishing to leave London.

"We are compiling new lists in preparation for a new evacuation of the City," said a Civil Defence official.

Montgomery meets railwaymen

Railway men and women, representative of every grade of railway worker from all over the country, have been addressed by Gen. Montgomery.

given last night at a factory near London by the London Symphony Orchestra, under George Weldon.

This work, written at the request of Ensa, is conceived in a single span of eight or nine minutes of music.

It is capable and workmanlike music, though neither particularly diverting nor arresting from the hearer's point of view.

It appears that the overture was deliberately designed to provide the type of opening to a concert which would whet the audience's appetite for more. Of that standard it falls appreciably short.

The performance probably was not of the best, and it may be that a second hearing will prove the work to have more in it than at first appears. **Scott Goddard**

The refugee

A boy fined 4s. at Trowbridge juvenile court for a cycling offence yesterday said his father had been deported to Germany, his mother was in Guernsey, while he was a refugee in England.

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Baths "menace"

It was thought that chlorination cleaned the water, but a distinguished medical man had told him about the potential menace of swimming baths today. The organic materials in the water decomposed. There was the discharge from ear, nose and throat, containing various germs. There were the organisms of venereal disease. Chlorination did not kill that lot.

As for the water position in country districts, Mr. Levy declared that in a number it was worse than in South African villages.

Miss Megan Lloyd George (Lib., Anglesey), who had the satisfaction of seeing the Anglesey Water Bill given a second reading, insisted that an adequate water supply was essential for a prosperous agriculture.

Bold policy for Post-war—Woolton

"The policy of restoration is not enough. We must aim at something better than in the past, and I believe we are ready for a bold and courageous approach to the post-war world."

Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, who said this at Manchester yesterday, claimed that the Government's record during the past four years showed that it was not likely to be failing in capacity, courage or enterprise when the war was over.

Fire float that was a welding ship, too

MOST of the Home Office inquiry into the fire, police and civil defence services of Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday was concerned with the purchase of a drifter for use as a fire float. Mr. Roland Burrows, K.C., is conducting the inquiry.

Mr. Mortimer Chadwick (former fire brigade superintendent) said Councillor Embleton (chairman of the Watch Committee) was looking for a boat for the Premier Welding Company. When the drifter was found the councillor said if it was not suitable as a fire float he would purchase it.

Mr. Chadwick said he declined Councillor Embleton's offer to provide his own crew and put on board firemen, who went with it on welding operations.

Mr. Duncan (counsel for the Treasury): It was an extraordinarily unsatisfactory arrangement? You know that now?—Yes.

Could have it any time

Councillor Embleton said he was looking for something much better than the drifter for the corporation. "I said to Supt. Chadwick that if I bought it he could have it at any time, so long as we were allowed to use it on the few occasions we needed it. As Supt. Chadwick wanted to get the boat at once I gave him authority to buy it for me."

Asked by Mr. Duncan why no report of the inspection of the boat was made to the Emergency Committee, Councillor Embleton replied that it was "irritating" to him to hear that a little thing like that should have been put before the committee.

Mr. Duncan: Let me give you a word of advice. Don't get irritated.

Referring to the purchase of the boat, Mr. Duncan said: "Looking back on it now, you can see that it is open to misconstruction?"

"Misconstrued"

Councillor Embleton: Not only open to misconstruction but apparently it has been misconstrued.

Mr. Duncan spoke of a document signed by Mr. Chadwick to the effect that the boat had been purchased by the Newcastle Fire Brigade authorities, and asked Mr. Embleton: "Were you not horrified to find that that document, having regard to the grossly misleading terms, was in the private file of the Premier Welding Co. and was not where it ought to have been—in the file of the fire brigade superintendent?"

Councillor Embleton: I fail to see anything horrifying about it.

The inquiry was adjourned

Phillips beats Scot for fourth time—By Fred Dartnell

THERE was a persistent sound of fury at the Lime Grove Baths, Shepherd's Bush, last night. This was caused by the battle between Al Phillips, of Aldgate, and Tommy McGlinchey of Glasgow.

Both men are in the new B.B.B.C. eliminating series for Nel Tarleton's feather-weight championship. They had three contests previously, Phillips winning each of them, and the Londoner continued his conquering way with McGlinchey retiring in the 8th round after putting up a characteristic fight.

The loser, with his persistent right swingers, kept up a good end for the first four rounds. Then Phillips, short-arm hitting with both gloves, took a heavy toll of his rival. McGlinchey became wild in his efforts and was sent more than once into a sitting position on the ropes.

He fought on against the odds until the eighth round when with a gesture of infinite weariness he made his token of submission, one of the hardest things a gallant fighter can bring himself to do.

Phillips boxed splendidly, and his hitting was most effective. The programme was for the Red Cross Prisoners' Fund and a ringside collection produced nearly £200 from a crowded house.

Other results were: Jackie Rankin (Southall) beat Marcel Lodovena (France) in third round; Ritchie Shinn (America) outpointed Johnny McManus (Glasgow).

CYCLE MEETINGS IN 1944

Arrangements are being made by the N.C.U. for twelve cycle race meetings in London, in addition to numerous evening fixtures and seven on the outskirts during the coming season.

Provisionally they begin with the Southern Counties C.U. meeting at Paddington on Easter Monday, April 10, and close with London Centre meetings on September 3 and 10.

London Section of the British League of Racing Cyclists will open the season with a cross-country race over a 15 miles Kent course in the neighbourhood of Downe and Cudham, organised by the Southern Coureur Club, on March 5.

Verity's grave

Capt. Leonard Hobbs, son of Jack Hobbs, the England cricketer, has discovered Hedley Verity's grave in a civilian cemetery in Italy and arranged for the name to be engraved on it.

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There will be no racing at Wimbledon greyhound track on Saturday. The Spring Cup, first rounds of which were to have been run, is cancelled.

P.T. winger returns

Wilson, Crystal Palace winger, took part in the Army P.T. "toughening" display at Wembley last Saturday. Tomorrow he returns to outside-left in his club's team against Brighton in the South Cup game at Selhurst.

With R. White assisting the British Army at Dulwich Tottenham Hotspur will include Howe at right-half for their home game with Portsmouth.

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Corporal crossed the bridge alone

Acting Cpl. Alfred Harry Hawes, of the Hampshire Regt., whose home is in Clapton, is a man of "calculated bravery."

In Italy he led an assault detachment with great dash and determination, seized a bridge and then recrossed it under heavy fire to report on the situation.

He brought up a party of reinforcements, who were unable to cross owing to enemy fire. After engaging the enemy with small arms fire, Cpl. Hawes recrossed the bridge alone to demonstrate that it was feasible to a determined man.

"As a result of this act urgently needed reinforcements were led across the bridge," says last night's "London Gazette."

Hawes receives the Military Medal.

Your war garden

It is of course too early to spray with lime-sulphur to check apple and pear scab, but a preliminary preventive is to cut out any shoots having swollen or blistered bark, and to burn them right away. Fallen leaves found on the ground should also be consigned to the fire, as these too are responsible for carrying over the disease.

Wall fruits, such as peaches, soon suffer from frost, so give protection. Netting, light sacking, or even old lace curtains suspended over the trees will often save damage. The material may be lifted during the day **ALBERT GURIE**

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WATERLOO CUP SURPRISE

THE first real sensation of the Waterloo Cup came yesterday afternoon when the Wembley track greyhound, Hylton, beat the original favourite, Countryman, in the fourth round, although odds of 5-1 were laid against him doing so.

Hylton is owned by a Harrow licensee, Mr. E. J. Brett, and had never seen a hare in the flesh until he was sent to the Southern Coursing meeting at Druids Lodge last month and there divided the Wilton Stakes, which was confined to track dogs.

He was quicker out of the slips than Countryman and scored all the early points. The favourite went by him brilliantly once, but Hylton got in again to win a gruelling course.

In spite of this performance Hylton was the outsider of the four survivors at the end of yesterday's coursing, odds of 20-1 being offered against his chance. Lord Lieutenant won two short but brilliant courses, and is a hot favourite at 7-4 on—he was, in fact, installed favourite after the third round and before Countryman's defeat.

Lord Lieutenant's speed may be judged by the fact that he finished his two trials yesterday in 9½ sec. and 10sec. respectively, and in his four courses has run only for 73½sec.

Jazz Record, who meets Hylton in the first semi-final, is quoted at 4-1, and Dutton Swordfish, who opposes Lord Lieutenant, at 9-2.

THIRD ROUND.—**Countryman** (8-15) beat Congress. **Hylton** (10-11) beat Valentine Castle. **Jazz Record** (5-4) beat Peerless Sight. **Trade Test** (11-10) beat Junior Cornette. **Right A Head** (13-2) beat Lotus Lily. **Dutton Swordfish** (1-2) beat Bryn Festal. **Lord Lieutenant** (1-4) beat Cyclopedia. **Heddon Water** (10-11) beat Shan Van Voght.

FOURTH ROUND.—**Hylton** (5-1) beat Countryman. **Jazz Record** (9-4) beat Trade Test. **Dutton Swordfish** (7-4) beat Right A Head. **Lord Lieutenant** (2-11) beat Heddon Water.

THE ARKUBS

By J. F. Horrabin



TORIES FIGHT "CIRCUS" WITH OPERA

News Chronicle Reporter

BURY ST. EDMUNDS. Thursday.

"Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town.'

THE first of them will be arriving tonight. Between now and polling day there will be 25 of them—a whole Beggar's Opera, all M.P.s, with two Cabinet Ministers and an Under Secretary heading the cast—all singing for Major Keatinge.

This is the up-to-the-minute reflection of the Conservative Central Office's concern at the progress now being made by Mrs. Corbett Ashby in the electoral fight which will end at the polls next Tuesday.

The minor song birds are already here. Mr. H. Willink, Minister of Health, and Sir Walter Womersley, Minister of Pensions, are on the way.

"Party politics"

Going to Major Keatinge's committee rooms to inquire if this was to be regarded as part of the official Tory equivalent of the so-called Acland Circus, I was told: "Not at all: It is a matter of party politics."

Now it seems the same label can be used for the announcement made earlier in the week that several hundred Liberals had signed the Conservative nomination paper. Mr. Halliley, the Tory agent, told me he had the names but he point-blank refused to mention any of them.

Against the Conservative Opera Mrs. Corbett Ashby will have had by polling day the support of four Independent M.P.s, one Common Wealth M.P., and two Liberal M.P.s. They are Mr. Vernon Bartlett, who is due to speak on Saturday, Mr. Tom Driberg, Mr. Clement Davies, Mr. Tom Horabin, Mr. George Reakes, Mr. John Loverseed and Mr. Charles White (coming tomorrow).

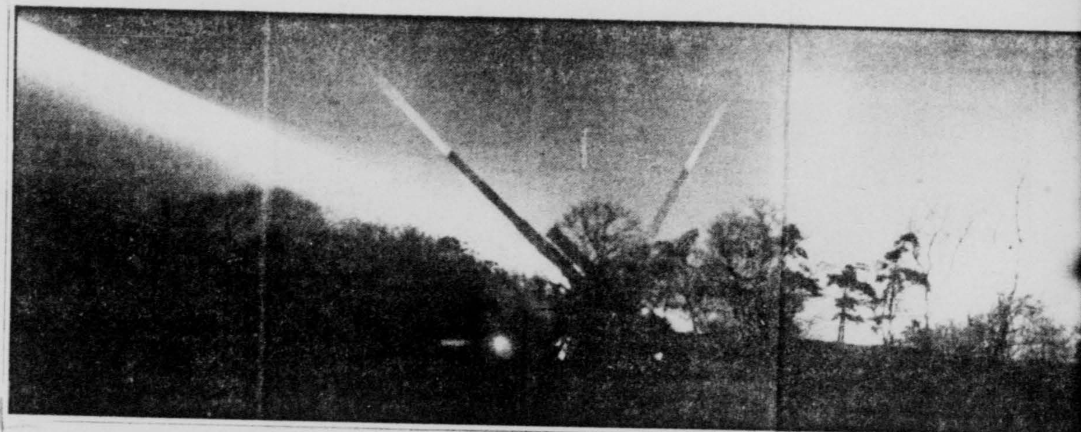
Claims cancel

Getting an authoritative estimate in a division which has not divided for 15 years is difficult. Mrs. Corbett Ashby's chances are now rated at evens, and if 15,000 to 18,000 voters out of the 31,000 eligible go to the poll the Conservatives believe their candidate will get in. If the vote goes higher, however, Mrs. Ashby's chances will improve.

Half the whole population of the constituency is accounted for by Bury St. Edmunds itself and Newmarket. It is this urban vote which is uncertain. Claims on both sides tend to cancel each other out.

In this respect, pending the arrival of the operatic stars, the song which appears to be most apposite just now is Captain Macheath's:

"How happy could I be with either
Were t'other dear charmer away;
But while they both tease me together,
To neither a word will I say."



Coalowners accused of "racket"

FUND EXPLOITED TO MAKE HIGH PROFITS, SAYS M.P.

IT was alleged in the House of Commons yesterday that the fund from which coalowners make up average profits if they fail to make those profits has become a racket. The charges went unanswered.

"Colliery managers, probably instructed by the directors, are taking advantage of every opportunity to reduce costs of production at the expense of this fund," said Mr. W. Foster (Lab., Wigan).

"Unless there is some effective check at the source the colliery companies can exploit this fund to their heart's content, and they are doing it."

There were 84 "necessitous undertakings" in the British coalfield to which approximately £4,500,000 had been paid from the fund.

Men sent home

This exploitation was not to be compared with the exploitation which was going on in the payment of the guaranteed wage to men when work was not available and the men were available for work.

"There is not a pit in the whole of the mining industry in the British coalfield," he declared, "that is not exploiting that fund in order to reduce their costs of production, and in order to make at those collieries which are not necessitous undertakings the highest possible profits."

He instanced two occasions on which, he said owing to shortage of coal waggons, men were sent out of the pit and from the surface because, had they been left down the pit, their wages would have had to be paid by the colliery company and by sending them home they could recover by applying to the Guaranteed Wages Fund.

"Inefficient"

The public were paying 8s. a ton on the price of coal to guarantee this fund which was being exploited by the coalowners for their own purposes.

"I am not satisfied," he added, "that the Ministry of Fuel's check

Mopping up the enemy in Arakan

From STUART EMENY
News Chronicle War Correspondent

SOUTH-EAST ASIA H.Q., Thursday.

VICTORY is in sight for the Fourteenth Army in its jungle battle with the Japanese on the Arakan coast of Burma.

In the closing stages of the battle our troops are fast mopping up the enemy. Already something like 3,000 Japanese, or about half the force which originally penetrated behind our lines north of Buthidaung, have been killed or wounded.

The enemy are being driven from the Ngakyedauk pass, on which they have had a road block, and it should be clear again for mechanised traffic within the next few days.

Closing in

Troops of the Seventh Indian Division east of the Mayu range and of the Fifth Indian Division west of it are now converging on the top of the pass.

British and Indian wounded are being evacuated by baby aircraft from under the very noses of the Japanese behind our lines.

At the height of the battle, when British and Japanese forces were fighting in a mosaic of pockets and boxes, tiny two-seater Tiger and Piper Cub aircraft dropped on paddy fields and 60-yard strips cut out of the jungle.

500,000 Planes in post-war U.S.

New York, Thursday.—In the ten years following the war, the U.S. will have approximately 500,000 civil airplanes, most of them privately owned, Mr. Charles I. Stanton, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, predicted here tonight.

They throw the ball back

By the Industrial Correspondent

LEADERS of the coalowners and the miners yesterday discussed the Government's proposal that they should get together to consider a general overhaul of the industry's wage structure.

Both sides agreed that the Government's overture was too vague, and they decided to ask Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, to define more clearly what the Government means by the "wage structure of the industry."

In other words, the owners and miners have thrown the ball back to the Government.

E-boat sunk —and convoy raid fails

DETERMINED attempts by several groups of E-boats to attack a small convoy off the East Coast early yesterday were driven off by light naval forces.

Poles are cri[tical of] Mr. Chur[chill]

THE "Dziennik Polski," an organ [...] ment in London, said yesterday:

"The paragraphs in Churchill's T[...] were devoted to Poland were inspire[d ...] for the Polish nation—a friendship a[...] lishing a strong and independent Poland as 'one of the leading Powers in Europe.'

New danger

"The Prime Minister's sincere and undoubted desire to protect Poland from the great new danger threatening her and to open ways for her towards unlimited independent existence was also evident from those paragraphs.

"The principle of real independence for the Polish State is undoubtedly a definite principle of British policy and of that policy's chief steersman.

"On the other hand, as far as the ways towards securing Poland's actual independent existence are concerned, there is a marked difference on important points between Churchill and the British Government on the one hand and the Polish Government on the other. The assertion of



DEFENCE OF LONDON

A battery of heavy anti-aircraft guns photographed in action by a News Chronicle photographer last night. They are firing from a gun-site in the London area.

★

Last night's barrage was at times more concentrated than on any night since the new fire-raids began.

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Poles are criticising Mr. Churchill

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"On the other hand, as far as the ways towards securing Poland's actual independent existence are concerned, there is a marked difference on important points between Churchill and the British Government on the one hand and the Polish Government on the other. The assertion of Britain's foreign policy was guided by Lord Curzon himself. . .

"It is on the basis of these historic facts and these Allied documents that the Polish Government has taken the determined stand of refusing the so-called Curzon Line as the future Polish-Soviet frontier. The Polish Government will hold fast to this attitude.

Real peace

"As in the further paragraphs of his speech Churchill spoke of securing Russia's western frontiers and considered that in that respect Russian demands would not exceed the bounds of what is 'rational and just,' we must point out not only that the whole of Poland—which is so very anti-German—protects Russia from Germany, but also—and this we stress most emphatically—that if Poland is deprived of almost half her territory and nearly 11 million of her people to the advantage of another of the United Nations, it cannot be regarded by the Polish people as a just act or a rational solution of Polish-Russian relations on a really peaceful and permanently

AMERICAN DIARY by *Robert Waithman*

World team is favoured

WASHINGTON, Thursday.

THIS is the present state of mind of the American people on U.S. membership in a world organisation after the war.

By far the largest majority (68 per cent.) want to see the country take an active part in international organisation.

Only a few (less than 13 per cent.) take the Isolationist or keep-away-from-foreign-countries view, and still fewer (less than eight per cent.) put their faith in a separate alliance.

Britain stands highest on the list of countries Americans want as fellow-members of an organisation. Forty per cent. of the people think a few countries—the U.S., Britain, Russia and China—should have a bigger say than others in whatever post-war organisation emerges.

But 50 per cent. would let all member-coutries have the same say.

These are skeleton results of the latest "Fortune" magazine poll throughout this country.

Shangri-La

OBSERVE how fiction merges into real life. There was James Hilton, an English novelist.

One day, casting around for a name for a fanciful land he had invented, he devised Shangri-La.

His story about Shangri-La, "The Lost Horizon," was published, and among those who read it was President Roosevelt. War began.

American planes bombed Tokio, and the President, asked from where they had taken off, said, on the spur of the moment, "From Shangri-La."

"Hour may come"

MUCH later, when the Japanese could gain no benefit from the knowledge, it was revealed that the planes had flown from the deck of the aircraft-carrier Hornet.

Then the Hornet was sunk. Thousands of Americans bought war bonds and the money went to build a new carrier to take her place. She slid down the ways at Portsmouth, Virginia, today.

Her official name was Shangri-La.

The Governor of Virginia said at the launching: "I hope the hour may come, as the thunder of aerial battle rolls across Tokio, when we shall be able to say 'the planes that struck the mortal blow came from Shangri-La'"

The South protests

IN the same philosophical mood: In the threadbare thirties I wrote something from Lancashire saying how bitterly cotton people were complaining over the fact that idle mills were being dismantled and spindles sold and shipped to India where they would kill Lancashire's own markets.

Today, from Charlotte, North Carolina, there comes the precisely similar complaint of Southern American cotton men

They are protesting against a proposal that spindles shall be shipped to China to help rehabilitate that country. The American argument is the Lancashire argument, with differences only of phrasing. We are willing to supply milk to China, they say, but not to give her the cow.

Two objectives

WHAT the British and American raids are now seeking to do, Mr. Patterson, Under-Secretary for War, implied at a Press conference today, is to capture command of the air over Europe.

Two objectives, he said, are to hit the Nazi fighter formations in the skies and destroy the fighter factories on the ground.

We are making progress, since German resistance is declining as attacks continue, Mr. Patterson noted. The air war, however, is still in an early stage.

Losses have not been light, but they are "not severe in view of results." In the last three days American planes from Britain have destroyed 310 German aircraft and American planes from Italy have added another 33 to the total.

That pistol

ONLY recently have the strains of the song "Lay That Pistol Down, Babe" ceased to come by night and day from American radio sets.

But perhaps it will have a bigger future yet as the motto of delegations from countries which are going to negotiate over the oil of the Middle East.

"Life" magazine today thus concludes an editorial on the proposed American Government pipeline across Saudi Arabia: "Like Britain's Anglo-Iranian and Russia's State Oil Trust, it is a pistol carried to a poker game.

"When the players all have identical interests in the rules, or when the stakes are lower, we can all throw our pistols away. But not yet."

The lessons

MANY honest Americans are honestly troubled over the question whether the victorious democratic nations should control teaching in Nazi and Japanese schools after the war.

The case for control was well put last night in an address before the American Association of School Administrators. Dr. Stoddart, Superintendent of Philadelphia schools, said any international Office of Education must have powers to supervise the school programmes of Axis countries.

Not to make such provision "would be as foolish as to leave their armament factories in good working order."

1245

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says an Admiralty report.

During one of four short actions with the enemy the destroyer H.M.S. Garth (Capt. C. R. L. Parry, R.N.) obtained repeated hits on one E-boat, which was seen to blow up.

A group of E-boats, intercepted by light coastal forces, retired at high speed on being engaged.

Part of the E-boat's bows, pieces of wreckage, and a German ensign were picked up by H.M. ships and brought into harbour. We suffered no damage or casualties.

SWEDISH AID FOR P.O.W.

Count Folke Bernadotte, Vice-President of the Swedish Red Cross and a nephew of the King of Sweden, stated yesterday that Sweden is prepared to look after sick and wounded of both sides until the end of the war, if there is no further exchange of prisoners.

"Should further repatriation not come about," he said, "the Swedish Red Cross offers hospitality to sick and wounded prisoners until exchange is possible or, if necessary until the end of hostilities."

Asked if the Swedish Red Cross had taken any steps concerning prisoners under Japanese control, Count Bernadotte replied: "Not so far." He added that his organisation worked in close co-operation with the Swiss.

upon the payment of this money ... efficient or sufficient.'"

Mr. Sloan (Lab., S. Ayrshire) maintained that there was more output lost through men being denied work which they were capable of undertaking than there was from all the stoppages. There should be some guarantee that the fund was to be tightened up before the 3s. a ton was added to the price of coal.

Mr. Tom Smith, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Fuel, said the Coal Charges (Amendment) Order increased coal charges from 5s. to 8s. a ton and was made concurrently with the average increase of 3s. in the price of coal granted with effect from February 1.

Check on abuse

The Order was approved before the recent award of Lord Porter and was not intended to cover that award, so that as time went on it might be necessary still further to increase coal charges.

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"Instructions have been sent to regional controllers to put their production and labour directors to an examination where there is the slightest possibility of the Essential Work Order being abused," said Mr. Smith.

this truth is painful for every Pole: nevertheless it cannot be concealed.

The past

"While speaking of the past, the following facts should be stated: The Resolution passed by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers on December 8, 1919, concerning the temporary eastern frontier did not deal at all with the territory of the Galicia of that time; it began at the point where the former Russian and Austro-Hungarian frontiers had met and thus affected only former Imperial Russian territories.

"As Churchill especially raised the subject of Vilno, it should be mentioned that in the Vilno area the population shows either an absolute or a relative Polish majority.

"Above all tower the facts that on March 15, 1923, the Council of Ambassadors took a resolution on behalf of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan recognising the whole eastern frontier of Poland and that the U.S.A. did the same on April 5, 1923. The Polish eastern frontier was recognised in this way at a time when Great



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U.S. bombers had round trip of nearly 1,000 miles

From Front Page A

notably at Deipholz, near Bremen, bombed.

Tuesday: The attack continued in strength against important units of the aircraft industry at Bernberg, Oschersleben and Halberstadt. At the same time the Fifteenth A.A.F., operating from Italy, made a co-ordinated assault against factories at Regensberg.

Wednesday: The Fifteenth A.A.F. bombed factories at Steyr, Austria, which contributed to aircraft production.

Stockholm radio reported last night that an American Flying Fortress flew in over the coast of Blekinge at noon yesterday.

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire, causing it to change course. Over Southern Sweden it gave distress signals and shortly afterwards landed.

The crew is reported to be unhurt.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

SIX British subjects are among a party of repatriated prisoners due at Lisbon today.

Lord Wedgwood, the Labour peer, left £56,734.

Diamond wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. Lever, Lea Road, Southall.

Worst drought in memory threatens Portugal's harvest.

Lt.-Col C. G. Carpenter, D.S.O., Cambridgeshire Regt., is reported a prisoner of war.

Record sum of £82,933 was raised for London hospitals by street collections last year.

Nine land girls were injured when their lorry collided with another at Tilsworth.

To register tomorrow.—Boys and girls born between January 30, 1928 and Feb. 26, 1928.

Middlesex County Council reduced the general county **rate by** 2d. to 5s. 6d.

Ford-T.U.C. talks, including recognition of unions, are making good progress.

Soft drinks and Soya flour are included in a new retail prices order.

Norwich received the battle scarred ensign flown in the action against the Scharnhorst on December 26 by its adopted ship, H.M.S. Norfolk.

ONE-MINUTE SERMON

They ... pulled away the shoulder

Zechariah 7.11

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It was announced well after the close of the market that the final dividend on the Ordinary stock would be 5 per cent. actual, making 7½ per cent. for the year, thus repeating the distribution for 1942. The profits for 1943, after taxation, are returned at £1,133,000, or about £130,000 lower than the figure for 1942.

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Out of ... £180,000,000 ... for defence, S... only £58,000,0... for next year ... Africa's curr... defence, but ... liabilities to ... in respect of ... material and ... South African...

John Barke... £345,056; div ... £50,000 agst. ... ties £100,000 ... £25,000 (same... (same); fwd ...

Prudential ... "A" shares ... 9.792d agst. ... and 1s. 6d. a s... of tax for yea...

Dorman Lo... £305,830; div. ... able March 31; ... £85,000; fwd.

Rubber Plant... Revenue £25,05... £136,540 carrie...

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Arthur Gui... (same).

NEWS CHRONICLE, incorporating The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle, Westminster Gazette and Morning Leader. Printed by the Daily News ... News Chronicle Limited at Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; Commercial Wharf, Lambeth, London, S.E.1; and Derby Street, Cheetham...

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...friendly basis."

★

The Diplomatic Correspondent writes: If this "semi-official" comment in the leading Polish daily newspaper published in London truly reflects the views of the Polish Government in exile, then it must be said that any hopes for a settlement of the dispute between it and the Soviet Government are very faint indeed.

Nor does the tone of its references to Mr. Churchill's speech reflect very much gratitude for the unceasing and unselfish efforts he and Mr. Eden have made during the last few weeks to heal the breach between the Soviet and Polish Governments.

Mr. Eden sees Polish Minister

The Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. G. Romer, called upon the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, yesterday and presented the views of his Government on Mr. Churchill's speech.

Grandfather wins the A.F.C.

The R.A.F.'s oldest pilot on regular flying duty, Sqdn.-Ldr. S. R. Sunnucks last war submarine commander, who earned his Wings in the R.A.F. after he had been placed on the Navy retired list, has been awarded the A.F.C.

He is 52 and a grandfather. He has taught more air crew members practical navigation than any other man.



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Hugh Redwood

S. African Budget

OSCAR R. HOBSON, City Editor

THE Stock Exchange, whose performance has been somewhat affected this week by the more sombre tones of Mr. Churchill's war statement, yesterday came under a new adverse influence, namely, the renewal of air attacks on London.

This made itself felt in lower quotations for the shares of London property companies, for various public utility stocks and for the shares of all entertainment enterprises. Movements were nowhere appreciable though none the less significant. In the industrial market most of the attention was centred on anticipations of the Courtaulds dividend and profit figures. The market did not harbour undue hopes of a larger dividend and shares were marked down by 6d. to 53s. 6d. during the day.

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By contrast with gold the diamond industry has been booming, and Mr. Hofmeyr pointed out that last year the sales of stones exceeded £20,000,000. This is easily a record. The producers, therefore, can stand some additional taxation, and the special war-time contribution which they have to pay over and above the basic taxation has been raised from 3s. to 4s. in the £. This is expected to produce additional revenue of £180,000, and was naturally regarded as "very small beer" by the markets in diamond shares. These were active yesterday. De Beers Deferred rose by 7s. 6d. to £13, Consolidated Diamonds by 2s. to 36s. 6d. and Anglo-American Investment Trust by 2s. 6d. to 51s. 3d. The rest of the Budget had little direct interest for London though some notice was taken of Mr Hofmeyr's proposal to reduce the super-tax limit from £2,000 to £1,775. Here is a reminder that our own Chancellor of the Exchequer still has similar shot in his locker.

Out of total expenditure of £180,000,000 of which £102,500,000 is for defence, South Africa will borrow only £58,000,000. The expenditure for next year will not only meet South Africa's current requirements for defence, but also wipe out certain liabilities to the British Government in respect of aircraft and other war material and for the maintenance of South African Forces in North Africa.

John Barker.—Profit £329,068 agst £345,056; div 10 p.c. (same); to reserve £50,000 agst £75,000; written off properties £100,000 agst £50,000; off fixtures £25,000 (same); to pensions £10,000 (same); fwd £222,772 agst £235,512.

Prudential Assurance.—Final div on "A" shares 9s. 3.792d., making 11s. 9.792d. agst 11s. 7.296d. (free of tax) and 1s. 6d. a share on "B" shares, free of tax for year (same).

Dorman Long.—Profit £894,830 agst £905,830; div. 8 p.c. on Ord. (same), payable March 31; to reserve £150,000 agst £85,000; fwd £63,171 agst £55,746.

Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.—Revenue £25,058 agst £41,865; balance of £138,540 carried forward.

London Pavilion.—Div 4 p.c. for year agst nil.

Arthur Guinness.—Int div 11 p.c. (same).

...rating The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle, Westminster Gazette and Morning Leader. Printed by the Daily News Limited and published by ...Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; Commercial Wharf, Lambeth, London, S.E.1; and Derby Street, Cheetham, Manchester 8, England

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See Page 5

Sunday

No. 6,311—TWOPENCE

DIEU ET MON DROIT

MARCH 26, 1944

8 MILES FROM RUMANIA

Russians Sweeping On To The Pruth

PROSKUROV TAKEN BY STORM

'Soviet Troops Breaking Into Kamenets And Nikolaev



On the First Ukrainian Front the Russians are within 70 miles of Ruthenia, the Czechoslovak province seized by Hungary. Soviet troops on the Second Ukrainian Front are in sight of the River Pruth, and the Third Ukrainian Army is fighting in the outskirts of Nikolaev

The Red Army is now only eight miles from the frontier of Rumania and its guns, said Moscow Radio last night, are firing on the foothills of the Carpathians.

The Soviet communiqué announced last night the capture of 50 places in Bessarabia, including Stolnychany, Bratuseni and Edinita, respectively eight, 12 and 13 miles from the upper reaches of the River Pruth.

These captures were made in the area below Mogilev Podolsk. Fifty miles higher up the river the Russians have reached the Dniester on a front of 50 miles.

Here they are fighting in the outskirts of the important junction and crossing of Kamenets Podolsk, 25 miles north-east of Cernauti, which guards Ruthenia, the province that Hungary seized from Czechoslovakia.

Sixty miles to the north-north-east of Kamenets Podolsk, the Russians yesterday captured Proskurov and other places between the two towns. They have wiped out a large salient on the eastern bank of the Dniester and have trapped many Germans—probably large forces—that could not escape.

An Order of the Day by Marshal Stalin last night said that Marshal Zhukov's

Last night's news from Moscow may be summarised as follows:

Proskurov: After taking the town Soviet troops took more than 150 places in the area.

Kamenets - Podolsk: Russian troops have closed in on the town and are fighting in its outskirts. In this area the Red Army has reached the Dniester on a front of 50 miles.

West and South of Mogilev-Podolsk (in Bessarabia): The Russians occupied the district centres

Two Envoys Dismissed By Budapest

From Our Own Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

Dr. Reviczky and M. Ambro, who resigned their posts as Hungarian Ministers in Stockholm and Madrid, have been "deprived of their Hungarian citizenship" by the new Hungarian cabinet, reports the German Overseas News Agency to-night.

Though he refuses to recognise the quisling regime in Budapest, Dr. Reviczky indicated to-day that he has no intention of working for the formation of an exile Hungarian Government.

"The question of a legal Government can wait until Hungary is again free," he declared. "Our duty is to work to make the country free, and not amuse ourselves forming governments."

The Hungarian Ministers in Berne and Lisbon have also announced their refusal to join the quislings.

RESISTANCE REPORTS

Reports of resistance in Hungary continue to reach Stockholm. One report has it that in some districts fighting became exceedingly bitter, patriots checking German progress when the sporadic fighting of the first few days became organised.

The Wilhelmstrasse still insists that there is no question of the occupation of Hungary. But

ALLIES CLOSING ON BURMA RAILHEAD

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Allied troops are steadily closing in on Myitkyina, the Japanese railhead and airfield in Burma, about 250 miles north of Mandalay.

To-day's South-East Asia Command communiqué reveals that Brig.-Gen. Merill's American and Chinese force operating in the Mogaung Valley have occupied Shaduzup.

They are now within 45 miles of Mogaung, which lies immediately west of Myitkyina, on the railway running south to Mandalay.

Stiff pockets of Japanese resistance are being reduced in the Mogaung Valley, where the battle is now in its fifth day.

Fighting has ranged from sustained artillery duels to fierce hand combat. The Japanese are making extensive use of artillery in an attempt to halt the Allied advance.

At the same time a British commando force of Gurkhas and Kachin levies is advancing from the north towards Myitkyina, down the road from Sumprabum.

The Kachins, who inhabit these hills in the extreme north of Burma, are first-class troops, from whom the Burma rifle regiments are largely recruited



Two Allied columns are closing in from the north on the railhead of Myitkyina, below which airborne troops are reported to

See Page 5

...ay Times

DIEU ET MON DROIT

MARCH 26, 1944

FINAL EDITION



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FIERCEST BATTLE YET FOR BERLIN

Air Defence Stronger

Bomber Command's attack on Berlin on Friday night, the first major raid at night on the city since February 15, led to the fiercest battle yet fought for the German capital.

For its defence the Germans, says the Air Ministry, had brought up every gun, searchlight, and fighter they could muster. From the reports of the R.A.F. crews it seemed that the enemy had used the pause in the offensive to strengthen the capital's defences.

The raid, in which more than 2,500 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, was the heaviest so far made in the Battle of Berlin.

Altogether more than 1,000 aircraft of Bomber Command were over the Reich during the night, other objectives being Kiel and targets in West Germany. Seventy-three planes are missing.

Only once before has the R.A.F. paid so heavy a price. That was on the night of February 19, when Leipzig was the main target for over 1,000 planes, of which 79 were lost.

The German News Agency claimed yesterday that Nazi night fighters scored their biggest success of the war on Friday night. It said that "well over a quarter" of all the raiding planes were destroyed. The German communiqué claimed that 112 four-engined bombers were shot down.

MASSED DEFENCES

The attack on Berlin was made by Lancaster and Halifax bombers.

"From the moment we crossed the enemy coast," one Lancaster pilot said, "massed guns and searchlights opened up on us. Fighter flares were floating down, sometimes singly and sometimes in twos and threes. There was no question of foxing. We were going right into the den last night, and we knew it and they knew it."

There was one dense belt of searchlights which extended for more than 20 miles. "The glare was so intense," said a Halifax rear-gunner, Flt.-Sgt. M. Barling, an Australian, "that I daren't look down on the capital. I was afraid of being dazzled and losing my night vision just at the critical moment. I kept my eyes rigidly on the sky.

"The bombs went down, we turned for home, and only then did I allow myself to look down. There was a large area carved out of the city by the red, angry fires which were concentrated round the ground markers dropped by the Pathfinders; the fires were spreading and getting fiercer all the time."

Biggest Week Of Raids

The past week has seen the greatest air attack in history. Nearly 7,000 sorties were flown over Germany and France by Allied planes based in Britain during the 72 hours to yesterday morning.

WEDNESDAY

Day (Americans).—Berlin: 1,600 planes; 1,400 tons.

Night (R.A.F.).—Frankfurt: Over 1,000 bombers; 3,000 tons.

THURSDAY

Day (Americans).—Hamm, Münster, Brunswick, and other targets; 1,600 planes.

Night (R.A.F.)—Laon and Lyons, France; and Dortmund, Germany.

FRIDAY

Day (Americans).—Schweinfurt and Frankfurt, Germany, and airfields in France; more than 1,000 planes; 1,000 tons.

Night (R.A.F.).—Berlin and Kiel; over 1,000 bombers; 2,500 tons.

Friday night's raid on Berlin was the fifth time in the 72 hours that more than 1,000 planes had struck at Germany in single attacks.

DAY RAIDERS MEET MORE OPPOSITION

Crews of Marauder medium bombers of the United States Ninth Air Force which continued the daylight attack on Northern France yesterday met the most intense fighter opposition encountered for several weeks.

The Marauders, escorted by Thunderbolt fighters, attacked the railway yards at Hirson, near the Belgian border, a key point for supplies moving from [illegible]

ALLIES CLOSING ON BURMA RAILHEAD

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Allied troops are steadily closing in on Myitkyina, the Japanese railhead and airfield in Burma, about 250 miles north of Mandalay.

To-day's South-East Asia Command communiqué reveals that Brig.-Gen. Merill's American and Chinese force operating in the Mogaung Valley have occupied Shaduzup.

They are now within 45 miles of Mogaung, which lies immediately west of Myitkyina, on the railway running south to Mandalay.

Stiff pockets of Japanese resistance are being reduced in the Mogaung Valley, where the battle is now in its fifth day.

Fighting has ranged from sustained artillery duels to fierce hand combat. The Japanese are making extensive use of artillery in an attempt to halt the Allied advance.

At the same time a British commando force of Gurkhas and Kachin levies is advancing from the north towards Myitkyina, down the road from Sumprabum.

The Kachins, who inhabit these hills in the extreme north of Burma, are first-class troops, from whom the Burma rifle regiments are largely recruited.



Two Allied columns are closing in from the north on the railhead of Myitkyina, below which airborne troops are reported to [illegible] railway to Mandalay

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Political Notes

ATLANTIC CHARTER REVIEW

Land Policy: A New Register Soon: Equal Pay

By Our Political Correspondent

Apart from the over-riding tension of impending operations, three topics are specially in the minds of Members of Parliament. They are land policy as a fundamental of planning, the Atlantic Charter as a basis of post-war international settlement, and ordered demobilisation as an essential of reinstatement in civil life.

In his speech in the House of Lords last week, Lord Beaverbrook was far from satisfying the critics of delay in the announcement of the Government's land proposals. I understand that these were before the Cabinet a few days ago, and are still under consideration. A suggestion that Ministers are divided on them is denied in authoritative quarters. There is said to be unity on principles, but extreme difficulty in putting the principles into legislative practice.

Both Houses are now on the Government's track on this issue; and if last week's promise of proposals after Easter is not redeemed within a reasonable time after that date there will be trouble.

Allied Consultation

The Atlantic Charter may be the subject of debate in the Commons after Easter in the light of Mr. Churchill's reference to it in the House last week. He said that as changing phases of the war succeed one another some further clarification of the position under the Charter will be required; and that this must be the subject of renewed consultation among the principal Allies. The Charter stood, he added, as a declaration of the spirit and purpose in which its signatories were waging this war, and it implied no pact or bargain with our enemies.

It is the qualification in the latter part of this sentence which arouses a section of the House of Commons.

Forty or fifty of the seventy M.P.s who put down a provocative motion, which the Prime Minister regarded as a vote of censure, met privately in the House last week and decided **to seek a debate either on a Supply day or on an innocuous motion.**

Americ... [illegible] ...ition.

Front carried Proskurov by storm. The place is described as "a large railway junction and powerful enemy stronghold."

With Tarnopol, on the Lvov railway, it formed a "bolt" position guarding the approaches to the Carpathians.

100-MILE WEDGE

Stand on Pruth Unlikely

These latest gains mean that the Red Army has now thrust a wedge of 100 miles between the northern and southern parts of the German armies of the south.

The Moscow correspondent of Reuter stated yesterday that the Germans were not expected to stand on the Pruth and may have to fall back to the River Seret, running west of Cernauti and Jassy to the Danube.

LOWER BUG CROSSED

Threat to Nikolaev

To the south-east, the Russians are now within two miles of Nikolaev, the big port on the River Bug estuary and a large outpost of Odessa.

Berlin reports said that Gen. Malinovsky's troops crossed the Lower Bug in the Nikolaev sector.

other localities, including Stolnychany, eight miles from the Pruth, and places outflanking the big junction of Balti, in which fighting was reported on Friday.

South-west and South of Gaivoron Soviet troops occupied more than 40 places, and are closing in on Balti.

Nikolaev: Overcoming stubborn enemy resistance and counter-attacks the Russians captured three powerful strongpoints and several railway stations, one within two miles south-east of Nikolaev.

GUERRILLAS IN CARPATHIANS

RENEWED ACTIVITY

German troops are being sent to the north-eastern and eastern frontiers of Czechoslovakia to occupy the Carpathian passes, now that the Red Army is less than 70 miles away from Ruthenia, which was annexed by Hungary.

News from Czechoslovakia, received in London yesterday, was that in Slovakia and Ruthenia guerrillas are coming into the open. They are attacking German communications through the passes.

Himmler has visited Bratislava to prod the puppet Slovak Government into taking more effective measures against these partisans. Reports say that he has ordered the Slovak State Security Police to compile lists of potential partisans who must be "rendered harmless."

GERMAN RESERVES MUST BE DRAINED INTO BALKANS

By BRIG. E. C. ANSTEY, D.S.O.,
"The Sunday Times" Military Correspondent

The Battle of the Ukraine, stretching from the distant approaches to Lvov away to Nikolaev, is taking a new shape and a composite character.

Bitter street fighting rages in Tarnopol, probably in Nikolaev and possibly in Balti; on the road to Cernauti the German retreat is almost a rout; between the Dniester and the Bug Marshal Koniev builds up his strength and expands his bridgeheads against a reinforced enemy; on the Bug one suspects that Gen. Malinovsky is getting his breath for a great surge forward across the river to Odessa, possibly without waiting for the fall of Nikolaev.

Thus in the centre and south the pursuit, which has achieved immense destruction in men and material to the German armies, has come to an end and is again a fighting advance; on the right wing there is an offensive towards Lvov and a pursuit towards Cernauti; while on the extreme left wing the storming of Nikolaev is imminent.

There are other intriguing features in the intricate pattern of this tremendous battle. Tarnopol is almost surrounded and the escape of its garrison is already doubtful.

Finally, a Russian line from Pervomaisk to the Dniester at right angles to the Bug, facing south, suggests a combined operation with Gen. Malinovsky's men on the Bug aimed at Odessa, which might repeat the German disaster to their extreme right wing north of Kherson but on a larger scale.

To all this remarkable tale of victory rumour adds an unconfirmed story of Russian paratroops landing on the Carpathian passes. If this is true, it is a most incredible thing that the Germans should not have got there first. For the passes were one of the prizes for which Germany occupied Hungary.

Therefore if paratroops were dropped it seems very unlikely that they were in sufficient numbers to secure the passes or hold them until Marshal Zhukov's main columns could relieve them.

A fair deduction from the run of the battle and from Germany's action in Hungary and Rumania is that:

(1) The magnitude of the defeat took the German High Command completely by surprise;

(2) That they are determined to hold Rumania and the Ploesti oilfields;

(3) That to do this they must hold the River Pruth and the Carpathians;

(4) That, in consequence, they must secure their communications behind those lines by holding them themselves to avoid delays, misunderstandings, friction and treachery;

(5) That as a further consequence Greece and Jugoslavia on their Balkan flank and rear become of great importance and a potential danger as the spring comes on and that, therefore, more troops must be poured from somewhere or other into the Balkans

DESPERATE EFFORT

All these new demands for troops have arisen in the last three weeks as a result of the Ukrainian catastrophe. Consequently German plans in Europe needed some change. The drain on their reserves could be met only in one of two ways.

Hitler could evacuate certain occupied countries such as Finland, Norway or Southern Italy, which might save 30 divisions; or he could abandon his offensive plans against an Allied landing in the west and revert to a defensive plan. Either of these methods would confess defeat and hasten his downfall.

Thus Germany is condemned, willy-nilly, to fighting it out in the outworks in the desperate hope that we, in Gen. Montgomery's words, shall drop the rope.

by reporting that five concentration camps for political prisoners have already been set up in Hungary.

With the occupation of Hungary and Rumania now accomplished facts, the occupation of Bulgaria is believed to be not far off. Turkey is reported to be beginning to feel uneasy about her position.

HITLER IGNORED ARMY'S ADVICE

HUNGARY'S FOOD

ZURICH, Saturday.

Hitler ordered the invasion of Hungary against the advice of his generals, according to a diplomatic report reaching here from Germany.

Thousands of "specialists," who immediately requisitioned all food supplies throughout Hungary, accompanied the German occupation forces, says a report from Rumania.

In Germany the public received the news of the occupation with the utmost apathy. People shrugged their shoulders, implying, "as if that will make any difference," and took no further interest. This, an informant says, is typical of the German public's reaction to all war news nowadays. The only events which seem to touch them personally are air raids.—Reuter.

RAID ON SOFIA

Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, was again raided on Friday night, the German News Agency announced yesterday. No details of the attack have come so far from Allied sources.

Berlin also announced that the Bulgarian Parliament, in session for five days, had heard a statement on home and foreign policy, and had passed a law reorganising the army.

Nazi Distrust of Hungary: Page 6; M. Tilea on Rumania's Problems, Page 5.

SIR F. WALL DEAD

40 YEARS WITH F.A.

Sir Frederick Wall, former secretary of the Football Association, died last night at his home at Sutton, Surrey. He was 85. He had been in poor health for the past few years.

A football enthusiast from his youth, when he kept goal for a now defunct London club, the Rangers, Sir Frederick became a member of the London F.A. in 1881.

After representing Middlesex on the Football Association Council from 1891, he was appointed secretary in 1895. At that time the membership numbered about 1,000; by the time he retired in 1934 it had reached 750,000.

In 1929 a testimonial fund to him was organised under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and in the following year he was knighted. He was also presented with a gold medal from the United States F.A. in recognition of his services to the game.

On his retirement Sir Frederick received a grant of £10,000 from the Football Association in recognition of his services as secretary.

Although a staunch friend of the professional player, he always believed that football must in the main be an amateur sport.

Sir Frederick was a founder of the British Olympic Association and helped to found the Referees' Association, of which he became president. He is survived by Lady Wall.

Until he became confined to the house, Sir Frederick regularly attended football matches, and the Arsenal club, of which he was elected a director, still has two seats in its stand bearing his name.

kyina area, which is believed to be the division that captured Singapore, is in a dangerous position, with its rear th[illegible]atened by the airborne troops which landed in the Katha region two weeks ago.

It is reported that these airborne troops have already cut the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway in the vicinity of Indaw and Mawlu.

BATTLE FOR ROAD

On the Manipur front, about 150 miles to the south-west, the Japanese are attempting to isolate and destroy the British and Indian forces covering our base at Imphal. Heavy fighting is taking place in this jungle country on the Indian border, where the road runs south to Tiddim.

The Japanese have followed their usual practice by descending on the road at a number of points and setting up blocks in their effort to isolate our forces. The latter are fighting back strongly, not only on and near the road itself but in the areas bordering it.

The defensive box system, one of the keys to our recent victory in Arakan, is again being used to counter Japanese tactics, and at the moment certain British and Indian troops are in a selected tactical area, being supplied from the air.

The Japanese forces are being severely punished at every stage of their advance. Whenever they bump into one of our outposts or strong-points they receive a heavy blow.

In one brilliant delaying action Indian troops of the Frontier Force Regiment caused havoc among the recklessly advancing Japanese before withdrawing under cover of carriers. The enemy do not seem to have realised how much we have learned of the art of jungle fighting, for they are using the old, familiar moves and "jitter" tactics.

JAPANESE GUESSING

That the Japanese are often guessing is shown by several attacks they have made on positions long since vacated by us. Once they put down an artillery barrage on a deserted post, and on another occasion a company marched in to attack our forward troops and found themselves in a carefully laid trap

On the Arakan front fighting also continues, with our troops striking to eliminate the remaining enemy strong-points in the Maungdaw-Buthidaung area.

BLACK-OUT: 7.53 P.M. TO 6.17 A.M.

LATE NEWS

R.A.F. OFFICERS IN PLANE CRASH

Wing-Cmdr. Gaubert, British Air Attache to Colombo, three W.A.A.F. officers, and an R.A.F. squadron leader were killed in an air crash in Florida, British Embassy in Washington announced last night.

DEATH PENALTY IN PALESTINE

Death sentence was reintroduced in Palestine yesterday for series of offences which since 1940 have been punishable only by life imprisonment. Offences include discharge of firearms, deposition of bombs and explosives, carrying firearms, ammunition, or bombs, and interference with or damage to transport, water, electricity, or telephone services.

CORVETTE LOST

Admiralty announced that corvette H.M.S. Asphodel has been lost. Lt. Halliday, commander, is missing, presumed killed.

Indian border Japanese columns are striking at the Imphal-Tiddim road

GERMANS GET MORE TANKS INTO CASSINO

From **JAMES McDOWALL,**
"Sunday Times" Special Correspondent

ALGIERS, Saturday.

The Cassino battle seems to have slackened slightly and there is no specific mention here to-day of any Allied attacks. Enemy opposition is described as still "fairly stiff."

The Germans have got three more tanks near the Continental Hotel—where two have already been reported destroyed—and these have been engaged by our artillery and tanks. Both this hotel and the Hotel des Roses remain in enemy hands.

Enemy harassing fire continues and Allied artillery and mortars have been busy on counter-battery work, starting several fires in German positions.

Invader pilots are still dropping daily supplies to the beleaguered Allied garrisons holding points on Abbey Hill, and more than 50 tons have been dropped in the past six days.

BEACH-HEAD SHELLING

On the Anzio beach-head, east of Carroceto, Allied guns knocked out two German tanks. A group of five was fired on north-west of Cisterna, and it is believed that all were destroyed. The enemy has renewed heavy shelling of the Anzio and Nettuno areas.

Patrol and artillery activity is reported from the Eighth Army front.

Defence Aided by Secret Passages—Page 5

"NEW ATTACK BY FIFTH ARMY"

ROME REPORT

After claiming that German troops had won back most of the ruins of Cassino, Rome Radio reported last night that the Fifth Army had started a new offensive.

"After regrouping his forces and bringing up reinforcements," it said, "Gen. Clark has resumed his attempt to break through the German defences. The battle is continuing with renewed violence, particularly in the northern and western parts of the ruined city."

Earlier, Berlin Radio had reported that hundreds of bombers and massed artillery have been used in further Allied bombardments of the northern and eastern parts of the town, in preparation for an attack by New Zealand units. The radio claimed that separate tanks which penetrated the German positions were wiped out, 19 by close-range weapons and 23 more by artillery fire.

V.C. TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT

WING-CMDR. GIBSON

Wing-Cmdr. Guy Penrose Gibson, V.C., who led the R.A.F. Mohne Dam raid last May, and who took part in the first air raid of the war—on Kiel—was yesterday recommended as prospective Conservative candidate for the Macclesfield Division of Cheshire.

The recommendation, made by the Advisory Committee, will be considered soon by a full meeting of the Divisional Conservative Association. The present Member, Mr. Garfield Weston, is not seeking re-election.

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...another pilot said: "They looked as if they were all stationary. It was as if one were looking at an immense forest, with all the trunks of the trees floodlit.

"I got the feeling that nothing in this world could get through them without being spotted; but the fact is that we did get through."

Flt.-Sgt. J. A. Clyne, of Melbourne, a Lancaster rear-gunner, described his trip as "sticky." "Coming back," he said, "we were coned by searchlights for 43 minutes and dropped to as low as 4,000 feet before we got clear. They were shooting at us the whole time, but our aircraft was only slightly hit.

"When we escaped from the searchlights and started to climb, they really began on us with predicted flak. All the guns seemed to be firing at us. It was then that we really got damaged.

"We were all lucky to escape, but the pilot and flight engineer were the most fortunate of the lot. The flight engineer was not standing up as he often does, and a piece of shrapnel passed just where his head would have been. The pilot was wearing a protective jacket when a piece of shrapnel caught his shoulder. The jacket saved him."

HUGE EXPLOSIONS

A pilot who flew in the vanguard of the attack said: "About five minutes after the bombing started there was one of the biggest explosions I have ever seen.

"There was a rush of flame which spurted up to nearly 4,000 feet. Two minutes later it was followed by another one. The first explosion was right in the centre of the target indicators, and the second just to the east of it."

Stuttgart Raid Havoc—Page 5

YORKSHIRE PIT PEACE HOPE

OWNERS' OFFER

The strike of 80,000 Yorkshire miners over deductions from their wages for "home coal" is expected to end to-day, following an agreement reached at a meeting in Sheffield last night. It is hoped that work will be resumed to-morrow.

The meeting was attended by Mr. J. H. Hall, president of the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Association, representatives of the owners, and officials of the Ministry of Fuel.

After two hours the agreement was announced in the following statement which was issued to the Press:

"Negotiations to revise the existing agreement shall commence as soon as the men are back at work and any adjustment necessary as regards men in receipt of home coal will be made immediately a revised agreement has been concluded.

"The owners are prepared to meet the Yorkshire Mine-workers' Association on Monday afternoon if there is a general resumption of work on Monday morning."

Immediately after the meeting, miners representatives left for the districts to arrange for meetings of branches to-day. Delegates from 11 collieries, representing 25,000 miners in the Doncaster area, have already decided to recommend acceptance of the owners' offer and an immediate resumption of work.

PREMIER'S BROADCAST

The Prime Minister will speak for about 35 minutes when he broadcasts to the nation to-night.

The broadcast begins at 9 p.m. and will be given on both the Home and General Forces programmes. Home Service news will follow at approximately 9.35 p.m.

BROADCASTING: PAGE 2, COLUMN 4

...escorts, were engaged in fi... battles with German fighters.

Three of the Marauders are missing. Thunderbolt pilots claimed four German aircraft destroyed. The American fighter pilots reported that they could see black smoke billowing up 50 miles from Hirson.

Marauder gunners said that German fighters came down at them out of the sun at a steep angle to attack the last planes in their formation. Two enemy fighters, an Me.109 and an F.W.190, were shot down by Capt. Thomas Montag, of West Bend, Iowa.

NIGHT BOMBERS OUT AGAIN

R.A.F. heavy bombers were out again last night. They began to pass over the East Coast as darkness fell. The force over one area seemed smaller than on Friday night, but planes were going out steadily for an hour, though not all apparently, in the same direction.

At nine o'clock last night the German Radio said: "Several nuisance raiders are flying over north-west Germany in the direction of Central Germany." An hour later the radio said: "Several nuisance raiders now over Central Germany. Other nuisance raiders over Western and South-western Germany."

AMERICANS SINK U-BOAT

The destruction of a German submarine by American destroyers in the Mediterranean in a twilight battle lasting over an hour was announced in Washington by the Navy Department last night.

...that America has come into the war since the Charter was drawn up. The Prime Minister attaches considerable importance to the issues involved, and he may make reference to it in his broadcast to-night.

On the question of demobilisation there is marked reluctance on the part of Ministers to discuss it now.

Continued on Page 6, column 5

A NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REPORTED U.S. PLAN

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced to-day that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will seek Congressional aid in drafting a plan for an international peace organisation, to which the United States pledged itself at Moscow.

He understood that the preliminary outline worked out by the State Department contemplated the creation of a body somewhat similar to the League of Nations, but with more power to prevent aggression.

Senator Joseph H. Ball said that he was informed that the State Department had had preliminary talks with Great Britain.

Mr. Cordell Hull to-day complained to newspaper men of the "garbled and inaccurate" accounts published of his confidential conference with Republican members of Congress on American foreign policy.—Reuter.



CITY NOTES

A Policy for Sterling

By NORMAN CRUMP, City Editor

LAST Tuesday Mr. Cordell Hull, in his statement on United States foreign policy, said, "equally plain is the need for making national currencies freely exchangeable for each other at stable rates of exchange." In principle, few people in this country would disagree. Any kind of exchange control is incompatible with London's position as the world's financial centre. Nor can our merchants and manufacturers easily make their long-term plans for the revival of our export trade unless they can have some assurance that the pound will maintain a stable value in overseas markets.

First things, however, must come first. After the war our primary needs will be the reconstruction and rehabilitation of our industries; the promotion and maintenance of full employment; and the provision of an adequate standard of living, including housing, for our own people. If we are to achieve these ends, we must make every effort first to replenish our stock of foreign exchange, and next to reserve it for the purpose of paying for essential imports. Both our internal financial policy and our foreign exchange technique will be governed by these considerations, as well as by our desire to co-operate with other countries for the revival of international trade.

Cheap Money

In the past, the chief instruments for rectifying an adverse exchange position were the raising of interest rates and the restriction of credit at home. Even before the war, these instruments were becoming obsolescent. It is most unlikely that they will be employed in the future. Cheap money will be the basis of recovery finance, as it is of war finance to-day. Credit must be made available in quantities sufficient to foster recovery and maintain employment. The only limiting factor should be the need to prevent internal inflation.

This means that new instruments will be required for regulating our foreign exchange position, and these instruments must be of a type calculated to interfere as little as possible with home economic and financial policy. That is one reason why, even as the Keynes plan admits, some kind of exchange control will be needed after the war.

Case for Control

Radio

By DESMOND SHAWE-TAYLOR

CINEMA and radio having become in our time the rivals of Church and university, we cannot afford to be indifferent to the doctrine and the curriculum which they provide. Their first job, of course, is to entertain us; but in doing so they are bound, for better or for worse, to affect our standards and our values. To a dehumanised, machine-ridden, war-weary generation like ours, the best service they can render is to restore some sense of the variety and richness of human life as it should be and could be lived. All the characteristic forces of the age conspire to crush that sense; war only accelerates the tendency of industrial civilisation to turn us all into robots.

Whatever its shortcomings in other respects, it is the great merit of the B.B.C. that it has been consistently aware of its social responsibilities. It is true that radio is just another machine which can never take the place of original creative labour or thought or play. It is also true that, in many homes and most places of assembly, it is treated purely as a machine: a mere purveyor of non-stop background noise. Nevertheless, this machine contains, paradoxically, the power to counteract the deadening influences of all the other machines. I build great hopes on that steady trickle of civilisation, humanity, intelligence, and beauty which has persisted for so long in B.B.C. programmes amid mountains of triviality and stupidity. There are times, after all, when the trickle broadens into an ample stream: observe the vast new public for orchestral music, the unfailing popularity of the Brains Trust.

The fashion of sneering at the Brains Trust seems to me a foolish one. Of course, some nonsense is talked (just try the game yourself), but the proportion is remarkably low, while the standard of good humour, wit and intellectual alacrity is (let's face it) very much higher than most of us can enjoy in our immediate circle. What a surprising and important discovery it is that abstract intellectual debate should rank high among the pleasures of the British race. And how good for six million people, increasingly exposed to mass-produced opinion on all subjects, to learn once a week that the cleverer you are the less you take for granted.

A word of welcome to two recent English symphonies heard during the past week: Vaughan Williams's Fifth—all serenity, visions, shifting clouds; and Lennox Berkeley's First—elegant, lyrical, blessedly unportentous. Note, by the way, if you are an early riser, that the excellent "Composer of the Week" series reaches this week a notable English couple—William Walton and Benjamin Britten.

RADIO DIARY

(*Musical items in italics*)

TO-DAY, 2.30: *Mozart—Piano Concerto in D minor. Gordon Jacob—Variations.* 9.0: The Prime Minister. 10.35: *Schubert — String Quartet, Op. 168.*

MONDAY, 3.30: *Bloch—Schelomo.* 9.20: "X Rays."

TUESDAY, 7.50: Charlie McCarthy.

WEDNESDAY, 8.0: *Lambert—"Summer's Last Will and Testament."* 9.0 (Forces): *Sibelius — Symph*[illegible]

The Least

By JAMES

A Murder for a Valentine. Lyric
Salute the Soldier. Stoll

"A MURDER FOR A VALENTINE" has an excellent first act, a middling second, and a third which is nonsense. Delia Channing (Miss Cathleen Nesbitt) is a maiden lady of uncertain age with a strength of character like that of Lady Macbeth, Medea and the Medusa combined. When she speaks, little serpents fall from her mouth on to the floor and coil themselves on their tails to add their venom to hers. But Mr. Sylvaine would have us understand that Delia has not been bad from the beginning, that she is essentially a starved woman whose first and only sweetheart has married her sister. It is true that she has a paramour, one Ernest Motford (Mr. Malcolm Keen), dashing if middle-aged, and built rather on the lines of Thomas Wainewright. We gather, however, that it is a passionless liaison, and one thinks of Cayley Drummle's picture of the first Mrs. Tanqueray "all marble arms and black velvet," and how Aubrey hoped in vain that she would thaw. Not that this play's Mr. Motford can entertain any such notion, his Delia being shrouded in blackest silk from top to toe with nary a snatch of marble visible.

Let me, however, get back to the eighteen-seventies. To Delia has been bequeathed Veronica, her orphaned niece and heiress to a fortune. Now Motford resembles Wainewright in ways other than love of poetry and the fine arts; he is hard up. Why not murder Veronica asks Delia, who, inheriting the money, will hand it over to Motford? But Motford deems murder at best a tricky business. Very well, says Delia, no need to put Veronica away. Let her be kept in the bedroom Delia prepared for her marriage thirty years ago, and which she has preserved *à la* Miss Havisham. The pair agree to pretend that Veronica—who, by the way, is about to have a baby by a soldier-lover—has thrown herself into the river. (What they are going to do with her after the suicide story has been accepted we are not told.) But here Motford makes a slip. He falls for Veronica, and promises, if she will marry him, to forget all about that bag of bones which is Delia. Alas for Motford, the bag overhears.

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And then Motford overreaches himself. Did this unfortunate young lady make any effort to save herself, asks Scotland Yard's affable representative (Mr. Julien Mitchell). But, of course, says Motford, that inveterate quoter across whose memory now float some lines from his favourite poet:

> There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
> That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.

He describes how Veronica-Ophelia clutches at a willow plainly to be seen from the drawing room window, and how alas, an envious sliver broke. Whereupon the detective says that this is all his eye since the willow is twenty [illegible]

Radio

By DESMOND SHAWE-TAYLOR

CINEMA and radio having become in our time the rivals of Church and university, we cannot afford to be indifferent to the doctrine and the curriculum which they provide. Their first job, of course, is to entertain us; but in doing so they are bound, for better or for worse, to affect our standards and our values. To a dehumanised, machine-ridden, war-weary generation like ours, the best service they can render is to restore some sense of the variety and richness of human life as it should be and could be lived. All the characteristic forces of the age conspire to crush that sense; war only accelerates the tendency of industrial civilisation to turn us all into robots.

Whatever its shortcomings in other respects, it is the great merit of the B.B.C. that it has been consistently aware of its social responsibilities. It is true that radio is just another machine which can never take the place of original creative labour or thought or play. It is also true that, in many homes and most places of assembly, it is treated purely as a machine: a mere purveyor of non-stop background noise. Nevertheless, this machine contains, paradoxically, the power to counteract the deadening influences of all the other machines. I build great hopes on that steady trickle of civilisation, humanity, intelligence, and beauty which has persisted for so long in B.B.C. programmes amid mountains of triviality and stupidity. There are times, after all, when the trickle broadens into an ample stream: observe the vast new public for orchestral music, the unfailing popularity of the Brains Trust.

The fashion of sneering at the Brains Trust seems to me a foolish one. Of course, some nonsense is talked (just try the game yourself), but the proportion is remarkably low, while the standard of good humour, wit and intellectual alacrity is (let's face it) very much higher than most of us can enjoy in our immediate circle. What a surprising and important discovery it is that abstract intellectual debate should rank high among the pleasures of the British race. And how good for six million people, increasingly exposed to mass-produced opinion on all subjects, to learn once a week that the cleverer you are the less you take for granted.

A word of welcome to two recent English symphonies heard during the past week: Vaughan Williams's Fifth—all serenity, visions, shifting clouds; and Lennox Berkeley's First—elegant, lyrical, blessedly unportentous. Note, by the way, if you are an early riser, that the excellent "Composer of the Week" series reaches this week a notable English couple—William Walton and Benjamin Britten.

RADIO DIARY

(*Musical items in italics*)

TO-DAY, 2.30: *Mozart—Piano Concerto in D minor. Gordon Jacob—Variations.* 9.0: The Prime Minister. 10.35: *Schubert—String Quartet, Op. 168.*

MONDAY, 3.30: *Bloch—Schelomo.* 9.20: "X-Rays."

TUESDAY, 7.50: Charlie McCarthy.

WEDNESDAY, 8.0: *Lambert—"Summer's Last Will and Testament."* 9.0 (Forces): *Sibelius—*

The Least Said . . .

By JAMES AGATE

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Salute the Soldier. Stoll

"A MURDER FOR A VALENTINE" has an excellent first act, a middling second, and a third which is nonsense. Delia Channing (Miss Cathleen Nesbitt) is a maiden lady of uncertain age with a strength of character like that of Lady Macbeth, Medea and the Medusa combined. When she speaks, little serpents fall from her mouth on to the floor and coil themselves on their tails to add their venom to hers. But Mr. Sylvaine would have us understand that Delia has not been bad from the beginning, that she is essentially a starved woman whose first and only sweetheart has married her sister. It is true that she has a paramour, one Ernest Motford (Mr. Malcolm Keen), dashing if middle-aged, and built rather on the lines of Thomas Wainewright. We gather, however, that it is a passionless liaison, and one thinks of Cayley Drummle's picture of the first Mrs. Tanqueray "all marble arms and black velvet," and how Aubrey hoped in vain that she would thaw. Not that this play's Mr. Motford can entertain any such notion, his Delia being shrouded in blackest silk from top to toe with nary a snatch of marble visible.

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point before the detective does. The second act is taken up with the trial of Motford, the bag of bones snatching its revenge by refusing to give evidence.

The disastrous third act? Sir Max Beerbohm once told the London dramatic critics that they were as fine a body of men as the Metropolitan Police. Let me return the compliment and say that the Metropolitan Police are at least as intelligent as the Critics' Circle. Put the youngest member of that august body in a room in which a living person is known to be concealed, and I think he will find that person, even if it means pulling down all panels and measuring the thickness of the wall at all points. I take it to be a libel on the Yard that this play's detective does not think of this. And now Motford, having escaped from the van which is taking him to Broadmoor, enters in time to hear Delia thank her peculiar gods for eight o'clock on a fine sunny morning. Whereupon Motford, who has not been hanged and deciding that he may as well go to Broadmoor for two murders as for one, throttles Delia.

Why is this an unsatisfactory thriller? Not because the facts will not bear examination when we get home, but because they do not stand up while we are still in the theatre. Mr. Keen's urbanity in all circumstances is very pleasant, Mr. Mitchell is superb whenever he has the chance, and once more Miss Nesbitt puts to bed ninety-nine out of every hundred of our other so-called actresses.

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Since "Salute the Soldier" is put together without ingenuity, eloquence or wit, one had to find entertainment in one's self. What does the shade of Cromwell feel about those Restoration dramatists of his provoking? Wolfe's "Gentlemen, I would rather have written Gray's 'Elegy' than take Quebec"? But is the dilettante spirit quite what we want to foster? I imagine that most of Stalin's generals are more interested in the new push than in the old Pushkin. Also that our modern British commanders are keener about the second front than the Second Symphony of Elgar or anybody else. In the matter of those Scotch pipers would de Vigny have written

> Dieu! que le son du cornemuse
> est triste au fond des
> Trossachs?

These and other fancies whiled away an entertainment about which one would only say what an earlier critic said about Mr. Shaw's poetry: "We salute an honest effort." Honest but mistaken, and much of it embarrassing.

THEATRE DIARY

George Black's next production in London will be "The Rest Is Silence," a play based on the Scottish trial of Madeleine Smith, with Ann Todd and Karel Stepanek. Also coming to the West End soon is Jack Hylton's production of Priestley's latest play, "How Are They at Home?" "The Quaker Girl," with Jessie Matthews, is being revived this summer by Emile Littler. This week's first nights are:

TUESDAY.—Reginald Long's comedy, "One Room": Gene Gerrard, Winifred Shotter (APOLLO).

WEDNESDAY.—Thomas Job's thriller

Old and New Films

By DILYS POWELL

ONE of the best "New Yorker" jokes in recent years was Charles Addams's drawing of an elderly gentleman with an umbrella fighting a losing battle against a large octopus which is emerging from a manhole in the pavement; a bored onlooker turns away with the remark: "It doesn't take much to collect a crowd these days." This reminds me of the blissful early days of the cinema, when a film called "The Travelling Bed" was all the rage. The piece commemorated the plight of an evicted tenant whose bed, taking charge of him and the situation, moved smartly out of doors and down the street. The audience was in a condition of mingled rapture and mystification, and nobody guessed that a party of stage-hands were pushing the bed from behind.

It didn't, indeed, take much of a film to collect a crowd in the early years of the cinema. A favourite in the cradle days was a scrap showing an orphan perishing in the snow at the church door and being removed by angelic lift. A heavily-clad lady observed swimming in the company of a couple of fishes was received with transports and encores. And one of the most sensational of early films told the story of a tipsy workman who takes a nap in the middle of the road, has his legs cut off by a passing taxi, and is restored by the passenger, a doctor, who replaces the pieces with perfect success and amidst general handshaking. The cast for this film demanded one able-bodied man and one legless player. The able-bodied actor lay down in the road and the taxi was photographed approaching. The camera was stopped while the cripple, equipped with artificial legs, was substituted in the path of danger; then the taxi proceeded and ran over its victim, sending his legs flying. A second substitution, and the first actor was photographed complete with real legs; and the audience went home flummoxed.

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Looking back (since there are no new films this week to keep my eyes on the present) at the films of the past year or so, I notice, of course, a certain change in the choice of subjects since the days of "The Automobile Accident." Angels no longer call to collect homeless orphans, it is true, and a pair of breakaway legs no longer provide the climax of a drama. And yet there are times when I should hesitate to claim for the cinema any great raising of intellectual standards. I recall, for instance, a piece called "Ship Ahoy," in which the talents of Eleanor Powell were spent on a

COMPANY MEETINGS

HOOVER LIMITED

Record Turnover

The ordinary general meeting of Hoover, Limited, was held on Saturday at Perivale, Greenford.

Mr. C. B. Colston (chairman and joint managing director), in the course of his speech, said: It is certain that in the not too distant future we shall have to devote our energies to peace-time products.

What then is going to be the position of your company during the transitional period and thereafter? When war broke out the only thing we manufactured, and sold, was the Hoover electric cleaner. During these peace-time years we created a highly efficient manufacturing organisation and built up a fine production team with the most modern equipment at its disposal.

Our change-over to war production was smooth and rapid. We have manufactured a variety of war products, very different from our peace-time production. Our manufacturing costs have compared favourably with other companies. We have made a number of striking contributions in the field of design and have instituted economies in manufacture which have saved the Exchequer very substantial sums.

When the country has come victoriously through this long period of struggle your company will be faced with an enormous task. We shall have four or five years' normal replacement sales to catch up, and many users who have rightly refrained from having their machines serviced will require service.

I am confident that we shall be able to change back to peace-time products with the same speed as we switched over to war production.

This year our turnover is a record, many times our pre-war turnover. But your company has not become liable for E.P.T. owing to the very small margin of profit which has been made (and rightly so) on the war goods we manufacture.

The report was adopted.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

Contribution to War Effort

The forty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, was held on Monday in London.

Mr. H. M. Sporborg (the chairman) said that the profit for the year, after deducting all expenses and charges other than interest on Debentures and loans and after providing for taxation, was £580,362 as compared with £562,883 for the previous year. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 7 per cent. for the year, less income-tax.

Their manufacturing plants had been maintained during the year in as high a state of efficiency as possible under existing conditions. Their capital expenditure on manufacturing equipment and buildings during the year had been necessarily curtailed by the prevailing conditions, but they had fully maintained their established practice of past years by writing off to depreciation of their plant account £226,435.

It was, of course, not possible for him to refer in any detail to the company's great contribution to the war effort, but he would like to express to the authorities concerned their satisfaction at their permission to refer through the technical press to the company's work with Group Capt. Whittle and the Power Jets Company in the development of the Jet Engine.

He would not detain them with a long dissertation on the many aspects of the problems of post-war industry which were now being discussed by so many people, but the Board was fully alive to the many urgent problems that would need to be dealt with as soon as a change in the war situation permitted.

The report was adopted.

...wholly desirable in itself. It may easily interfere with the restoration of our world-wide ... houses and insurance companies arising out of their overseas business bring us in foreign exchange just as surely as do the efforts of British exporters. Any post-war system of exchange control must never lose sight of that fundamental fact.

We cannot, however, leave the pound at the mercy of sudden international capital movements, whether inspired by passing fears or by a desire to snatch a quick profit on some foreign security market. Until we have built up our foreign exchange resources, we must earmark all available supplies of exchange for productive purposes.

Finally we cannot commit ourselves to the maintenance of an unalterable rate of exchange for sterling. If we did, the time might arise when such an undertaking might threaten us with the evils of either inflation or deflation at home.

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San Paulo Bonds

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Decree 6019, relating to the Brazilian debt settlement, states clearly that "Under Plan A the total annual service for interest and amortisation established for each debtor shall remain constant until the final redemption of all the bonds issued by that debtor and actually outstanding."

Nevertheless it has been said in some quarters that there is doubt as to whether the service moneys of the San Paulo Coffee Bonds will, under Plan A, be applicable to other bonds issued by the State of San Paulo, when the former have been retired. In reply to inquiries, it is understood that the Brazilian authorities are considering the matter.

Unless the Brazilian authorities do not wish to implement the agreement, which they have so recently made, there can be only one interpretation of the decree. Meanwhile my advice to holders of San Paulo bonds is not to opt for Plan A or B until the doubt is finally cleared up.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

General conditions again exercised restraint upon markets. While business was far from brisk, prices in the main were steady. The main interest was in Industrials, but this was limited to a few specialities. Brazilian Tractions were strong around 28 dollars, on hope of the April dividend being raised to one dollar against 75 cents.

Courtaulds were not affected by the full accounts, which showed that almost 70 per cent. of profits went in taxation. British Celanese gave way on the latest Debenture proposals, but buyers appeared around 27s. 6d.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The case for a revision of the 1941 Railway Agreement is strengthened by the results for 1943, as well as by the latest report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure. The net revenue of the railway pool has risen from £89,126,000 in 1942 to £105,568,000 last year. With the railways' rental fixed at £43,469,000, Government's share has increased from £45,657,000 to £62,099,000.

It is small wonder that the Select Committee finds that that arrangement is "of undoubted advantage to the State," which during the past three years has received nearly £130,000,000 from the railways. The companies

Continued in next column

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ought to be given their 1921 standard revenue of £56,900,000 a year, but I doubt if the Government will reopen the question.

RAND WAGES

As I had expected, the Mine Native Wages Commission has recommended an increase in native wages in the South African gold mines. The actual award announced by the Union Government will cost £1,850,000 a year but as this additional burden would cause certain low-grade mines to close down, it has been decided that it will be met out of the gold realisation charge of £2,000,000 a year, which the mines already have to bear.

This wage increase, therefore, will not add to production costs. The mines must now await the outcome of the strike ballot among white miners. This I expect to result in some increase in white wages. The encouraging point so far is that the Union Government realise the importance of the gold mining industry being able to pay its way.

WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Stock Exchange opened firm and fairly active. Timid buying centred on rails and specialities. Pivotal stocks contended with more profit-taking, but selling was not urgent, and there was sufficient investment demand to keep trends balanced. The close was irregular. The turnover of 448,000 shares comprised 698 issues, of which 229 advanced, 224 declined, and 245 remained unchanged.

BREVITIES

Steel Barrel Scammells.—Further div. of 9 p.c. plus 5 p.c. bonus making 20 p.c. (same); also int. of 6 p.c. for current year (same).

Telegraph Condenser.—Trading profit after E.P.T. but before inc. tax £74,502 (£66,490); div. 7½ p.c. (5).

Valor Co.—Trading profit £42,949 (£44,014); net profit £20,491 (£20,041); div. 15 p.c. (same); £8,458 forward (£6,717).

Wearmouth Coal.—Collieries' profits £38,792 (£90,740); net profit £28,081 (£75,523); final div. 2½ p.c. (5) making 5 p.c. (10); £13,290 forward (£20,849).

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THURSDAY, 7.20: *Beethoven—Fourth Symphony.* 10.30: "... from ..." ... Mendelssohn—Second Piano Concerto. 10.55: Andrew Lang programme. 11.10: *Beethoven—Piano Sonata, Op. 110.*

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...such force that England's champion swimmer couldn't have made a foot of headway against it. Bad ...

Music for t...

By RALP...

THE necessity for cultural entertainment for members of the Forces is gradually being recognised by the authorities. A fair percentage of the millions of young men and women serving in the Forces are not content with the usual forms of flippant popular entertainment. They want something more intelligent and cultural, something that appeals to the mind as well as the emotions. A timely reaction, I presume, to the maudlin inanities of Hollywood and Tin Pan Alley.

A senior naval officer recently said to me: "Our fellows have a tough and exacting job to do, and a tougher one in prospect. When they have their free time by all means let them have their ordinary amusements, but if we can guide their interests into really worthwhile channels, we have accomplished something of vital importance. Whatever the hard times they may go through in the future they will have the experience, the memory, of something bigger than themselves." In other words, they will be provided with a mental life-line.

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Now E.N.S.A. has been quick to realise that the enthusiasm for great music on the part of the civilian public and of members of the Forces since the war has immense possibilities—the possibilities of creating a new and really intelligent musical public.

Concerts by our leading symphony orchestras have been given at numerous naval, air force, military, and factory centres all over the country with always one result: a packed hall and the keenest appreciation. The important thing, however, about these concerts is the fact that no concession is made to what is wrongly supposed in commercial circles to be "popular taste." The great classical masterpieces of Handel and Corelli to those of Beethoven, Berlioz, and Wolf line up with the best music of our time: a symphony by Sibelius or Walton, a new overture by Bax, Vaughan Williams, or Alan Rawsthorne.

Walter Legge, liaison officer to the Musical Advisory Committee of E.N.S.A., who has been largely responsible for this progressive policy, says that these concerts are "the justification of the plain man, who is free from the nonsense so often put over in lectures on musical appreciation and in text-books on musical form, for he has no preconceived ideas on what is good or bad taste. He is simply a person whose natural reactions come into immediate contact with greatness."

My personal experience as a lecturer and journalist bears this out. The impossible type of plain man of music is he who has a little text-book knowledge and a fair experience of commercialised music-making. He is full of prejudices and hopelessly egotistical. He knows what he likes and likes what he knows.

The future of this new musical public is not entirely in the hands of E.N.S.A. or any other non-commercial musical organisation. A considerable responsibility rests on those who are concerned with musical education in one form or another. So long as professionalism with its parochial system of examinations continues to be the ideal of musical educationists, then a healthy and intelligent musical life in Britain is likely to prove a will-o'-the-wisp. Organisations like E.N.S.A. may plot out the land to the best advantage, but solid foun-

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ought to be given their 1921 standard revenue of £56,900,000 a year, but I doubt if the Government will reopen the question.

RAND WAGES

As I had expected, the Mine Native Wages Commission has recommended an increase in native wages in the South African gold mines. The actual award announced by the Union Government will cost £1,850,000 a year but as this additional burden would cause certain low-grade mines to close down, it has been decided that it will be met out of the gold realisation charge of £2,000,000 a year, which the mines already have to bear.

This wage increase, therefore, will not add to production costs. The mines must now await the outcome of the strike ballot among white miners. This I expect to result in some increase in white wages. The encouraging point so far is that the Union Government realise the importance of the gold mining industry being able to pay its way.

WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Stock Exchange opened firm and fairly active. Timid buying centred on rails and specialities. Pivotal stocks contended with more profit-taking, but selling was not urgent, and there was sufficient investment demand to keep trends balanced. The close was irregular. The turnover of 448,000 shares comprised 698 issues, of which 229 advanced, 224 declined, and 245 remained unchanged.

BREVITIES

Steel Barrel Scammells.—Further div. of 9 p.c. plus 5 p.c. bonus making 20 p.c. (same), also int. of 6 p.c. for current year (same).

Telegraph Condenser.—Trading profit after E.P.T. but before inc. tax £74,502 (£66,490); div. 7½ p.c. (5).

Valor Co.—Trading profit £42,949 (£44,014); net profit £20,491 (£20,041); div. 25 p.c. (same); £8,458 forward (£6,717).

Wearmouth Coal.—Collieries' profits £38,792 (£80,740); net profit £28,081 (£75,523); fina. div. 2½ p.c. (5) making 5 p.c. (10); £13,290 forward (£20,849).

... such force that England's champion swimmer couldn't have made a foot of headway against it. Bad ...

... Michael Redgrave (GARRICK).

THURSDAY.—Cole Porter musical play, "Something for the Boys": ...

Music for the People

By RALPH HILL

THE necessity for cultural entertainment for members of the Forces is gradually being recognised by the authorities. A fair percentage of the millions of young men and women serving in the Forces are not content with the usual forms of flippant popular entertainment. They want something more intelligent and cultural; something that appeals to the mind as well as the emotions. A timely reaction, I presume, to the maudlin inanities of Hollywood and Tin Pan Alley.

A senior naval officer recently said to me: "Our fellows have a tough and exacting job to do, and a tougher one in prospect. When they have their free time by all means let them have their ordinary amusements, but if we can guide their interests into really worthwhile channels, we have accomplished something of vital importance. Whatever the hard times they may go through in the future they will have the experience, the memory, of something bigger than themselves." In other words, they will be provided with a mental life-line.

◆ ◆ ◆

Now E.N.S.A. has been quick to realise that the enthusiasm for great music on the part of the civilian public and of members of the Forces since the war has immense possibilities—the possibilities of creating a new and really intelligent musical public.

Concerts by our leading symphony orchestras have been given at numerous naval, air force, military, and factory centres all over the country with always one result: a packed hall and the keenest appreciation. The important thing, however, about these concerts is the fact that no concession is made to what is wrongly supposed in commercial circles to be "popular taste." The great classical masterpieces of Handel and Corelli to those of Beethoven, Berlioz, and Wolf line up with the best music of our time: a symphony by Sibelius or Walton, a new overture by Bax, Vaughan Williams, or Alan Rawsthorne.

Walter Legge, liaison officer to the Musical Advisory Committee of E.N.S.A., who has been largely responsible for this progressive policy, says that these concerts are "the justification of the plain man, who is free from the nonsense so often put over in lectures on musical appreciation and in text-books on musical form, for he has no preconceived ideas on what is good or bad taste. He is simply a person whose natural reactions come into immediate contact with greatness."

My personal experience as a lecturer and journalist bears this out. The impossible type of plain man of music is he who has a little text-book knowledge and a fair experience of commercialised music-making. He is full of prejudices and hopelessly egotistical. He knows what he likes and likes what he knows.

The future of this new musical public is not entirely in the hands of E.N.S.A. or any other non-commercial musical organisation. A considerable responsibility rests on those who are concerned with musical education in one form or another. So long as professionalism with its parochial system of examinations continues to be the ideal of musical educationists, then a healthy and intelligent musical life in Britain is likely to prove a will-o'-the-wisp. Organisations like E.N.S.A. may plot out the land to the best advantage, but solid foundations are needed for the creation of worthwhile buildings that will stand the test of time.

NEW ORATORIO

A successful first performance of Michael Tippett's oratorio "A Child of Our Time" was given at the Adelphi Theatre last week by the London Philharmonic Orchestra with the London Region Civil Defence and Morley College Choirs, and Joan Cross, Margaret McArthur, Peter Pears and Roderick Lloyd as soloists, conducted by Walter Goehr. The texture of the music, which shows the work of a highly skilled polyphonist, is as disarmingly simple as the orchestration is economical and effective. As a whole, the music has great distinction and expressiveness.

There is, however, a feeling of incongruity in the composer's use of certain negro spirituals, beautiful as they are. To quote in the programme note the precedent of Bach and that master's use of the German chorale is not a good parallel, for Bach was steeped in the chorale tradition, whereas Mr. Tippett's style bears no relation to the tradition of the negro spiritual. The text, which is by Mr. Tippett himself, is rather naive and too obviously sentimental in treatment: it might have been written by one of the lesser German romantic poets of the nineteenth century.—R. H.

Mr. Newman, who is indisposed, hopes to resume his articles soon.

as hand luggage while retaining its magnetism. Like me, you may not have ... old mesmerism malarkey at the climax of which Anne Crawford sat in a chair on a tight-rope holding a length of drainpipe over a roaring bonfire. Only the other day in "Phantom of the Opera" we saw Claude Rains in a Paris sewer playing a grand piano whose means of transport from the upper world was, to me at any rate, at least as mysterious as the movement of any travelling bed; playing it, what is more, in perfect synchronisation with the good Liszt on the Opera stage. In "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," again only the other day, Johnny Weismuller was released by a herd of elephants from a contracting sundew roughly six feet high, the rescue taking place just in time for our athlete to save a blonde in a cave from a giant spider built, apparently, of black felt and japanned ware and moving (somewhat jerkily) on wheels.

Or, if we leave aside the realm of the supernatural or semi-natural, how are we to accept the standards of the contemporary war film, where emphasis on realism might be expected? Let me recall to memory "Assignment in Brittany," in which a party of British Commandos landed armed with bows and arrows; and "Mademoiselle France," in which Joan Crawford defeated the Gestapo with no weapon to speak of except her eyelashes. I will not speak of the long series of British comedies: of George Formby's highjinks in the Home Guard or Arthur Askey's frolics in Nippy costume in "Bees in Paradise." I will keep silence on Hollywood's musical adventures with Technicolor volcanoes. I will not even dwell on "Hitler's Madman." I will simply leave you with the question: which would you rather see, "The Travelling Bed" or "Happidrome?"

PASSION

By the REV. R. F. V. SCOTT

IN our common usage nowadays, the word "passion" generally means either "ardent desire" or "great rage." We seldom use it to convey its root meaning, which is "the power of feeling pain or suffering." But to-day is called, in the Christian Calendar, Passion Sunday, and in that title the old meaning of the word lives again. From now until Easter Day, the minds of the faithful (and incidentally of many who would not number themselves amongst the professed believers) will be directed specially to the Passion of our Lord—to His sufferings and death upon the Cross. He was, indeed, no stranger to passion in its active sense. It was a blazing passion of His life, to fulfil in word and deed the will of God. Neither misunderstanding, nor threats, nor pain, nor temptation, nor treachery could cause Him to swerve one inch from the path to which the Father called Him. Just because of this, the passion of anger blazed up in Him against those of the Scribes and Pharisees who used their religion as a cloak to cover their cruel extortions and exploitations. They hindered the fulfilment of God's will and purpose. They were the chief enemies of His kingdom. No passage in literature is more terrible in wrath than that in which Our Lord inveighs against those hypocrites.

Yet it is, above all else, as the Supreme Sufferer that Our Lord has drawn the longing and loving gaze of men. The greatest of the Prophets foresaw Him as "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." That is not the whole truth about Him, but it is a great part of it.

His utter sincerity; His passion for God's righteousness; His refusal to compromise with selfishness and sin led Him step by step to the Cross. He suffered. From the wilderness of temptation to the garden where they buried Him, His story is of buffeting and wounds. His words and deeds are wonderful, but more wonderful still is what He endured.

Had He been only a man His example would steady and cheer us amid the trials and terrors of our time. We should see in Him the great exemplar. In our stand for right against might, for freedom and truth against tyranny and lies He would march in the van of our endeavour, leading us to ever greater heights of service and sacrifice. We should give praise and thanks to God for the memory of such a man.

But He was not only man. He was God; rather He is God. His sufferings and endurance are not only a picture of what man ought to be, they are a picture of what God is. In Jesus Christ we know that God suffers with us and for us. The story is not just of a man, enduring bravely to his end in the grave. It is of God, by the resurrection of Christ from the dead, vindicating to all eternity the cause of righteousness and freedom and truth. This is the truth that does more than call men to be courageous. It is the truth through which courage and endurance are given even to the tired and timid.

DO YOU KNOW ?

1. What sport is suggested by the words "mews," "eyas," "tercel"?
2. Whence comes the term "Palladian" architecture?
3. Who is the author of the aphorism: "A constitutional statesman is in general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities"?
4. What were the Christian names of (a) Erasmus (b) Cardinal Newman?
5. What does the technical term "establishment of a port" mean?
6. What is a palindrome?

Answers on Page 8, column 7.

COMPANY MEETING

MAPPIN & WEBB, LTD.

8 p.c. Dividend Maintained

The thirty-fifth annual general meeting of Mappin and Webb, Limited, was held in London on Wednesday, Mr. Herbert J. Mappin (the chairman) presided.

The following are extracts from the chairman's statement, issued with the report and accounts.

The profit at branches, etc., is £325,834 and is a considerable increase over the previous year, but, owing to the incidence of taxation, this increase must be largely set aside for this purpose, which is the reason why the provision for taxation requires £254,000 compared with £125,000.

The net profit for the year is £50,601, being a slight increase over the previous year.

We again recommend a dividend on the Ordinary stock of 8 per cent., less tax, which, after providing for the Preference dividend, will, if the directors' proposals are adopted, leave a balance of profit to be carried forward to next year of £89,410, which is an increase of £15,301 compared with the amount brought in. For some years we have steadily built up our carry forward, which will be available to meet any future contingencies.

QUALITY MAINTAINED

Stocks on hand show a reduction, which reflects the increased demands made upon us by our customers, as a consequence of which our supplies are more readily disposed of. Whilst supplies for other than war purposes are difficult to produce, we are hopeful that we shall be able to continue to meet the requirements of our retail customers without any lowering of the high standard of quality upon which the business has been founded.

Sundry debtors show a considerable increase, due to the expansion of our turnover.

WAR OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

I have, on previous occasions, referred to the war output of our factories, which, during the last year, was largely increased, and, doubtless, is consistent with the country's total production for the war effort. Our London retail businesses have shown satisfactory results, and our overseas' businesses have made a material contribution to our profits.

The report was adopted.

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Here and There

New Writing and Daylight. Winter, 1943-44. (Hogarth Press. 8s. 6d.)
Introducing Modern Poetry: An Anthology. By W. G. Bebbington. (Faber. 6s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY

IN a "Bodega" years ago, among those black portly barrels which, though empty now, continue to preside over such resorts, I listened once to a respectably gifted literary journalist bewailing his career: he seemed to me an old man trying to be wise. And when, for my benefit, he spread his experience out, it all looked small and far below me, for I was floating high in youth's pink silk balloon. Then, as if afraid he had sketched too dark a forecast for me, he added, "Of course, it's a pleasant, interesting job compared with many. I believe I'd be a contented man myself, even now, if only I could be paid for instantly re-writing everything I write. Talk about *l'esprit d'escalier!* With me thoughts blow in too late, and the moment I have read myself in print I see how matters could be better stated. And then I have to turn to something else. Believe me, you'll find journalism nothing but incessant practice in initial sprints. You'll learn to be quick at taking off, but never how to stay a course. If you're thinking of running for fame, get out." This voice came back to me across the years while I was wishing that I could continue my last week's article on James Joyce, and introduce the work of a young Greek poet-journalist, whose recent and untimely death was commemorated in last week's SUNDAY TIMES, and whose essay on Dostoievsky now appears in Mr. John Lehmann's cosmopolitan miscellany, "New Writing and Daylight." I could see a connection.

It lay between the terror and disgust that underlies the verbal exuberance of "Ulysses" and Demetrios Capetanakis himself, who understood with great penetration such a background and was adept in tracing its effects upon imaginative work. His essay in this issue of "New Writing and Daylight" on Dostoievsky is remarkable in this respect. If his other contributions, his Rimbaud, his Stephan George, his study of "philosophic anxiety" in writers as different as Virginia Woolf, Spender, Auden, Day Lewis, Isherwood, and John Lehmann are collected, they will make a memorable little book of criticism, with a theme.

* * *

Mr. Bebbington has put together a selection from twenty-one "modern" poets with the aim of encouraging in boys and girls (he is a schoolmaster) a love of modern poetry. It is educationally most important to do this, not because "modern" poetry is superior to the poetry of the past or to contemporary poetry traditional in manner and matter, but because all experiment in form and diction being prompted by an urgent need to absorb contemporary aspects of life, the results may appeal to the experience of youth. Such poetry will reflect the emotional bewilderments, hopes, distress, and fears of creatures moving about in a world not understood, and to which they have not yet got habitually accommodated. Thus they may be also brought to feel poignantly the relation of all poetry to life—the reality of poetry, if you like to put it that way, and avoid the mistake of thinking that poetry is (to quote Mr. Bebbington's preface) "an old-fashioned habit of certain famous men and women of the past and certain elderly or queer gentlemen and ladies of the present," but, on the other hand, that it is "still what it has been and always must be, ever young and dynamic."

I protest, however, against this superstitious use of the word "dynamic" which covers to-day so much bad thinking. Dynamic! As if movement, change, energy were good things in themselves apart from direction. Dynamic is a Nazi watch-word. The Germans glory in being a "dynamic" race, and we are trying to induce them for everybody's sake, their own included, to be a little more static in future. (Just before I wrote the above sentence a magnificently dynamic event took place near enough to shake this room in which I am writing. I hope, however, to remain statically occupied.)

This anthology contains a hundred and twelve poems, none of them long. Some are remarkably beautiful, others not; either because they aim at being only interesting and spontaneously sincere, or because they express moments of vision imperfectly focused, or because they suffer too much from that penitential mood which seems to have overcome many painters, musicians, architects, as well as poets to-day, driving them to embrace bleakness rather than richness, as though they hoped that everything would be added unto them if only they renounced the pomps and vanities of this wicked world (of Art). The mood is that in which a poet says, let my Muse go in rags and slippers rather than in singing robes.

* * *

The difficulty (only partially surmounted) has been to select "modern" poems which are likely to be understood by the young. Let the compiler compare his own anthology with "The Chiswell Book of Verse," composed by Robert Bridges for the same audience. He hotly denies that "modern" poetry is obscure, which is like denying that the verse of the Augustan Age was formal. Some of it may be most rewarding in spite of its difficulty, but that does not prevent its syntax often being more ambiguous than would have been tolerated in any other age, and its metaphorical allusiveness excessively perplexing. There are some poems in this anthology of which I, a practised reader, cannot see the point. There are some (Miss Edith Sitwell's, for example) in which I perceive it would be foolish to try—they are invitations to a dance of words. (By the way, I have also discovered in her lately a beautiful poignancy of pity.) But some of these poems are nothing if they do not enshrine a thought, a thought often illusive. More, of course, express moods, moments, impressions. I should have thought many of these were over-subtle for the young, needing a more complicated expe-

A Philosophy of Freedom

Slavery and Freedom. By Nicolas Berdyaev. (Bles. 25s.)

By THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S

This book confirms my opinion that Berdyaev is one of the most important of modern thinkers, and it does something also to support the view that he is one of the most exasperating. He condescends to no argument; he rarely notices possible objections; he philosophises by the method of oracular utterance; but he covers an immense field of speculation, he displays an overwhelming knowledge of European literature, and he deals always with living problems.

This is a book which is worth the pains of earnest attention because it is the work of a man who has felt the imperative need to penetrate by thought the mystery of existence. He does not claim to have constructed a perfectly consistent system, but he believes that he has attained the central insight. Such men are worth listening to, even if we finally disagree with them. The name which he chooses for his philosophy is "Personalism," and it is well chosen, because the foundation theme of the whole of his thinking is the supreme reality and value of the person. "Man, human personality, is the supreme value, not the community, not collective realities which belong to the object world, such as society, nation, state, civilisation, church." He goes farther than this and repudiates the platonic type of idealism, which exalts impersonal "eternal values" above persons. It must be confessed that Berdyaev calls on us to make drastic alterations in our normal assumptions. We are accustomed to regard the objective, that which seems to exist apart from us, as real and the "subjective" as illusory, or at least as the seat of illusion. The objective is, on the contrary, for Berdyaev the illusory and the objectivisation of the thoughts and activities of the person is the source of the different "slaveries" to which mankind is subject.

Berdyaev pursues the subject of freedom far beyond the political sphere and finds enemies for it which had perhaps been unsuspected by most of us, eroticism, aestheticism, and revolution; but the last enemy which must be destroyed is history and the subordination of the person to the historical process. Not the least interesting and challenging part of the book is the final pages where the author gives his interpretation of the "End of the World" and of history. Some personalist philosophies have dispensed with God. It need hardly be said that this is not Berdyaev's position. The whole of his thought moves within the framework of Christian Theism, and his concept of personality is that the divine energy breaks into the course of evolution, so that the person is not the product of temporal process.

Perhaps it would be only fair to the intending reader to give one example of the kind of conundrum which will confront him. "It might be said," remarks Berdyaev, "that the peasant is nearer to the sources of the world while the proletarian is nearer to the end of the world: there is something eschatological in him." Is that nonsense or wisdom? Wisdom, I think.

Weapons for Victory

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On its more domestic side, however, the novel has some agreeably unfamiliar features. There is, for instance, the story of William's daughter Constance, who at an early age insists on going her own wild way and becomes the notorious (but likable) Countess of Melling. There is, later, the very different story of her grand-daughter in a Europe becoming uneasily aware of Hitler. There is the astonishing rise of the Liska (Czech) family. Above all and dominating the whole book, there is the figure of Mary Rafferty who in 1873 comes as 'tween maid to the Scott mansion, and in 1941 is still there, alone, a much-loved and much-travelled old lady and faithful friend of all the Scotts. To her, indeed, the family owes more than it can ever repay, and the story of her long devotion to its interests is most sympathetically told. It is, I think, a very good if over-long novel.

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Letters to the Editor

Continued from Page 4

The Demand For Music

Sir,—Your article, "Demand for Music," leaves no room for doubt as to the immense and growing appreciation of orchestral music throughout the country.

Seeing that the phenomenal growth in this appreciation in recent years is entirely due to the wireless having taken orchestral music to the fireside of millions who had probably never attended an orchestral concert in their lives, it is simply deplorable that the B.B.C. fails continuously in its programmes to respond adequately to the newly developed taste, whether by "direct" concerts or, if there are financial obstacles to any extension of this method, by gramophone records.

Take, for example, the programme for a current week. Between 9 a.m. and 11 p.m., which might be called normal listening-in time, or a total of 196 hours for the two services, only approximating eight hours are devoted to orchestral music of the following composers: Bach (55 m.), Beethoven (85 m.), Brahms (nil), Mendelssohn (118 m.), Mozart (82 m.), Schubert (50 m.), Tchaikovsky (60 m.), Wagner (45 m.). I have omitted the more modern composers.

This works out at little over four per cent. of total time, and is I submit, entirely inadequate.

CLIVE GARSIA (Lt.-Col.).
Army and Navy Club.

Sir,—The writer of the article "Demand for Music" says "that in most of the orchestral concerts throughout the country a pianoforte concerto is almost invariably an indispensable part of the programme."

Whatever may be the state of affairs in London, it is possible in the North of England to attract large audiences for a purely orchestral programme, and in support of this statement I would like to say that between July 5, 1943, and March 13, 1944, Mr. John Barbirolli conducted 138 concerts with the Halle Orchestra, at which only nineteen of the programmes included a pianoforte concerto.

Manchester. R. J. FORBES.

'Amerigo' or 'Ameryk'

Sir,—The theory that America owes its name, not to Amerigo Vespucci, but to the Englishman Richard Ameryk, has been exploded by Professor Williamson and others.

I write away from reference books, but the facts are that the ascription to Vespucci comes from Waldseemuller's "Cosmagraphiae Introductio" published in 1506, while the alleged authority for a derivation from Ameryk is Maurice Toby's Chronicle written as late as 1565.

In any case, the derivation from Ameryk or anyone else as early as 1496-9 is unlikely, as at that date it was unknown that a new continent had been discovered, which was not so in 1506.

Deganwy. D HARRISON

Sir,—The Customers Accompts for the Port of Bristol covering the years 1496-1499, and referred to by your correspondent Mr. Arthur Colborn as being among the Abbey Archives, consist of three sheets of paper roughly stitched together to form a roll about 4 ft. long. The entries on each sheet contain the payments made by the two Collectors of Customs, Arthur Kemys and Richard Ameryk, for a complete year running from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.

It is interesting to note that while on the first two sheets the name is given as Richard A. Meryk, on the third sheet it is given as Richard Ap' Meryke. On the first sheet, which refers to the years 1496-7, Cabot's name does not appear, for it was in the latter year that he discovered Nova Scotia. But on the second and third sheets the fifth item records the payment of £20 in 1497-8 to "John Coboot," and the same amount in 1498-99 to "John Cabot."

This interesting document, which brings the names of Ameryk and Cabot into such intriguing contiguity, is normally on view in one of the exhibition cases in the [illegible] House at Westminster but

absorb contemporary aspects of

tolerated in any other age, and its metaphorical allusiveness excessively perplexing. There are some poems in this anthology of which I, a practised reader, cannot see the point. There are some (Miss Edith Sitwell's, for example) in which I perceive it would be foolish to try—they are invitations to a dance of words. (By the way, I have also discovered in her lately a beautiful poignancy of pity.) But some of these poems are nothing if they do not enshrine a thought, a thought often illusive. More, of course, express moods, moments, impressions. I should have thought many of these were over-subtle for the young, needing a more complicated experience. Mr. Clifford Dyment's "Tango" is a marvellously exact piece of emotional description, but it is distinctly adult. On the other hand, such a triumphant character portrait in verse as Mr. Louis MacNeice's "Gardener" is accessible to all.

Czech Struggles

A History of the Czechs and Slovaks. By R. W. Seton-Watson. (Hutchinson. 15s.)

By ALAN H. BRODRICK

Inevitably, perhaps, this book gives both more and less than its title seems to promise. One feels that the author would hardly have added "and Slovaks" to the appellation had not "Czechoslovakia" been the name chosen for the Succession State with its capital at Prague. The Slovaks are, indeed, an example of an unhappy people with no history.

On the other hand, this book is much more than a mere history of Bohemia and Moravia. Not only are the fortunes of the Czechs presented against a background of general European story—and, in particular, that of the Holy Roman Empire—but when we come to the nineteenth century we are provided with an excellent and reliable guide to the political history of the whole Dual Monarchy.

The origins of the Bohemian State go back to about the eighth century, and during the Middle Ages the realm at the centre-point of Europe, although both surrounded and influenced by the Empire, was not a part of it. The Czech people early developed a sense of nationality, one manifestation of which was the strong swing towards Protestantism in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Czechs were re-Catholicised by the ferocious repressions of the emperors.

When we come to the relation of the last 100 years and of the inspiring story of the Czech Renaissance, Professor Seton-Watson leads us along very skilfully, although it cannot be denied that the book is tightly packed and no light reading.

FOR YOUR LIBRARY LIST

ANGLO RUSSIAN RELATIONS, 1689-1943. By Sir J. A. R. Marriott. (Methuen. 8s. 6d.)

A SHORTER HISTORY OF SCIENCE. By Sir William Cecil Dampier. (Cambridge. 7s. 6d.)

GOOD FARMING. By V. C. Fishwick. (English Universities Press. 3s.)

THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Marcia Davenport. (Collins. 12s 6d.)

WITHOUT ORDERS. By Martha Albrand. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)

... kind of conundrum which will confront him. "It might be said," remarks Berdyaev, "that the peasant is nearer to the sources of the world while the proletarian is nearer to the end of the world; there is something eschatological in him." Is that nonsense or wisdom? Wisdom, I think.

Weapons for Victory

By HAROLD HOBSON

Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jnr., in **"Lend-Lease: Weapon for Victory"** (Macmillan. 18s.), is concerned with the relations of the United States with all her allies, but especially Britain; Sir John Marriott, in **"Anglo-Russian Relations: 1689-1943"** (Methuen. 8s. 6d.), confines himself to considering the interaction of Britain and Russia. Sir John's outlook is historical, impartial, and realistic. The Anglo-Russian path has up to now been a stony one; the Crimea, Tsarist languishments after India, British intervention in the Russian civil war, and the whole tale of the Communist International have tripped up many a statesman. Sir John gives, of these and other things, a plain, straightforward, and valuable account, and comes to the cheering conclusion that the main causes of disagreement between Britain and Russia need no longer be active.

Lend-Lease, on the other hand, is a matter that might easily breed acrimony in the future, unless it is fairly presented, and properly understood now. Mr. Stettinius's book, an extract from which has already appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES, does so present it. The author was responsible for the direction of Lend-Lease affairs and his book is partly autobiographical. All along Lend-Lease has been a two-way business; in the early days the United States, with its munitions, bought time, the least purchasable of commodities, as many an elderly and ailing millionaire has discovered. Now Lend-Lease is extended to cover all the Allies, and even in the material sense it is reciprocal. Mr. Stettinius's work is a magnificent summary of a masterly experiment, and a contribution to Anglo-American friendship.

So is Mr. John Michael Townend's **"Overture to Life"** (Rich and Cowan. 7s. 6d.). Mr. Townend spent his time training in the Fleet Air Arm in Canada and the United States. He says he expected to get a dime, and was given a dollar; he repays in words of gold.

Mr. P. P. Howe

Mr. P. P. Howe, who has died at the age of 57, will be long remembered for his classic life of Hazlitt, and for the scholarship which he brought to his great edition of that author. He will be remembered, too, as a publisher who cared passionately for literature: some of the notable authors of our time owe a debt to Howe for the encouragement he gave them in their early days. In 1938 he became a director of Hamish Hamilton Ltd., and in Great Russell Street possibly the happiest years of his life were spent. Before that he had a valued association with Martin Secker in John Street, Adelphi.

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IT is difficult to know how to describe Miss Sebastian's "LET THY MOON ARISE." Allegory? Intoxicated fairy-tale? Whimsy? Sheer nonsense? I don't know. The odd thing about the book is that although Stephanie's most nightmarish adventures—after her father's death in Vienna she becomes successively a thief, a dressmaker's assistant, and a landlady's c o m p a n i o n—bring chuckles in their wake, there lurks in the background a suspicion of genuine pathos. Everybody the girl meets is more than a little mad, as she is herself, but—you read on and are left wondering whether, perchance, rather more of the world's workers than you had imagined are not so sane as they might be.

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Some Sportsmen

Golden Miller, greatest of steeplechasers, finds a fitting biographer in his trainer, Basil Briscoe (**"The Life of Golden Miller,"** Hutchinson. 9s. 6d.), from his first unpromising appearance at Southwell in 1930 to his later triumphs. Mr. Briscoe, with liveliness and point, also gives a good deal of information about himself and his family. It would be wrong to judge either Eton or Cambridge by Mr. Briscoe's experiences, but these are both entertaining and good-humoured pages. A. Henry Higginson, author of **"A Tale of Two Brushes"** (Collins. 6s.) is also a devotee of horses. He has a Trollopian enjoyment in hunting, and a shrewd eye for character. His sketches of South Dorset meets are well done.

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This interesting document, which brings the names of Ameryk and Cabot into such intriguing contiguity, is normally on view in one of the exhibition cases in the Chapter House at Westminster, but it has now—with the rest of the Abbey Muniments—been evacuated to the country.

LAWRENCE E. TANNER
Westminster Abbey Library

"The Few" in 1794—

Sir,—It may be of interest to recall the units concerned, as given by Fortescue in his "History of the British Army": The Royal Artillery; 18th Foot (The Royal Irish), now disbanded; 50th Foot (1st Battalion Queen's Own Royal West Kent); 51st Foot (1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry).

The remark your correspondent quotes was made by Sir John Moore in his diary after the surrender of Calvi on August 10, and it was in an attack on the fortress early in the siege that Nelson was wounded and lost the sight of his right eye. The actual losses due to enemy action were small, but the amount of sickness was terrible.

A. S. COTTON (Brig.-Gen.)
Bournemouth.

—And in 400 B.C.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Ernest Hutchings, makes interesting reference to the achievements of "The Few," by John Moore.

In this connection one may quote from Plutarch's "Life of Pelopidas," who, along with Epaminondas, broke Sparta's hegemony of Greece. Here are his words:

> For we can scarcely find any other examples where so small and weak a party of men by bold courage overcome such numerous and powerful enemies, or brought greater blessings to their country by so doing.

Mr. Churchill's memorable phrase is, I daresay, an unconscious paraphrase.

ANGUS ROBERTSON
New Barnet.

"Wait and See"

Sir,—In the "Oxford Dictionary of Quotations" the phrase "wait and see" is associated with the late Lord Oxford and Asquith. But the phrase can be traced farther back. Defoe, in "Robinson Crusoe" (1719), makes Crusoe say, "However, we had no remedy but to wait and see what the issue of things might present."

Perhaps some of your readers may know of still earlier instances of the phrase.

JAMES DUNDAS WHITE.
Chelsea.

Easter Offerings

Sir,—The time is approaching when the question raised last year by the Rev. J. E. Kent of Easter offerings and income-tax will again become of interest.

May I put a side of the question which I do not remember having seen ventilated previously, and that is this, that by claiming income-tax from Easter offerings to the incumbent the Government is really getting 9s. in the £ from the donors. This does not seem at all equitable from either's point of view as the whole of the £1 was intended as a gift.

GERALDIN C. LAMBLEY.
Wakefield.

The Sunday Times
AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1822
Kemsley House, W.C.1. Terminus 1234

THE DELAYS IN PLANNING

SHORTLY after he became Minister of Reconstruction, Lord WOOLTON promised, for "soon after Christmas," a White Paper on the utilisation of land, and legislation during the present session. Exactly three months have passed since Christmas, and no one yet knows when the White Paper will appear. In a House of Lords debate last week Lord WOOLTON was "authorised to say on behalf of the Government" that they would make proposals to Parliament after Easter. At Westminster this formula is usually taken to mean before Whitsuntide. Lord WOOLTON would not pin himself down to that; and his caution was wise. Responsibility for delay does not rest on him specially; he is no doubt waiting, and waiting eagerly, for War Cabinet decisions on which policy can be based. Disappointment that these decisions have not yet been reached is widespread and permeates all parties.

Lord WOOLTON rightly said that the War Cabinet "has been concerned with issues other than the proper utilisation of land." Yet it is difficult to believe that these preoccupations fully account for the delays in defining land policy. We all want decisions, but we do not all want the same decisions. There are sharp differences about the principles and methods by which the use of land should be guided. With a Coalition Government, such differences cannot be shut out of the Cabinet Room. Land policy was not in mind when the present Government was formed. The one and only purpose then was to win the war as soon as possible. Now, though that has still to be achieved, it has become necessary to prepare for peace. One of the most urgent questions is housing; and that includes land. Of this it may be said with confidence that the longer the delay in dealing with it the more difficult will agreement become.

Lord BEAVERBROOK's vehemence stirs and stimulates even when he does not convince. In this debate his range was not short enough for persuasion; at some points he

so far is but the prelude to greater enterprises by the arm to which it falls to consummate victory by occupying the territory of the enemy.

Among all the soldiers whom we salute, special honour is due to those men and those military families who, generation by generation, have made the Army their profession, despite great public discouragement. There was never more discouragement than in this century, and in the last two generations, from men and women to whom the Army was in fact to prove a vital protection. But the nucleus was maintained at high efficiency, adapting itself continually to the intensifying changes of modern warfare, so that the vast improvisation, the making of soldiers out of civilians, could begin as soon as war came; and it did begin. It is a truly inspiring spectacle, what has been achieved in a few years by a nation whose predilection is not for war but very strongly set towards domestic peace and private life, whose soldiers' great desire is, in General MONTGOMERY's words, "to return to their peaceful pursuits."

The making of the Army, if it has had the main claim on the nation's energies, has had to be pursued concomitantly with the building up of a great war industry to keep it supplied. In this war, more than in any other, the whole people share the dangers as well as the toil. By a gradation which at no point utters a logical stopping place, claims to decorations for the Battle of Britain can be reasonably urged for service after service until millions of people would be included; and this consideration restrains the Government from awarding a special mark to men who as clearly engaged the enemy in a decisive and dangerous operation as did their comrades in any other theatre of war. But the civilian services will be the first to recognise how much it has meant to them to have been able to play their parts at home. With a sustained absence of home leave, such as the last war never saw, the men who ejected the Axis from Africa were away for years on end. The soldier is saluted not only for his valour and his skill, but for all that he gives up to attain that severely disciplined skill, and to expend it, in Libya or the Apennines, or in each strange successive theatre of this widely ranging war, wherever it can help to bring the military decision which determines the future for us all.

GREECE

THEIR Independence Day brings to Greeks everywhere to-day the reminder of a glorious past and hope for a great future. They have

GERMANY'S NARROWI[NG] CIRCLE

By SCRUTATOR

WHILE preparations for the West European campaign go steadily forward, Germany's situation is being rapidly worsened on two other sides—by the British and American air forces and by the Russian armies. Only in one region has her defence anything to plume itself on. That is in Italy, where the difficulties of the mountains and the weather still frustrate Anglo-American progress.

In the air the weight and continuity of the attacks increase from month to month. Gone are the days when American raids were confined to the nearer targets, and when occasional attempts to push them farther were heavily punished by German fighters. The American daylight range is now the same as the British night range; and there seem to be only three of the larger German cities—Breslau, Dresden, and Chemnitz—which as yet have escaped heavy air attacks.

On the Russian side the time-table has been much affected by the weather. The Ukraine did not have the intense frost and deep snow to which it is accustomed in winter. Mild rainy conditions during January hampered Soviet offensives in the more southerly sectors. But March brought compensation, since the spring thaw had not its usual material to work on, and so the condition of the roads, though muddy and difficult, has never amounted to the complete standstill which usually lasts for anything from three to six weeks at this time of the year. In the far north towards Estonia and Latvia it may be that the standstill is now beginning.

* * *

THE TWO THREATS

THE German public, therefore, sees two threats growing blacker—that of bombing from the air and that of invasion from Russia. There is little direct information about its reactions towards either, but what evidence we have suggests that the air peril is by far the more clearly realised.

And this is natural, because the bombers fly to the heart of the Fatherland, so that their mounting destruction cannot be hid and their daily menace overhangs everybody. Indeed the system of hourly warnings on the radio, to which the German authorities have now resorted, leaves nobody a chance of forgetting.

By contrast the Russian fighting remains far distant from Germany's frontiers. Between them and the Soviet territory stretches a broad belt of countries neither Russian nor German — the Baltic States, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Rumania. Into this zone the Russian reflux has, as yet, reached only a short way—first into pre-1939 Poland and now into pre-1940 Rumania. It is easy therefore for the German Government to keep its people considerably in the dark about what is happening; as occurred last week, when its radio concealed from them the Russian passage of the Dniester.

It has always been Germany's war policy to keep her own land uninvaded by overrunning a

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Similar progress has been mad[e...] Americans. When the Fortresses and[...] first came to Europe, they were hea[...] against fighters, but not sufficiently[...] against flak; and by comparison wit[h...] types they carried a very small bomb [...] points have now been rectified; they[...] armoured and they carry much more [...] the same time remarkable progress has[...] with the design and use of long-ran[ge...] which are able now to escort and [...] bombers on their longest excursions.

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COSTLY WITHDRAW[ALS]

THE conception of an uninvaded[...] holding all her opponents at a[...] along defensive lines placed far b[...] own frontiers, stands in need, therefo[re...] revision. Could it in any case be c[...] The difficulty would obviously be grea[...] Russian front, both because it is far [...] any Western front would be, and becau[se...] plain of Eastern Europe offers fe[...] defences.

For this reason Hitler, it may well [...] would have been wise after the dec[...] of his 1943 summer offensive to have[...] at once and in good order, with as[...] as possible, to a much shorter line[...] from Riga to Odessa. Instead he pr[...] policyless policy of rarely giving groun[d...] save as and when he was forced. T[...] that to-day he has not the Riga-Od[essa...] fall back on: it has already been br[...] has not even the line of the Dne[...] has been breached also. He is sti[ll...] on a vastly longer front, and latterly[...] withdrawals have grown more and [...] Those in the Ukraine last week se[...] been nothing short of routs, and the b[...] by the Russians in the shape of tank[s...] motor vehicles is enormous.

The Germans cannot make good[...] of material. The British and Am[...] bers have seen to that. The wea[...] and equipment, which gave Hitler [...] did not drop from heaven. It was [...] huge and highly efficient industri[...] ments of the German cities which [...] are daily destroying.

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INTERPLAY OF LAND A[...]

1260

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Similar progress has been made by the Americans. When the Fortresses and Liberators first came to Europe, they were heavily armed against fighters, but not sufficiently armoured against flak; and by comparison with our own types they carried a very small bomb load. These points have now been rectified; they are better armoured and they carry much more weight. At the same time remarkable progress has been made with the design and use of long-range fighters, which are able now to escort and protect the bombers on their longest excursions.

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COSTLY WITHDRAWALS

THE conception of an uninvaded Germany holding all her opponents at arm's length along defensive lines placed far beyond her own frontiers, stands in need, therefore, of some revision. Could it in any case be carried out? The difficulty would obviously be greatest on the Russian front, both because it is far longer than any Western front would be, and because the great plain of Eastern Europe offers few natural defences.

For this reason Hitler, it may well be thought, would have been wise after the decisive failure of his 1943 summer offensive to have withdrawn at once and in good order, with as little loss as possible, to a much shorter line—say, that from Riga to Odessa. Instead he practised the policyless policy of rarely giving ground anywhere, save as and when he was forced. The result is that to-day he has not the Riga-Odessa line to fall back on; it has already been breached. He has not even the line of the Dneister, which has been breached also. He is still entangled on a vastly longer front, and latterly his belated withdrawals have grown more and more costly. Those in the Ukraine last week seem to have been nothing short of routs, and the booty claimed by the Russians in the shape of tanks, guns, and motor vehicles is enormous.

The Germans cannot make good such losses of material. The British and American bombers have seen to that. The wealth of arms and equipment, which gave Hitler his victories, did not drop from heaven. It was made in the huge and highly efficient industrial establishments of the German cities which the bombers are daily destroying.

* * *

INTERPLAY OF LAND AND AIR

War in the Pacific

By SIR LIONEL HAWORTH

ADMIRAL NIMITZ has recently told us that the Japanese are not our chief enemy in the Pacific War. That honour is held by the one word—distance. Figures of distances are always a nuisance, but they are necessary for us to understand the Pacific War. Actually Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, is in round numbers 2,100 miles from San Francisco, 4,200 from Australia, 4,800 from Manila in the Philippines, 3,900 from Yokohama, and 4,700 from the Panama Canal. If we add that from New York to Liverpool is just above 3,000, it will help us to realise what these distances mean, and if we add that from Singapore to the east of New Guinea, with the Dutch East Indies stretching across the interval, is no less than 3,000 miles, it will complete the general picture.

The present fighting taking place in the north of New Guinea and the Solomons is at a distance of 4,000 miles from Japan, 5,000 from San Francisco, and 3,000 from the Hawaiian Islands *en route*, and, what is even more surprising, 1,500 miles from Brisbane in Australia by sea.

If we examine the map we shall see that our possible lines of advance upon Japan are determined by the conditions of geography. There are four natural approaches, which we are in a position to use. Two of these are island routes, two are mainly continental.

Of the island routes we have firstly the Australasian continental islands which gave, or were intended to give, the bases for the Japanese attack upon Australia, and which are now providing our line of island-hopping in offence, namely, New Caledonia, New Guinea, the Solomons, New Britain, New Ireland, and the Admiralty Islands, and, in the future, Timor, north of Darwen. These are connected with the defence of Australia, but are otherwise only a road to Asia. Adjoining these are the Asiatic group of the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, which, true to their Asiatic character, provide bases for the actual attack on the mainland of Asia.

Ocean Stepping-Stones

The second route is the submerged mountain fold, covering 3,000 miles, which has provided the islands of the Carolines and the atolls of the Marshalls and the Gilberts. This line runs at a distance of from 800 to 1,200 miles north of the New Guinea group. It holds the mid-ocean bases of Palau, Yap, and Truk on the road to Japan, and lies on the enemy supply route to the present fighting. On its west at Palau it reaches to within 550 miles of the Philippines, and with the Mariana group to the north is providing the new line of island-hopping and leap-frogging, bringing us nearer to our objective. The American Navy has made the great naval base of Truk untenable for big ships, and we are now bombing the stepping-stones of Ponape and Kusaie.

At this point we reach a revolutionary fact which has changed the whole of the strategy of the war, not only in the Pacific but all over the world. It is the emergence of the long-range fighter in its new development—the power to meet the enemy fighters above their own bases and to destroy them.

Only a few months ago amphibious combined operations were confined to distances of under 100 miles, as Salerno taught us, since owing to the limitations of range the necessary air umbrella

Educational "Jargon"

To the Editor of THE SUNDAY TIMES

SIR,—Sir Ross Barker finds fault with much of the terminology of the Education Bill, and with some of his criticisms I agree; but there is certainly an advantage in getting rid of the term "elementary," with its associations of the bare "Three R's," its own particular code—all in a pen apart. "Primary" signifies what it is—the first stage of a broad highway leading to stage number two, the secondary. It is good, too, that "secondary" will describe a stage, not a school. "The public and secondary schools" is a phrase which one sees used by some who ought to know better, for are not Eton and Winchester to be found on the list of "efficient public secondary schools" published by the Board of Education? Yet half the world believes that secondary stands for "second-rate."

As for the "young people's colleges," the psychological importance of the name is great. I am told that in the East End the boy of fourteen thinks himself a man as much as any wage-earner, and would resent to be driven back into the classroom of a school, which he thinks to have left "for good" (perhaps in the full sense of the word). But the same boy will willingly attend a social club of his own choice, join evening classes there, and be very proud of what he feels to be "my club."

Now it is of the first importance that he should join a "young people's college" in the same spirit. He will have a good deal of choice of what he is to learn there, and will have his organised games, his clubs, and debates in connection with it, and (who knows?) his colours and his "old school tie." And it is something more than "school."

As for "Young People," what else can Sir Ross Barker suggest for the creature, male or female, between fifteen and eighteen—"adolescent"? Heaven forbid! and "child" is an absurdity. GUY KENDALL.

Witley.

Sir,—In regard to Sir Ross Barker's article, the following is from "Chinese Philosophy in Classical Times," by E. R. Hughes, M.A., of Oxford University:

"Tzu Lu said, 'Sir, the Prince of Wei is waiting for you to assume the administration. What will you do first?' The Master, Confucius, said, 'The essential thing is to rectify the use of terms.' Tzu Lu said, 'What, sir! You are speaking off the point. What has such a rectification to do with government?' The Master said, 'How unmannerly you are, Lu! When a man of breeding comes on anything he does not understand, he more or less blames himself. If names be not used correctly, then speech gets tied up in knots; and if speech be so, then business comes to a standstill. If that should happen, then the (order of) ritual and the (harmony of) music could not flourish; and if that should happen, the administration of justice would be wide of the mark; and if that should happen, the people would be tied hand and foot.'"

As Confucius lived about 500 B.C. apparently it is no new thing for Authority to use jargon to bind the people hand and foot.

Bearsden. F. MILLER RANKIN.

Sir,—Apropos of Sir Ross Barker's article, is there any hope of restoring the words "schoolmaster" and "schoolmistress" in place of "teacher"?

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pr[illegible] critic, with new ma[illegible] at others he overstated his own case. In reference to the Uthwatt Report he said that during the past eighteen months progress had been swift—remarkably so, seeing that Ministers "had no knowledge of land and land tenure at all." This really cannot pass muster. No knowledge? Yet they had the Report on which the Uthwatt Committee had worked for nearly two years; they had various other reports and recommendations; and, in addition, on great questions such as this, the Cabinet commands in Whitehall the best information and advice to be found anywhere. A Conservative Cabinet or a Labour Cabinet would in ordinary times have no difficulty in coming to decisions in a few weeks. Allowance must be made for the special difficulties of the present time: the War Cabinet's prime responsibilities are for the war, and this, as Lord WOOLTON hinted, must sometimes delay the effective consideration of other matters.

Lord BEAVERBROOK'S eloquent tribute to the Prime Minister has been nobly earned. But one point we hope he exaggerated. Mr. CHURCHILL'S renown in history will be as a leader in war: there he will always rank with CHATHAM and LLOYD GEORGE. In the planning for the home front, he must approve and have the last word about every main proposal; but he ought not to be expected to engage in this work so closely and regularly as Lord BEAVERBROOK pictured. For Mr. CHURCHILL must at all times be ready to put everything else aside and give his whole mind and strength to imperative, often intractable and sometimes prolonged emergencies of war. That is where his genius is most precious. The preparations for peace should go forward without impeding or hampering him in his war leadership.

NATION AND ARMY

LONDON this week, and all Britain in the next few weeks, will be inspired for an intensive Savings Campaign by the contemplation of the Army in the spring of the Army's great year. The Navy and the R.A.F. were the themes of earlier most successful campaigns. Both have expanded enormously in four and a-half years of war. Both have grown without losing their character as services of highly trained specialists. The Army of to-day is also an army of specialists, the young manhood of the nation, in their millions, devoting themselves to the mastery of modern war. The years of preparation now lie behind. They have been years of action too; the PRIME MINISTER told the House last week that already between three and four million men have qualified either for the 1939-43 or the African Star. Yet all that has been done

our warmest sympathy in the days of trial through which they are passing. Their King and Government and many of the leading Greek citizens are in exile; their fellow-countrymen who remain at home suffer the most cruel deprivations. But their deliverance will not be long delayed; there is good hope that before another Independence Day the enemy will have been driven from their land and its liberties restored.

Acknowledgment is due, and this is a time to make it, of the invaluable services which Greeks have rendered to the Allied cause. These services did not end when their country came under German occupation. Their Navy still plays a gallant part in the war at sea, their merchant fleet has been a most welcome reinforcement, and Greek soldiers in the Allied forces maintain their reputation for high courage. In the homeland the guerrillas keep up the fight against the invader. When peace returns Greece will have a record of courage and constancy and fortitude in war that will give her new prestige and power in the world, and also, we trust, bring happiness and prosperity to her people.

MILESTONES

VERY low down on the priority list stand the milestones, and they stand nowhere else to-day. Uprooted after long years of residence on the same spot, not helped by any regard for their long and faithful service, they were arrested and carried off for careless talking. Roads in 1940 did not care to say were we were going. But now the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War Transport has thrown them a kind word in passing, and hopes local authorities will think in milestones once again, lest those once established landmarks, like so much else of the vocabulary of the King's Highway of old, become no more than metaphors for writing men.

But it is all too true that the milestones when they come back will find the world greatly changed to their disadvantage, for the young who have learnt to talk glibly and familiarly of speeds of 300 miles an hour will never reacquire the respect which man and beast used to have for the modest figures with which milestones, except for a few frantic boasters, were content. Even before the war, the motorist had begun to treat milestones like palisades, and to the air-minded generation they will seem quite ridiculously profuse. Perhaps that is a good reason for bringing them back sparingly, as treats, every five or ten miles, as a concession to the age of speed while retaining the measurement of space which suited the Romans and suited the Victorians and everybody in between, and suits this little island, even if it does not suit the denizens of the air to take their miles one at a time.

> *Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body.*
> —HEBREWS xiii. 3.

ring of other people's lands round about her and confining hostilities to them. The plan is well understood by the German people at large, and helps to explain their readiness to shoulder distant offensives. It was pursued in 1914-18, and as soon as it showed signs of breaking down, Germany surrendered, thus escaping all the battle-devastation which fell so heavily on France and Belgium. It may be that she will again surrender, once the land-war approaches her frontiers; and although this time the Allied armies will march to Berlin, their progress across Germany itself may be unopposed.

* * *

SCREEN ROUND GERMANY

IN conformity with these reckonings Hitler has now occupied and brought completely under his military control Hungary, Slovakia, and Rumania. Poland and the Baltic States, of course, were already in his hands, and probably he will grasp Bulgaria also. Their territories he hopes to use for his Eastern battlegrounds, just as he hopes that his Western battles will be confined to France, Belgium, and Holland.

What spoils the reckonings is the air cam-

HOW greatly and variously the American air offensive has help[ed the] Russians is still not sufficiently apprecia[ted. In] the first place it drew away the German [...] to such an extent that Russia was left in [...] of the Russian air; and that is why i[t is the Russian] Command, and not Germany's, which n[ow] can bring off the big strategic surprises[. The] effect produced on Germany's other war[...] ment through the destruction of war f[...] has doubtless been more gradual; she co[uld for] some time meet her needs from stocks[, but] there seems evidence that it is telling no[w.]

How far will it tell to assist our in[vasion?] Strategically no doubt it must, though [we must] assume that for the start the German[s have] accumulated ample materials as well as [...] resist us. It remains a question how far a [...] superior air force can by tactical co-op[eration] with troops offset fortifications, communi[cations,] and all the many advantages that a lan[ded army] possesses over a landed one. On this po[int] recent Italian experience warns us not to [be] sanguine. Our air forces probably s[...] Anzio beach-head. But they have not [...] our troops to enlarge it.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

By WALTER LIPPMANN

In this article Mr. Lippmann is giving an American's view of American policy.

IN at least four serious controversies the United States have made it the issue whether they would recognise a particular government. Recognition of a government is at stake in Bolivia, the Argentine, France, and Italy. We can save ourselves misunderstanding and confusion if we remember that the State Department has come to attach an abnormal and extremely dubious significance and importance to recognition and non-recognition. In fact, it uses the right to grant, withhold, and withdraw diplomatic recognition as its main instrument of intervention and of control in our foreign relations.

When we refuse to recognise a government, in effect we invite its overthrow by revolution unless it yields. When we recognise a government we serve notice that we are opposed to its overthrow. Thus our peculiar doctrine of recognition is to a degree which most Americans do not perhaps realise a commitment in the internal affairs of other nations.

It is not hard to see how and why the State Department came to make such abnormal, inflated use of what ought to be a fairly ordinary and matter-of-fact matter. One of the greatest and proudest acts of the young American Republic was the recognition, in defiance of all Europe and in advance of England, of the independence of the South American Republics. The Monroe Doctrine was announced shortly thereafter to confirm the independence of our Latin American neighbours. Given by men who themselves had led a rebellion and had anxiously sought recognition as an independent State through emissaries to all the courts of Europe, diplomatic recognition came to be associated in American eyes with the creation of governments.

HISTORIC ABSURDITY

Nearly a hundred years later, under President Wilson, the notion took hold that if recognition could create a government non-recognition could uncreate it. Wilson practised non-recognition in Mexico, not very successfully, and in certain Caribbean States more successfully. The State Department became increasingly interested in non-recognition as a weapon. The reason was that it had no other weapons with which to back up its diplomacy.

During the period when the country was isolationist, unarmed, and pacifist the State Department discovered that it might by manipulating recognition exercise some diplomatic influence abroad. Now we are not isolationist but the member of a great a[lliance,] not pacifist but at war; and certainly n[ot un]armed. Yet the State Department, when it [cannot] think of what else to do or when it w[ants to] accomplish a great deal without seeming [to do] anything, still almost invariably plays a[...] its favourite piano, the doctrine of recognition. In the case of France, whe[re it is] becoming an historic absurdity and al[most a] scandal, it must be said that the State Dep[artment] would be willing to quit being so intricately [...]. It is now the President himself who has [...] bewitched by the possibilities of using thi[s weapon] in a kind of cat-and-mouse diplomacy. [That it] is a bad device, as we employ it and as th[e State] Department has taught our people to und[erstand] it, may be seen in Italy.

RUSSIA AND BADOGLIO

We have spent months being supe[r-subtle] about the recognition of the King and [Marshal] Badoglio, as if, by the exact shade and [...] of our diplomatic benediction, we could [...] the destiny of Italy. The Russians have s[...] in Italy watching us manipulating reco[gnition.] They have also watched us not carry out t[he spirit] or the letter of the Moscow Agreemen[t about] getting rid of Fascists. They also wante[d...] business in tangible things from Italy, i[n...] ships, in access to the Balkans, etc. S[o...] suddenly and brusquely they have s[ent an] ambassador to the King to whom we wer[e giving] 87.33 per cent. recognition on a continge[ncy] of ifs and buts and perhapses. The resul[t is that] since we have given the recognition such [...] significance the King and Badoglio are d[eeply in] debt—indeed mortgaged—to Moscow. Fo[r in] our absurd doctrine, to recognise means to [...] and support, not just to recognise, a fac[t that a] government exists while it governs w[here it] governs.

Soviet recognition, interpreted acco[rding to] State Department practice, is worth its w[eight in] gold to the King and Badoglio when the[y think] of what they face when they confront the [revolu]tionary masses of Northern Italy. T[he best] thing we could do is to revise our doc[trine of] recognition by deflating it. We have [made a] muddle with it in France and in Italy, [and the] quicker we get back to the simpler [...] practice the better. For our complicate[d ...] recognition is a revolutionary weapon w[hich we] cannot possibly use as shrewdly and e[ffectively] as the Russians can use it. So it will b[e better] if no one uses it.

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How far will it tell to assist our invasion? Strategically no doubt it must, though we may assume that for the start the Germans have accumulated ample materials as well as men to resist us. It remains a question how far a greatly superior air force can by tactical co-operation with troops offset fortifications, communications, and all the many advantages that a land army possesses over a landed one. On this point our recent Italian experience warns us not to be over-sanguine. Our air forces probably saved the Anzio beach-head. But they have not enabled our troops to enlarge it.

fighters provide shelter as far as Berlin. To-day we can cover the distance between the islands, and in consequence island-hopping, which was considered slow and undesirable, becomes, especially when combined with leap-frogging, not only expeditious but a sure means of sapping enemy positions and cutting their lines of supply. The Japanese, depending upon the distances, have not gone to the expense of making good air-fields even upon Truk, but with the use of bull-dozers we shall be able to construct suitable airfields, and Palau will enable attacks to be made direct upon the Philippines.

The object of the attack on these two island routes is to cut the line of Japanese supplies, to drive their armies out of the positions they have occupied, and thus to open the way to our main object, the invasion of Asia. We are at present only in the preliminary stages of this work, notwithstanding the great success that we have achieved.

Attack from the Mainland

But it is evident that the defeat of Japan can be attained only from the mainland of Asia. For this there are two continental lines of approach: first by means of Burma, secondly by the ultimate objective, China. For this we shall use the same means that Japan employed, but in reverse, *i.e.*, the means of combined operations of the three arms. (It is only in the north of Burma that purely land operations can be put into practice in order to open up the Burma Road of communications with China and so enable the Chinese army to assist in the main operations from the rear.)

The combined attack on Burma can be made at two points: along the south by the line which the Japanese took between Rangoon and Moulmein, or either on the southern extension of Burma near Mergui, where the narrow peninsula is but 150 miles from Bangkok, or perhaps south near Victoria Point, where the peninsula is only thirty miles across and connects with the land route and the railway from Siam to Malaya. The country in these regions is covered with dense jungle, but it is not more thick than that through which the Ledo Road in Burma has been constructed, while the route is shorter and less mountainous in both instances. Point Victoria is only 350 miles from Penang by air.

Akyab, the valuable sea and air port on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, must also be mentioned. It lies in the Province of Arakan, which is cut off from the rest of Burma by high

Continued on Page 5, column 1

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

By WALTER LIPPMANN

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RUSSIA AND BADOGLIO

We have spent months being super-subtle about the recognition of the King and Marshal Badoglio, as if, by the exact shade and flavour of our diplomatic benediction, we could regulate the destiny of Italy. The Russians have sat there in Italy watching us manipulating recognition. They have also watched us not carry out the spirit or the letter of the Moscow Agreement about getting rid of Fascists. They also wanted to do business in tangible things from Italy, in naval ships, in access to the Balkans, etc. So quite suddenly and brusquely they have sent an ambassador to the King to whom we were giving 87.33 per cent. recognition on a contingent basis of ifs and buts and perhapses. The result is that since we have given the recognition such exalted significance the King and Badoglio are deeply in debt—indeed mortgaged—to Moscow. For under our absurd doctrine, to recognise means to approve and support, not just to recognise, a fact that a government exists while it governs where it governs.

Soviet recognition, interpreted according to State Department practice, is worth its weight in gold to the King and Badoglio when they think of what they face when they confront the revolutionary masses of Northern Italy. The best thing we could do is to revise our doctrine of recognition by deflating it. We have made a muddle with it in France and in Italy, and the quicker we get back to the simpler normal practice the better. For our complicated use of recognition is a revolutionary weapon which we cannot possibly use as shrewdly and effectively as the Russians can use it. So it will be better if no one uses it.

Recollection of 1917

(In Memoriam S. H. S.)

"It seems ridiculous," Charles said to-night,
"But even now, whenever I come here,
I start to ask the porter whether Stanley
Is in the club or has he left a message,
And then I stop and feel a fool."
We nodded,
Knowing that most of us had done the same,
Though Stanley never came back from Dieppe.

This is a way in which the best die hard.
For them the battle and the pang are done,
But, though they see their friends no more, their ghosts
Still haunt the saddened memories of their friends,
And often, for one breath, seem still to live.

As Charles was speaking, I began to dream
Back to a day in 1917.
Across that crowded street I glimpsed a friend,
Knew the long stride, knew the free-blowing hair,
And ran to catch him up. And then I halted,
Dazed and bewildered midway in the traffic,
Having remembered that Rupert Brooke was dead.

EDWARD SHANKS.

fessional enthusiasm to be labelled "certificated male teacher": and the imparting of information or skill, which the word "teacher" denotes, is only a part, and often the smaller part, of a schoolmaster's job.

Those who limit their work to the classroom and regard outside activities as an unwarranted imposition may be content to be called teachers; but the strength of English education lies largely in the fact that the majority of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have rejected this limitation, and have voluntarily undertaken wider responsibilities. The more honourable title should be a recognition of and an invitation to the more important work.

R. KENNARD DAVIS.

Magdalen College School.

The Tank Debate

Sir,—You will, I hope, pardon me if I point out that your leading article last Sunday was based on three words uttered by Mr. Churchill, used out of their context, and gives a false impression of the facts. You say:

> Mr. Churchill repudiated the charge and declared that our tanks are "at least equal" to those of any country in the world.

But what Mr. Churchill said was:

> I refute the allegation. The next time the British Army takes the field in countries suitable for the use of armour, they will be found to be equipped in a manner at least equal to the forces of any other country in the world.

—a very different matter.

I agree that the debate is untimely. It should have happened years ago. You say, "What injury may it not inflict? . . . The news will spread through the Forces, 'Something wrong with our tanks,' etc." But surely, those who have to fight with inadequate weapons know all about it already. It is common knowledge that, during the Battle of Africa, our forces were dependent on American tanks—and that after four years of war.

London, W.2. C. H. SALTER.

"The Might of the Tiger"

Sir,—Lt.-Col. G. H. Bland accuses Viscount Wavell of "a slight inaccuracy" in saying that seasoned British troops in Palestine were replaced by fresh Indian troops from India in 1918, "unseasoned and untried," and he points out that the veteran 52nd and 74th Divisions were replaced by the equally veteran 3rd Lahore and the 7th Meerut Divisions from Mesopotamia.

Viscount Wavell, however, was B.G.G.S. of XX Corps at the time and is not the sort of man to make a mistake. In fact, the whole force was stripped of its British battalions to help stop the German break-through in France. The 10th Irish, 60th London, and 53rd Welsh were entirely changed and filled up with new Indian battalions who had no experience of war, while the 75th Division was similarly treated except for the 2/3rd Gurkhas, the 58th Vaughan's Rifles, and the 123rd Outram's Rajputana Rifles. Never were veteran divisions so butchered for needs elsewhere. One composite battalion of the original British battalions was left with each brigade. As one who served with the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade from the Suez Canal to Amman, the writer is qualified to know what happened, but he has taken the opportunity to make sure by looking up Allenby's despatches. The success of this extemporised army is a good augury for the new two million strong Indian Army, but officers are the difficulty. We have no longer the men who made the old Indian Army Reserve of Officers so valuable with their knowledge of the people, their languages and customs.

J. C. POWELL-PRICE.

Other Letters to the Editor on Page 3

A STATE THEATRE

The Case For & Against

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL

MUCH depends upon what is meant by the description "A State Theatre." A theatre may be considered in its purely architectural sense. It has also the meaning of an artistic movement, involving simply the work of static or travelling companies of players. "A State Theatre" may cover the control of a series of theatres located in different parts of the country, but all either subsidised or financed by the Government or the municipalities, and dependent in the final result upon either a Ministry of Fine Arts or some Ministerial department exercising control over all theatrical matters.

For the purposes of discussion I am assuming the intention to have a National Theatre edifice in which will perform regularly for the public benefit companies of State-paid artists under the management of a State-paid director controlled by a State-appointed committee, responsible in the last resort to the Government of the day.

Let me state, first of all, my ideas of the case for such a building and such a State organisation. No one will be prepared to deny, I imagine, that it is a definite responsibility of the State to encourage the principles of culture and civilisation in the people. We have our State art galleries, our State museums, our State academies of music, and even of dramatic art; we have our State libraries and the new organisation known as C.E.M.A., a Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which receives funds from the Government for this specific purpose. Why should we not have at least one specific National Theatre in order to supplement and complete all these cultural aims?

A Wide Range

A NATIONAL Theatre would provide the most practical, effective, and pleasing method of getting the highest standard of English speech, of fixing standards in dramatic literature and poetry, of establishing standards of acting, not as mere mimicry, but as a revelation of human interests, emotions, passions, and capacity. A National Theatre, properly conducted, can put the public into touch with all classical dramatic endeavour from the work of the ancient Greek theatre up to the most modern of modes. The historical drama, the poetic drama, the morality play, the problem play, the play of ideas—all these reveal the human intellect in quick, active play and in its highest forms.

England's greatest writer, William Shakespeare, was a man of the theatre. He was not selected for their value as a team, be broadcasted and televised to the whole nation. A National Theatre must have its definite repertoire of first-class plays, ancient and modern, ready to put on, rehearsed to the last minute, and produced by the most brilliant producers and with different companies.

There is no better way of educating young people than through the theatre when properly run. It must not be thought of simply in terms of bricks and mortar, but it cannot reach its proper dignity and highest efficiency without a perfect theatre for the actors' work.

A National Theatre is required by the nation to keep alive not only the most popular and profitable plays of Shakespeare, but his lesser known works and the lesser known works of the classical English playwrights. We need a National Theatre to encourage our most brilliant modern living authors to devote their time and talents to writing new plays for production by the State.

At no time in our history was a National Theatre more needed than it is at this moment. We have seen civilisation overthrown. We have watched barbarism triumph and cause the mutilation and death of millions. The fading light of culture threatens to be extinguished by an invading interest in mechanics and paralysing science.

I now come to the case against.

The Other Side

IS there any general public demand for a National Theatre? No. If you are to have a National Theatre, why not a National Cinema? Surely the greater public interest in the cinema and the need for counteracting Hollywood influence on British mentality makes that of greater importance. Taxpayers are already overburdened with State obligations. Why add another on what, after all, is to so many minds only a pleasure and mental relaxation? We are proposing to increase the taxpayers' burdens by hundreds of millions in the cause of education. Why not rest content with the educational side of the question?

Who is there capable of directing such a theatre? Who are the people practical enough, qualified enough, and free enough from cranky notions and fads to serve on the committee? What security can we have that a National Theatre will not be used by the Government of the day for political and other propaganda? The theatrical art is an individual art. It depends upon the exploitation of personalities, the



Specially photographed for THE SUNDAY TIMES *by J. Dixon-Scott.*

"SALUTE THE SOLDIER"

£32,000,000 LEAD BY LONDON

Enthusiastic scenes marked the opening of the "Salute the Soldier" week for London and Greater London in Trafalgar Square yesterday. The target aimed at is £165,000,000.

Lord Kindersley, president of the National Savings Committee, announced that the £32,460,327 raised to midday brought the total savings since the war began to just over £7,000,000,000.

Stepney has already exceeded its £1,000,000 target, raising £1,042,746. Westminster, which is aiming at £10,000,000, had reached £4,316,000 at 4 p.m.

Thousands of people, including many who had come up specially from the country, crowded Trafalgar Square to hear Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who spoke from a raised platform against a background of field guns.

He said: "Our savings must be measured by the effort and sacri-

SEND FIGHTING MEN YOUR PAPERS

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Post your copy by to-morrow night to Newspapers for the Forces, 23 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.

CASSINO DEFENCE AIDED BY SECRET PASSAGES

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ALGIERS, Saturday.

An elaborate system of secret underground passages, built in the 16th century during searches for buried treasure, may explain the German three-months' defence of Cassino, the escape of the garrison during the shattering bombing of March 15, and, since then, its uncanny mobility and capacity for reappearing in areas believed to have been cleared.

Reports of the existence and enemy use of these passages have been current for some time, but intelligence officers have hitherto been sceptical.

Now, however, the story seems to be at least provisionally accepted, and an official said: "The nature of enemy movement within Cassino and local information have strengthened the reports that a number of tunnels exist in the town and its vicinity, of which effective use is being made by the enemy in his stubborn resistance."

Inhabitants of the town have long believed in the passages. One is said to run for more than 1,000 yards from the Abbey, on the top of Monte Cassino, to the vicinity of Point 193, which is in Allied hands.

ROUTES FOR SUPPLIES

Another is reported to connect the Point 193 area with the Continental Hotel, one of the enemy's strong points south-west of the town, and a third to go from the Hotel to the Coliseum, another strong point, nearly a mile to the south.

WILL RUMANIA BREAK AWAY?

Germans' Anxiety Obvious

By V. V. TILEA,
Formerly Rumanian Minister in London

We are approaching the third and last phase of this war. The first was the years up to El Alamein and Stalingrad, when Germany was convinced that she would win. The second began with her defeat in Africa and on the Volga, but the Nazis still believed that at least they could not lose.

And now, with the last effort to maintain by force the collaboration of their crumbling satellites for the replenishment of their larder and of their need for cannon-fodder, we may at any moment enter upon the third and last phase, in which the majority of the Germans will be convinced that they have lost the



...graphed for THE SUNDAY TIMES by J. Dixon-Scott.

GERMANS BEWILDERED IN THE UKRAINE

Soviet Superior In Tactics, Arms And Morale

From ALEXANDER WERTH,
"The Sunday Times" Special Correspondent

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Ten days I have just spent on the Second Ukrainian Front with Marshal Koniev's troops have been one of the most revealing experiences I have had in this war.

I was there at the height of the offensive which began on March 5. During those days Marshal Koniev's troops routed the greater part of eight German tank divisions, five infantry divisions, one paratroop division acting as infantry, one "flak" division, and other smaller units.

Over an area of 50 miles north and south of Uman, which I was able to survey from a jeep or, when this failed owing to the terrain conditions, from a low-flying U2 hedge-hopper two-seater biplane, many thousands of German lorries and tanks and other equipment are scattered. An immense trail of cars, lorries and tanks is left behind by that German army which fled to the River Bug and beyond it to the Dniester, right into Bessarabia.

SURPRISED GERMANS

Marshal Koniev, having crossed the Dnieper in one of the boldest operations in military history, undertook the March offensive against the German line south of Korsun when the Germans were least expecting it.

This was typical of his methods. He simply defied all that the German military experts believed—that no one could start a large-scale offensive through that immense sea of mud into which the whole Ukraine had been turned by a premature thaw. The Germans were so sure about it that they removed most of their tanks to repair depots 20 miles behind the front lines.

In three or four days the German army was not only on the run but was abandoning tanks and lorries by the thousand, because the thick, gluey, black Ukrainian mud had made anything resembling an orderly retreat impossible. What is more, the German troops had been psychologically undermined by the thought of a "second Stalingrad," and the fear of encirclement had become an obsession to them.

There are several reasons why the Russians are able to advance rapidly where the Germans are not able even to retreat except in chaotic flight. One is that the initiative is entirely in Russian hands and that they are striking out with a mobility and unexpectedness that cause complete bewilderment among the Germans.

RUSSIAN ENDURANCE

Secondly, Russian morale is extremely high. This is due to the thought that this is definitely the last lap in the process of the libera-

to feel a serious shortage of man-power and equipment. Tank divisions have now a complement of only 176 tanks, but usually half or two-thirds of these are unavailable, being at the repair shops.

It is true this weakness is to some extent compensated for by the introduction of a large number of mobile guns, and in a tank division now the proportion of tanks and mobile guns is usually 50-50.

Altogether the Germans are concentrating far more than before on all forms of artillery, but the quality of their relatively inexperienced artillerymen is much lower on the average than that of the Russian artillery. This shortage in heavy equipment is largely attributed by a prominent member of Marshal Koniev's staff to Allied bombings.

The Russians have complete air superiority in the Ukraine.

HIGH CASUALTIES

In the second place, as distinct from the first two years of the war, the German casualties are now unquestionably higher than the Russian.

As regards German reserves, Col. Kalinin, of Marshal Koniev's staff, said that the Germans were having great difficulty in filling their human losses from reserves. Whereas in 1942, and even in 1943, losses were rapidly replaced 100 per cent., now the process was slow and incomplete.

Poor quality training was also common in the German Army among new recruits, he added. Particularly was there a serious shortage of good artillery and machine-gun men. The average size of a German infantry division, including everything, is now 7,000.

GERMANS STAND ALONE

A third point is that, so far as the actual fighting is concerned, the Germans now stand almost alone. I talked to a large variety of prisoners, and it is clear that not only have the Rumanians no further intention of fighting for Germany but that the Austrians have gone completely defeatist.

Among the Germans, on the other hand, I found a much more complex state of mind: a realisation that Germany was steadily losing the war: acute disappointment over the loss of the Ukraine, a disappointment expressing itself in innumerable ditties saying farewell to the good Ukrainian food.

There was little denunciation of Hitler, and great hopes in the Allies quarrelling. As one young man

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Planning A New Plymouth

The above scene represents the heart of Plymouth, three years after its devastation in a series of raids.

A great area lies in crumbled ruin. Across the centre of this district stood George Street, at one time a fashionable and busy shopping street. In the middle distance the tower of the parish church of St. Andrew rises above the burned-out shell of the church. Alongside are the remains of the Guildhall, the tower of which has survived.

Next month the plan for the new Plymouth, prepared by Professor Abercrombie, the town-planning expert, and Mr. J. Paton Watson, Plymouth city engineer, is expected to be presented to the City Council.

Simultaneously an exhibition will be staged in Plymouth Art Gallery. Models will explain the principles of the plan and show what the future of the city is likely to be.

YESTERDAY'S SPEECHES

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, Minister of Aircraft Production, at Prestwich:

Discipline yourselves to take your part in the life of the country, because some form of discipline is essential if we are to survive as a country; and if we won't discipline ourselves voluntarily under a democracy someone else will discipline us under a much harder

only a playwright, but an actor, and his numerous works provide a repertory which of themselves might be sufficient to keep a National Theatre very busy. But the work of a National Theatre should cover the whole range of dramatic creations, British and foreign, Western and Eastern. A National Theatre, properly run, would provide foreigners from all parts of the world with an opportunity of realising the greatness of the English character, the magnificence of its theatrical record, the beauty and sublimity of its dramatic poetry, the rich sympathy and humanity of its finest playwrights.

My idea of a National Theatre edifice is that it should be the finest building of its kind ever constructed or ever conceived. It should draw devotees of art and culture from all over the world to London, as Mahomedans are drawn to Mecca. It should not be merely architecturally splendid and overwhelming in its beauty: it should be fitted with all the latest electrical and mechanical devices. It should aim at combining the maximum of efficiency and practical working with aesthetic charm. It should be placed in the centre of London, which is the centre of our great Commonwealth.

International Art

IT should not be, despite its national character, merely a national voice; it should have the voice of international art. It should be an apotheosis of drama, music, colour, rhythm, and science. It should be fitted up as a television centre, so that when television arrives in its full significance it will be possible for every home in the country with a television set to see and hear in colour everything that is happening in the great central National Theatre. And not only should the building be the most perfect of its kind in every detail, but the company of artists should be a team of players of unsurpassable quality.

In this way, and this way alone, can the great classical works, interpreted by a company of supreme and superlatively trained artists, all unfettered creative instinct of the artist. It should be released from all bureaucratic control and find its own method of expression.

The experience of State theatres in France, in Germany, and elsewhere provides a warning against a similar enterprise in Britain. A National Theatre would be a temptation to the policy of the highbrow, the literary cults. The drama is the greatest of the arts, and it must not be limited by architecture or any other kindred art in its expression. There would be a natural tendency for the National Theatre to be a home for uncommercial and unprofitable plays. It would be a recommendation to a piece that only a limited number of people wished to see it.

National Benefit

MOREOVER, we have a well-founded national attitude of distrust of the influence of Governments in the realm of the arts. Privilege applied to art has always been a menace. In the old days, when Covent Garden and Drury Lane were State theatres and possessed privileges not granted to other theatres outside a certain area, they maintained the life of the drama, but could not be said to elevate it.

We have had a plan for a National Theatre in this country for at least two generations. The public has never been able to make up its mind to subscribe even £200,000. The National Theatre Committee has produced a programme of a most attractive kind and made all sorts of alluring promises, but so far it has only managed to acquire a quite unsuitable site of insufficient area, in an inconvenient neighbourhood, and such money as it has received is altogether inadequate and has been put into the bank for a distant and problematical benefit.

Viewing the question dispassionately, I am, however, of the opinion that a National Theatre, despite all the objections that may be raised to it, is a national necessity, and would if properly directed prove a positive national benefit from all points of view.

fice we are expecting from the soldier. Our sentiments, to be of the true value, must take a material form to assist in providing the soldier with those arms and equipment on which his life and our country's security depends."

"£200,000,000 DREAM"

The following are points from speeches at other centres:

Lord Mottistone, at Hammersmith: The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Gen. Montgomery have appealed to all of us to make this week the true symbol of our determination to help our hard-pressed soldiers throughout the world in the hour of trouble. London can give a resounding answer, perhaps, I dream, with nigh £200,000,000.

Gen. Sir Walter Kirke, at Putney: To-day the army in this country faces the greatest and most difficult operation in the history of the war—an invasion of the continent of Europe, which is armed with every device known to Hunnish ingenuity. It must not fail.

Gen. Sir Frederick A. Pile, Chief of Anti-Aircraft Command, at Brentford and Chiswick: In the winter of 1940-41 the Germans had considerable contempt for our defences and if they wanted to bomb a town hall they flew straight at it, regardless of the ack-ack, and took deliberate aim. To-day, thanks to the great improvement in weapons and instruments, the German raider is continually taking evasive action.

Col. Llewellin, Minister of Food, at Uxbridge: While it is no secret that we are massing great forces in this country, what is a deep, carefully guarded secret is where they are going and when. There is no man or woman who would wish the men to embark on their great enterprise short of anything they may need, no matter how small.

Viscount Bennett, at Finchley: After Dunkirk we had no equipment left. All we had to defend us were a few soldiers who had come from Canada. Now we have air mastery over the Germans and the result is that our casualties are comparatively small. Our soldiers are now getting better equipment than our opponents.

Col. Arthur Evans, M.P., at Penarth: Our fighting men are ready for the greatest military enterprise of all time. New methods and tactics will be employed, new and secret weapons which have only been made possible by the courageous ingenuity of British scientists, the sweat of British workmen, and the savings of the British people.

TATTOO TO-DAY

A military tattoo, in which 750 members of the Forces will take part, will be held in the Cockpit off Serpentine Road, in Hyde Park, at 3 p.m. to-day. There will be massed military bands, community singing, a demonstration of the loading of London's A.A. guns, and another of Army physical training by 250 staff instructors.

war. A military occupation of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria after the more lenient vassalage of the past, can only increase the discontent in those countries, intensify sabotage, and, at last, create open revolts.

AWAITING OPPORTUNITY

The majority of the Rumanians who form public opinion always desired an Allied victory, and, after Stalingrad, Smolensk and Kiev they had no more doubts of the German defeat. If they hesitated to "pay their passage home" it was only because they had no outlet to, or connection with, any of the Allied armies.

An invasion of the Balkans would have immediately created the necessary reaction in Rumania and possibly also in Hungary and Bulgaria. There being no invasion the Rumanians had to wait for another opportunity of breaking away from the alliance forced upon them by Germany.

In present circumstances, when nearly a million German soldiers will be occupying the country, not primarily for the sake of defending it but in order to keep Russian troops as far as possible from the vital oil-fields, and from German territory, such action must be extremely difficult and dangerous. It might well mean the thorough devastation of Rumania.

PRINCE'S DISCUSSIONS

Yet Prince Stirbey, an intimate of the leaders of the Liberal Party, and General Manolescu, a faithful member of the National-Peasant Party, who accompanied Stirbey, could not have left Rumania without (in spite of repeated denials by the Antonescu Government) the knowledge of Marshal Antonescu himself. Whether they were given full powers by the two Opposition parties, and from the Government as well, remains to be seen, but it is certain that all Rumanians are looking anxiously to the results of such discussions, especially after the announcement by President Benes that Russia is prepared to return to Rumania the northern half of Transylvania.

German anxiety is shown by their broadcasts a week ago that General Dumistrescu is continuing his talks for the formation of a Government more friendly towards the Reich." The fact, also announced by the German radio, that the retreating German troops "had, unfortunately to use their arms for clearing the roads of Rumanian refugees," will certainly not help in the formation of a "more friendly Government," and will be a further incentive to the Rumanians to break away from Germany.

As matters stand, and in spite of the obvious great difficulties, it seems not unlikely that Rumania, led by some courageous and determined men, will soon break away. This would, undoubtedly, shorten the third and last phase of the war.

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Cassino is certainly a likely setting for such passages. It has been inhabited for over 2,000 years. Popes and emperors have held courts there, and for 1,400 years the Abbey has been the home of a wealthy religious order.

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HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES

Yesterday's communiqué from Mediterranean Allied Force Advance H.Q. stated:

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Despite cold rain in the lowlands and snow in the mountains, our patrols were out in all sectors.

The artillery and mortars of both sides were active on the 8th Army front.

AIR.—Yesterday, medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked shipping and docks at Leghorn and rail facilities at Orvieto, Sulmona, and Fano. Shipping off the west coast of Italy and off the Dalmatian coast was attacked by fighter-bombers, which also struck at troop concentrations in the Cassino area.

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked the rail yards at Rimini and Ancona. During the day 19 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eleven of ours are missing.

M.A.A.F. flew over 1,500 sorties. Eighty-five enemy aircraft were active over the battle areas during the daylight hours.

PREMIER'S CALL TO GREEKS

Mr. Churchill has sent a message on the occasion of the 123rd anniversary of Greek Independence Day, which is being celebrated to-day. In it he expresses Britain's sympathy for the Greek people in their present sufferings and hope and encouragement for the future.

After paying tribute to the part the Greek armed forces have played in the Allied successes during the past year, he adds:

"I have read with pleasure of the agreement signed by the guerrilla leaders on February 29. Now that they have composed their differences I trust that they will direct all their efforts against the common enemy. The Germans have already learned on the Pinios River what they can do, and other such blows will, I hope, follow until the last Nazi has been expelled from Greece.

"The day of liberation is approaching and all lovers of Greece hope to see her once again united and free."

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

By SIR LIONEL HAWORTH

Continued from Page 1

mountain and forest. We are attempting to capture it by land from India, but it is very possible that we shall have to use combined operations. The port is only 350 miles from Rangoon by air.

The second continental attack, entailing China as the direct objective, could be attempted only after Singapore and Sumatra had been regained.

In these combined operations we have to consider distances by sea and the weather. The sea route from India to Rangoon is, according to the ports used, about 750 miles; from India to Mergui or to Victoria Point 1,250 miles; from Ceylon to Penang 1,300, and to Sumatra 1,200 miles. The capture of the Andaman Islands would provide an advanced base 400 miles from Rangoon and 600 from Penang. Beyond lie the Nicobars, 456 miles from Penang, and but 140 from Sumatra, but their water supply is not good, though the harbours are excellent. It is clear that for all these distances a very great armada of shipping would be required while the monsoon would make an operation impossible of execution between May and the end of September.

It will be seen then, that the four lines of attack are complementary, and the two by the islands and the two by continental attack are necessarily conducted by separate commands, if only for the distances involved. It is highly possible that the attacks along the island routes will have to be pushed considerably forward before the continental attacks can be considered in the south except in preliminary operations.

In conclusion we can say definitely that the shipping required could hardly be collected until Germany has been dealt with, for we have other fronts which demand supplies and transport.

ITEMS FROM HOME AND ABROAD

Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, is leaving shortly for a three weeks' tour of Canada.

The "Ten Little Niggers" company from the Cambridge Theatre is giving a performance to-night at Bomber Command H.Q.

16s Register.—Boys and girls born between February 27, 1928, and March 25, 1928, registered yesterday at Ministry of Labour offices.

Father Edward Ellis, Administrator of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Nottingham, has been appointed Bishop of the diocese.

Balkans Crash.—The Sofia-Istanbul express was derailed on Thursday night after crossing the Turkish border. Several coaches rolled on the embankment, but there were no casualties.

DEAT'S POLICY

ALL-OUT SUPPORT FOR GERMANY

Marcel Déat, French Fascist leader and new Vichy Labour Minister, declared yesterday that he was ready to enforce a new all-out pro-German policy in France.

"France can no longer afford to be a political no-man's-land," he declared, according to the German News Agency. "Attentisme" ("Wait and See" policy) "is finished here.

"Three great tasks confront me: To mobilise French workers for Germany and for French industries working for Germany, to adapt wages and salaries to the cost of living; and to speed up the introduction of the Labour Charter."

EIRE MUST FEND FOR HERSELF

DE VALERA'S CALL

Mr. de Valera, speaking at Galway, yesterday, said that for her safety Eire needed to sow one and a-half acres of wheat for every acre last year. More potatoes, barley, and oats were also needed.

Now less than ever could they look for food from abroad. The production of food and fuel was as essential to national security as defence measures through the armed forces. If they had no food they would have to go begging it, and, sometimes, people who went begging were answered as a beggar.

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Despite cold rain in the lowlands and snow in the mountains, our patrols were out in all sectors.

The artillery and mortars of both sides were active on the 8th Army front.

AIR.—Yesterday, medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked shipping and docks at Leghorn and rail facilities at Orvieto, Sulmona, and Fano. Shipping off the west coast of Italy and off the Dalmatian coast was attacked by fighter-bombers, which also struck at troop concentrations in the Cassino area.

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked the rail yards at Rimini and Ancona. During the day 19 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eleven of ours are missing.

M.A.A.F. flew over 1,500 sorties. Eighty-five enemy aircraft were active over the battle areas during the daylight hours.

PREMIER'S CALL TO GREEKS

Mr. Churchill has sent a message on the occasion of the 123rd anniversary of Greek Independence Day, which is being celebrated to-day. In it he expresses Britain's sympathy for the Greek people in their present sufferings and hope and encouragement for the future.

After paying tribute to the part the Greek armed forces have played in the Allied successes during the past year, he adds:

"I have read with pleasure of the agreement signed by the guerrilla leaders on February 29. Now that they have composed their differences I trust that they will direct all their efforts against the common enemy. The Germans have already learned on the Pinios River what they can do, and other such blows will, I hope, follow until the last Nazi has been expelled from Greece.

"The day of liberation is approaching and all lovers of Greece hope to see her once again united and free."

EIRE MUST FEND FOR HERSELF

DE VALERA'S CALL

Mr. de Valera, speaking at Galway, yesterday, said that for her safety Eire needed to sow one and a-half acres of wheat for every acre last year. More potatoes, barley, and oats were also needed.

Now less than ever could they look for food from abroad. The production of food and fuel was as essential to national security as defence measures through the armed forces. If they had no food they would have to go begging it, and, sometimes, people who went begging were answered as a beggar.

and unhappier form of control.

Look at all the problems of the future not from a selfish, personal or sectional point of view, but from the angle of what is best for the country as a whole. You can never arrive at a sound judgment upon any of these matters unless you have some firm basis by which you can judge right from wrong and justice from injustice. Our religion supplies us with that means of judging aright.

Capt. Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air, at Ramsgate: Let us remember that the country has not yet accepted a view that the spur of individual effort and reward is an anti-social impulse to be extinguished in our industrial life so as to give place to the formation of a nation of State employees trained to look only to the State for their security and livelihood.

The issue is not *laissez faire* and reaction against progress. It is between social progress and reconstruction, planned and executed with private enterprise playing the main part, against the creed that every form of State ownership and operation is in itself a good thing and, from the moral and practical viewpoint, must be better than any form of private ownership.

I want to see a policy which will restore as fast as possible our liberties and free us as soon as possible from every vestige of unwanted, avoidable, bureaucratic control of our lives.

Speaking, of course, under the fashionable political umbrella of "personal capacity," I look forward to when, by common consent of the common man, we can abolish from our daily lives the use of four words. The first is "queueing"; the second "priority"; the third "requisition"; and the fourth "ration."

Mr. Ralph Assheton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, at Nottingham: After the war, given a generation of peace and wise government, we can achieve a level of prosperity such as we had not known before. The inventive genius of mankind is capable of providing us with immense material advantages.

Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport, at Cardiff: I do not believe that the rivalry of merchant navies will be a cause of discord between the seafaring nations in the days ahead. Merchant shipping helps to bind the nations by links of common economic interest which they cannot break.

Mr. R. V. Grimston, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General, at Trowbridge: We shall have to submit to many war-time controls in the immediate post-war period. But let us see to it that in the process of defeating Hitler we do not swallow his doctrine that individual liberty is of little account if it stands in the way of successful State planning.

Mr. William Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, at Billingham-on-Tees: It would be a national disaster if the nutritional work with which the Ministry has been associated were allowed to lapse.

Two hundred years ago the people of this country were much better fed than they are to-day. Go to Australia or New Zealand. There you find a race of relative giants. These are the descendants of the same people who when they lived in these islands one or two generations ago were shorter, smaller, and not so healthy. The main cause of that effect has been a healthy and adequate diet.

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., at Eastbourne: Experience in the Services has shown that startling results can be achieved in six months through novel methods of physical, technical, and mental up-grading. With the co-operation of employers and trade unions we could apply comparable methods to the 2,000,000 young workers who are still our most neglected asset.

tion of Russian territory.

There is also immense physical endurance — ability to wade through mud 20 to 25 miles a day. The Germans, used to easy motorised transport, have largely lost the infantryman's stamina.

The difficulties of supplies catching up with rapidly advancing armies are, however, considerable, and therefore, before launching the offensive, the Russians concentrate behind their lines large fleets of hundreds of transport planes.

The German Army is beginning

from the Rhineland inadvertently admitted, there is a firm belief that, "if it just failed to come off this time, it will succeed next time, after some very hard years through which the German people will have to live."

But in the Ukraine the dominating feeling among the Germans is, perhaps, acute disappointment over the loss of the Ukraine, particularly the Western Ukraine, which the Germans regarded as an essential part of their national economy and the only real solution to their domestic food problems.

STUTTGART RAID HAVOC

It is now known that after Bomber Command's attacks on Stuttgart on the nights of February 20 and March 1, there were particularly heavy concentrations of damage in the Feuerbach and Bad Cannstadt districts, the two most important industrial areas in the city, states the Air Ministry.

Nine key factories were very seriously damaged and three less severely. Thirty-two factories were hit and many of them very severely damaged.

In addition four key railway targets were hit, the large railway workshops in the Bad Cannstadt being almost entirely destroyed.

The most important industrial plant in Stuttgart is the Robert Bosch works which produces ignition equipment for all types of aeroplane engines and electric components for bombs.

Several large workshops and a foundry were completely or partly destroyed. The Bosch offices and the research station in the centre of Stuttgart were badly damaged.

The main factory of the huge Daimler Benz firm was also very seriously damaged. Here engines and components for planes and tanks were made.

Headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe announced yesterday that photographs made during Friday's attacks on the German fighter airfield at St. Dizier, France, and on industrial objectives in Frankfurt, showed heavy concentrations of bomb bursts in the target areas.

At St. Dizier, two of three groups of buildings were well hit, and structures in the administrative section and numerous small hangars in the dispersal area left burning. The dispersal area was blanketed with bombs.

AMERICA WORRIED BY ALLIED POLICIES

"Collaboration" Doubts

From FRANK MacDERMOT,
Special Correspondent of "The Sunday Times"

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In his Press Conference Mr. Roosevelt was scornful of the now almost conventional complaint that the United States has no foreign policy. Describing again the kind of world the Allies are fighting to create, and repeating the promise that Axis atrocities will be punished, he indicated that his statement was itself a statement of foreign policy.

Two days earlier Mr. Hull had produced something much more detailed. His seventeen points contained no novelty but were a useful recapitulation of matters dealt with in his speeches. There is a great deal of meat in them — far more than his critics are willing to allow. I do not see how anyone can read them attentively without admitting that they embody a concrete foreign policy.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

Inevitably the principles he formulates are sometimes likely to overlap and raise a question as to which of two or more shall have priority, and cannot always be applied without the controversies and complications natural to the controversial and complex field of international relationships. This is perhaps even more true of the provisions of the Atlantic Charter. Mr. Hull's specific reference to the Charter may here be quoted:

> The pledge of the Atlantic Charter is of a system which will give every nation, large or small, a greater assurance of stable peace, greater opportunity for the realisation of its aspirations to freedom and greater facilities for material advancement. But that pledge implies an obligation for each nation to demonstrate its capacity for stable and progressive government, to fulfil scrupulously its established duties to other nations, to settle its international differences and disputes by none but peaceful methods, and to make its full contribution to the maintenance of enduring peace.

After pausing for a moment to wonder just what is the import of the word "progressive," and whether this proviso is compatible with the right of each nation to choose its own form of government and with the "good neighbour" policy in South America, one notes thankfully that Mr. Hull adheres to his view that small nations shall participate fully in the preservation of peace and that their position shall not be one of irresponsibility or fastidious aloofness. One of the oddities of the League of Nations was that its headquarters were in a country that proclaimed in advance its intention to remain neutral in any war to enforce the League's own principles. This sort of thing is not unimportant, for it confuses the whole moral situation.

IDEALS AND PRACTICE

Without reference to the rights and wrongs of neutrality in the past and present (one neutral country has recently been described in a speech here as "the last stronghold of principle in international affairs"!) it is arguable that the

any of the solidity of a post-war peace system.

Another of Mr. Hull's points that attracts one's attention is his expectation that alliances, spheres of influence and other "special arrangements" will become obsolete. How soon will this happen, and can we afford meanwhile to allow alliances to be made without reference to an international organisation? When it was asked in 1919 in Versailles who should decide whether a treaty was consistent with League obligations, President Wilson replied "Public opinion"—upon which his questioner remarked, "Am I in a peace conference or a madhouse?"

Many of these old perplexities will presumably recur, and there will be the same temptation to onlookers, especially Americans, to be impatient about them and blame statesmen and diplomats for bad faith or for straying from the ideals of the plain people. Meanwhile there are Mr. Churchill's broadcast and a later address by Mr. Hull to look forward to.

What really causes worry is not that the State Department and the President have no foreign policy but that Russia, Britain, and the United States seem so much less close together than is desirable. How much stock does Marshal Stalin take in either the Atlantic Charter or Mr. Hull's 17 points? The former was made the basis of the United Nations' joint and several declaration in January, 1942, and this declaration included a pledge by each nation to collaborate with the other signatories. Does the declaration hold?

POLAND

Poland, to be frank, is on the conscience of nearly everybody except professional Liberals. Mr. Willkie and others may talk about the impropriety of having "dealt with" Vichy or with Darlan or with Badoglio, but the number of people who worry themselves on this score is trivial compared with those who feel that the United States and Britain are doing less than they might for the Poles. This feeling may be based on ignorance to some extent, but not altogether. The members of the House of Representatives who saw Mr. Hull yesterday are said to have received some reassurance, and the public hopes for further enlightenment from him or Mr. Churchill.

Above all, it hopes for early evidence of comradely relations between the Western democracies and Russia, and it desires to feel sure that Russia accepts in practice that principle of collaboration and consultation which is the proper answer to those critics of the State Department who demand from it formulation of hard and fast American policies on a series of political and economic questions

NAZI DISTRUST OF HUNGARY

Obtaining Help By Coercion

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent

One indisputable fact emerging from the German occupation of Hungary is that there has been another serious crack in the Axis. It is obvious that if the Germans have lost faith in the Hungarian will to resist, the Hungarians have become equally convinced that Germany is faced with nothing but defeat.

The Hungarians have probably more intimate knowledge than any other people of the true state of affairs inside Germany and this circumstance gives their attitude unusual importance. Undoubtedly there is a large collaborationist element in the country; but the majority of the people are anything but Naziphile. They were drawn into the war by the prospect of cheap booty and were gratified with rich pickings in Slovakia and Transylvania.

Germany's intention is certainly to get as much help as she can by extreme measures of coercion. Whether the Honved army will be of much use as a fighting unit, even if stiffened and brigaded with German troops, is a matter of some doubt. A statement issued in Berlin that German troops would "relieve" Hungarian on the Carpathians suggests that they may not be trusted on the frontier now menaced by the near approach of the Russians. Naturally the control of Hungarian railways is also of primary importance for the German High Command.

BULGARIAN SITUATION

There is no confirmation that Marshal Antonescu has been summoned to Hitler's headquarters to secure his willing or unwilling consent to a similar occupation of Rumania. The position there is rather different, because large German forces are already falling back on Rumanian soil in Bessarabia and Transdniestria.

Of greater interest, however, is the situation in Bulgaria. Germany's attitude towards her will be a measure of her strength and ability to deal with the Balkans. Any attempt to coerce Bulgaria might easily rouse violent opposition.

The Germans have few troops in Bulgaria but are strongly established in parts of Old Serbia, Greece, the Dodecanese and Crete. Their secret service and police in Bulgaria are well organised but all efforts to induce Bulgaria to break with Russia have so far failed.

The next few days will be critical. The Germans may feel that as Bulgaria is somewhat remote from central Europe discretion is the better part of valour. There are no bridges over the broad waters of the Danube which form a natural frontier between Bulgaria and Rumania.

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN

From A Special Correspondent

Next month, representatives of the National Trust will, I understand, meet architects on the site of the Richard Lincoln's house at Swanton Morley, Norfolk (which Col. John Leslie, of Brancaster,

AMERICANS TRAINING CHINESE ARMIES

New Technique In Military Collaboration

From IAIN LANG,
Special Correspondent of "The Sunday Times"

CHUNGKING, Saturday.

Vital issues affecting the problems of extending military aid to China are raised by a project now being carried out by an American Army organisation in many centres of South-Western China.

The organisation, known as the "Yoke Force" (yoke being signalese for the 25th letter of the alphabet), is now 12 months old and during the first year it has grown from four staff officers to a body of military experts numbered in thousands. I have just returned from a tour of Yoke Force installations in the south-west filled with admiration for the energy and ingenuity which are being put into the task.

Those qualities are incarnated in the chief of the Yoke Force staff, Brig.-Gen. Frank Dorn, a 43-year-old Californian who combines shrewdness and a sense of humour with diplomacy and determination, without which his difficult job would be an impossible one.

TOGETHER IN THE FIELD

The Yoke Force is probably the largest military mission in the world. Its task is to increase the fighting efficiency of the Chinese Army, to supply certain types of war material and medical supplies and advise the Chinese in the organisation of supply and transport services. In carrying out this mission a new technique of military collaboration has been devised. This technique is summed up in the words of one American officer: "Wherever there's a soldier who doesn't know what his weapon can do and how to make it do it well we show him—no matter where he is."

In other words, Sino-American co-operation is not something that begins and ends at general headquarters. The Americans work alongside the Chinese in the field and give advice on the spot to the man who needs it most. For it is everywhere and always a matter of advice. The Americans do not command. American travelling instructional groups work with Chinese army groups and American liaison teams help trained Chinese to pass on instruction to lower formations, if necessary down to the squad.

MOBILE SCHOOLS

In addition, the Yoke Force operates infantry and artillery training schools in conjunction with the Chinese Army. American field hospitals are in the forward areas, veterinary teams are conducting mobile schools and helping to tend transport animals and American signal units and ordnance teams are working with the Chinese forward troops.

Technical details of the work I have seen in the past week would make a very long story, but it is possible to convey the spirit of the Yoke Force by one or two small but significant incidents. At an artillery school, for instance, there was a moment when the commanding officer, spruce, polo-playing Brig.-Gen. Waters, picked up a grooming brush to demonstrate to a wide-eyed Chinese private the mos

MEN FOR TITO ARMY TRAINED IN ITALY

From HENRY BRANDON,
"Sunday Times" Special Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Saturday.

Among the many uniforms you see in Italy is that of the Jugoslav partisans. They have established their "overseas" military headquarters here, which has been expanding rapidly during the last few months.

In several camps in Italy thousands of Jugoslav refugees are trained to reinforce Marshal Tito's Liberation Army. Specialists lecture them on the latest weapons, with which their army will soon be provided by the Allies, and the British Council has been responsible for introducing English language classes. In their own hospitals hundreds of wounded evacuated from Jugoslavia are cared for.

British, American, and Russian missions at the Jugoslav headquarters act as a counterpart to the Allied missions attached to Marshal Tito's headquarters in Jugoslavia, forming a link with London, Washington, and Moscow.

I spoke to some of the men who keep the supply line to Jugoslavia open. British and American officers and men are playing an important part in making these operations possible. Their stories, some of the most dramatic of the war, cannot yet be told.

CAPTURED WEAPONS

British authoritative sources here describe the Jugoslav partisan movement as a popular movement, with the support of the majority of the populace. The equipment of Marshal Tito's army remains chiefly captured German or Italian weapons, but our supplies are steadily increasing.

The partisans I saw at the headquarters here show the same pride and self-confidence as do young Russian officers. Modest about their own achievement, they are emphatic on their supply needs. They are most enthusiastic about the valuable assistance they are receiving from the Allied air force.

Proof of how seriously the Germans are now taking the partisans is provided by their issue of a new medal given for fighting in Jugoslavia. They are also treating partisans taken prisoner as war prisoners according to the Geneva

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Court Circular

HARICWOOD HOUSE, Saturday.

The Princess Royal, Controller Commandant, attended by Miss Kenyon-Slaney, visited units of the A.T.S. in Anti-Aircraft Command to-day.

COPPINS, IVER, Saturday.

The Duchess of Kent, attended by the Lady Rachel Davidson and Captain Lord Herbert, visited factories in Dumfriesshire this morning.

On the occasion of the 123rd anniversary of Greek Independence Day, a solemn Te Deum will be sung at the Greek Cathedral of St. Sophia, Moscow Road, Bayswater, W., at 12 noon to-day. After the service, at 12.30, the Greek Ambassador will receive the Greek community at the Greek Embassy.

Birthdays.—To-day: The Hon. Harold Denison is 88, Rev. Lord Byron 83, Sir Cecil Walsh 75, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith 61, Mr. Julius Harrison 59, Sir Hugh G. Williams 55, Hon. Nigel Orde-Powlett 44, Sir Alexander B. Ramsay 41, Earl of Kinnoull 9.

To-morrow: Prof. Sir William Mitchell will be 83, Sir Leonard West 80, Archbishop of Nicopsis (Most Rev. Joseph Butt) 75, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., 75, Sir Marlay Samson, K.C., 75, Rear-Adm. Henry G. E. Lane 69, Bishop of Plymouth (Rt. Rev. F. Whitfield Daukes) 67, Sir George Colvin 66, Lt.-Col. Hon. Arthur Murray 65, Sir Christopher Magnay 60, Sir Kenelm Lister-Kaye 52, Sir Michael Bruce 50, Sir Archibald Hope 32, Earl of Suffolk 9.

WEDDING

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Baron Rolf Beck, of Redbourne, Hertfordshire, son of Baron and Baroness Beck of Geneva, and Mrs. Elizabeth Leslie Brenchley, widow of Mr. H. S. Brenchley, and only daughter of Capt. Hugh Fletcher, R.N., and Mrs. Fletcher, of Empire House, Thurloe Place, S.W.

The bride was given away by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Tom Webb-Bowen. Her matron of honour was Mrs. Eric Bailey, and the best man was Count Michael Potulicki.

Obituary

Capt. Hon. A. Anson

Capt. the Hon. Alfred Anson, eighth son of the second Earl of Lichfield, died in New York yesterday, aged 68, states Reuter. He is survived by his wife, whom he married in 1912.

SIR HENRY WOOD

MEMORIAL FUND TRIBUTE

Speaking at the "Daily Telegraph" concert at the Albert Hall yesterday in celebration of Sir Henry Wood's 75th birthday, Viscount Camrose said no one had done more than Sir Henry to bring to the music-loving public the works of the great composers. It was to his genius, inspiration and learning, and his ever-prevailing enthusiasm, that tens of thousands of people in this country, and in other countries too, owed many happy and satisfying hours.

A nation-wide appeal was being made for funds with which to establish a permanent memorial to Sir Henry and his work in the form of a new concert hall in London.

neutrality will be as good a test as

implications.

recently presented to the trust, to decide on a suitable memorial to Abraham Lincoln, who was a direct descendant of Richard.

A replica of Richard Lincoln's house, which was demolished in 1892, rebuilt on the original site, has been suggested, but the trust is opposed on principle to such reconstructions. Nevertheless, it is thought possible that a copy of Richard's house may be erected elsewhere in the village. Steps are to be taken to interest the two Lincoln societies of America in the scheme.

It has lately become known that it was from this unpretentious 60-ft. plot of ground, now overgrown with weeds and used as a hen-run, that America got her great President. In 1615 Richard Lincoln, a well-to-do yeoman, made a 4,000-word will disinheriting his eldest son Edward in favour of his fourth wife. Edward, unexpectedly poor, was forced to apprentice his son Samuel to a Norwich weaver, with whom he emigrated to America in 1637. It was from this Samuel that Abraham Lincoln was descended.

CHEAP FARES FOR WAR WORKERS

The Ministry of Labour and National Service announces that transferred war workers will again this year be allowed two cheap travel warrants for visits to their homes. Each warrant will entitle the worker to a return railway ticket at 7s. 6d. where the fare exceeds that amount.

The warrants will be available from April to September inclusive, save for agricultural workers, for whom they are available for the 12 months beginning April 1. They will not be issued for travel at Easter (April 6 to 11 inclusive) or at the Whitsun and August Bank Holidays.

Application forms are obtainable from local offices of the Ministry of Labour.

FIVE NEW D.F.C.s

Five new D.F.C.s have been awarded, it was announced last night.

The recipients are: Wing-Cmdr. P. E. Meagher, R.A.F., No. 11 Squadron, elder son of Sgn. Rear-Adml. E. T. Meagher, of Wimbledon; Actg. Flt.-Lt. J. H. Deall, No. 266 sqdn.; Fl.-Offr. N. J. Lucas; Fl.-Offr. D. F. Ruchwaldy, D.F.M., and Fl.-Offr. J. N. Yates, No. 607 sqdn.

effective way to remove dust from the coat of a very dusty pack mule. Or at an infantry school when the commander, Brig.-Gen. Wessell, scrambled over miles of rough hillside to follow every detail of a tactical exercise by a party of Chinese officers.

But perhaps the Yoke Force spirit was most fully embodied in a tough and taciturn American sergeant in charge of a blacksmith's shop at an artillery school. The shop was a 60 ft. long shed with a double row of forges at which Chinese soldier students were busy. I noticed that anvils, bellows, and tools were all of Chinese pattern and asked the sergeant what equipment he had to start with. "One shoeing knife," was the reply.

UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

But with all due tribute to the resourcefulness and enthusiasm of both the American instructors and the Chinese student, there are certain inescapable misgivings concerning policy which the Yoke Force is carrying out. The fine work now being done in the Hukawng Valley in Burma by Chinese troops of the South-East Asia Command, trained and equipped and fed by the Americans, leaves no doubt that the Chinese make excellent fighting men under favourable conditions. There is equally no doubt that conditions in China are far from favourable. Many of the troops which reach the Yoke Force centres have had to march hundreds of miles on inadequate rations and in unserviceable uniforms and are fitter for prolonged medical treatment than for technical instruction when they reach their destination.

SHOULDER FLASH FOR INVASION

Supreme H.Q., Allied Expeditionary Force, yesterday issued its new shoulder flash, which will be worn by all officers and enlisted personnel attached to Gen. Eisenhower's H.Q.

The shield-shaped cloth patch with a black background, representing the darkness of Nazi oppression, bears the crusader's sword of liberation with the red flames of avenging justice leaping from its hilt. Above the sword is a rainbow, emblematic of hope, containing all the colours of which Allied flags are composed.

The heraldic field of blue above the rainbow is emblematic of peace and tranquillity for the enslaved people of Europe—the objective of the United Nations.

WOMEN'S AID IN TRANSFUSION

By JULIA HERRICK

HUNDREDS of women in London—wives, mothers, and sweethearts of fighting men—are helping the preparations for a "second front" by giving blood—their own blood—to the Red Cross. Temporary stations have been set up in various districts, and hour after hour, every day, doctors, nurses, and Red Cross voluntary workers are receiving donors.

A huge blood store is being built up. Many donors give from two-thirds of a pint every three months. But hundreds more contributors are needed. So much so that passers-by in London streets are being canvassed to register and to give their help. A Red Cross worker told me last week, while she was preparing me for a transfusion, that the death rate from wounds is 12 times less in this war than it was in the last, because human blood in the form of plasm is available in such large quantities.

To give a pint of blood means the sacrifice of only half an hour of one's time. There is no pain, no discomfort. Indeed, there are people who actually benefit from the gift. I found that there were no after-effects of any kind. If one's leisure is limited, it is possible to make an appointment with the Red Cross workers and to go to the centre nearest to one's home, or one's work, at the hour best suited to oneself.

The procedure is simple. The left sleeve of frock or jumper is rolled up above the elbow, the surface in the bend of the elbow is sponged with antiseptic, and a woman doctor is called to start the blood running. There is a slight prick in a vein, the Red Cross nurse adjusts tubes and containers, and talks quietly to the donor for the 10 minutes or so which it takes for the pint, or two-thirds of a pint to be run off.

Then comes 10 minutes' complete rest in a warm corner on a couch, a cup of tea, an inspection of the "wound" to see that the light dressing which is put on is secure, and the donor is free to leave the station.

This human blood has been used to a tremendous extent in connection with air-raid casualties, and the hospitals consider that large numbers of men, women and children who might otherwise have died as a result of their injuries in a raid have been saved by blood transfusion.

cultivation.

Political Notes

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

By Our Political Correspondent

Continued from Front Page, col. 8

They feel that while operations dwarfing all that has gone before are imminent, it is not the time for public disclosure and discussion of such demobilisation plans as may exist.

Nevertheless, some members of the Conservative Services Committee may seek a debate on demobilisation after Easter. But by then events may make it a thoroughly inappropriate topic.

Electoral Register

It is hoped that after July by-elections will be decided on an up-to-date register. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, anticipates that the preliminary work of transferring material from national registration officers to electoral registration officers will be completed in all areas by the end of next month. It will then take two months or so to deal with this material for electoral registration.

Women and Equal Pay

I am told that the deputation of women M.P.s and others, representing the Woman Power Committee, who saw Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, last week to urge equal pay for men and women civil servants had a "helpful" reception and discussion.

When the long campaign for equal compensation for men and women under the civilian war injuries compensation scheme was won last year it was foreseen that the logical next step was an attempt to secure equal pay for equal work. That attempt is now being made.

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A new system of control of second-hand furniture is being devised. The present system under which a dealer may add not more than 50 per cent. to what he paid for an article, provided his price does not exceed the price of the article when new, has never worked satisfactorily.

Evasion is not difficult, and the Board of Trade is satisfied that a profitable ramp is in operation, and one which must be checked, especially as utility furniture at controlled prices is available to a small class of people only, and in strictly limited quantities.

WAR-TIME RECIPE

Prune and Apple Tart.—Stew 6 oz. soaked prunes with very little sugar. Stew also 2 oz. soaked dried apple rings, sweetening them with syrup and flavouring with two or three cloves and a few drops lemon substitute (or grated lemon rind when available). Rub the prunes and juice through a sieve and beat the apples to a pulp with a fork after removing the cloves.

Line a deep pie plate with short pastry, prick it well, and put in the prunes. Cover with the pulped apple and then with ½ pint custard made with custard powder or dried egg. Bake in a moderate oven until the pastry is done and the top lightly browned. (For four to six persons.)

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effective way to remove dust from the coat of a very dusty pack mule. Or at an infantry school when the commander, Brig.-Gen. Wessell, scrambled over miles of rough hillside to follow every detail of a tactical exercise by a party of Chinese officers.

But perhaps the Yoke Force spirit was most fully embodied in a tough and taciturn American sergeant in charge of a blacksmith's shop at an artillery school. The shop was a 60 ft. long shed with a double row of forges at which Chinese soldier students were busy. I noticed that anvils, bellows, and tools were all of Chinese pattern and asked the ser...ant what equipment he had to start with. "One shoeing knife," was the reply.

UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

But with all due tribute to the resourcefulness and enthusiasm of both the American instructors and the Chinese student, there are certain inescapable misgivings concerning policy which the Yoke Force is carrying out. The fine work now being done in the Hukawng Valley in Burma by Chinese troops of the South-East Asia Command, trained and equipped and fed by the Americans, leaves no doubt that the Chinese make excellent fighting men under favourable conditions. There is equally no doubt that conditions in China are far from favourable. Many of the troops which reach the Yoke Force centres have had to march hundreds of miles on inadequate rations and in unserviceable uniforms and are fitter for prolonged medical treatment than for technical instruction when they reach their destination.

SHOULDER FLASH FOR INVASION

Supreme H.Q., Allied Expeditionary Force, yesterday issued its new shoulder flash, which will be worn by all officers and enlisted personnel attached to Gen. Eisenhower's H.Q.

The shield-shaped cloth patch with a black background, representing the darkness of Nazi oppression, bears the crusader's sword of liberation with the red flames of avenging justice leaping from its hilt. Above the sword is a rainbow, emblematic of hope, containing all the colours of which Allied flags are composed.

The heraldic field of blue above the rainbow is emblematic of peace and tranquillity for the enslaved people of Europe—the objective of the United Nations.

...convention.

Political Notes

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

By Our Political Correspondent

Continued from Front Page, col. 8

They feel that while operations dwarfing all that has gone before are imminent, it is not the time for public disclosure and discussion of such demobilisation plans as may exist.

Nevertheless, some members of the Conservative Services Committee may seek a debate on demobilisation after Easter. But by then events may make it a thoroughly inappropriate topic.

Electoral Register

It is hoped that after July by-elections will be decided on an up-to-date register. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, anticipates that the preliminary work of transferring material from national registration officers to electoral registration officers will be completed in all areas by the end of next month. It will then take two months or so to deal with this material for electoral registration.

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AID IN TRANSFUSION

By JULIA HERRICK

... women in ... mothers, and ...ghting men—...arations for a ...giving blood—...he Red Cross ...have been set ...cts, and hour ...day, doctors, ...oss voluntary ... donors.

...s being built ...ve from two-... every three ...eds more con-... So much so ...London streets ...to register and ... A Red Cross ...eek, while she ...a transfusion. ...rom wounds is ...is war than it ...cause human ...plasm is avail-...ntities.

...ood means the ...lf an hour of ...is no pain, no ...d, there are ...y benefit from ...at there were ...y kind. If one's leisure is limited, it is possible to make an appointment with the Red Cross workers and to go to the centre nearest to one's home, or one's work, at the hour best suited to oneself.

The procedure is simple. The left sleeve of frock or jumper is rolled up above the elbow, the surface in the bend of the elbow is sponged with antiseptic, and a woman doctor is called to start the blood running. There is a slight prick in a vein, the Red Cross nurse adjusts tubes and containers, and talks quietly to the donor for the 10 minutes or so which it takes for the pint, or two-thirds of a pint to be run off.

Then comes 10 minutes' complete rest in a warm corner on a couch, a cup of tea, an inspection of the "wound" to see that the light dressing which is put on is secure, and the donor is free to leave the station.

This human blood has been used to a tremendous extent in connection with air-raid casualties, and the hospitals consider that large numbers of men, women and children who might otherwise have died as a result of their injuries in a raid have been saved by blood transfusion.

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Lord Camrose announced that the gross receipts of the concert, all of which would go to the fund, amounted to approximately £8,000.

The Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret attended the concert. In the interval Sir Henry, who conducted four items on the programme himself, was received by the Queen, and stayed for a long time talking to her and to the Princesses.

R. H. writes: A gigantic orchestra, consisting of the London Symphony Orchestra, the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, was conducted in turn by Sir Henry Wood, Sir Adrian Boult, and Basil Cameron.

In the playing of an orchestra of that size one does not look for finessee or delicacy, but a mighty wash of sound. This, indeed, was produced to an impressive degree in Wagner's overture "The Flying Dutchman" and Strauss's symphonic poem "Don Juan." Two of the items—Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 and Elgar's Introduction and Allegro—were for strings alone. In Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 the solo part was superbly played by Solomon.

IDEAL HOUSES READY SOON

The eight experimental houses under construction by the Ministry of Health at the Government building research station at Watford are almost completed.

"Not one is pre-fabricated," an official of the station stated. "Bricks of varying compositions are the main components, and wood, chiefly plywood which has been treated to prevent warping, will play an important part.

"Our whole aim has been to discover the right building materials to provide houses that will embody warmth, sound-proof properties, and everything conducive to good health."

U.S. CONGRESS VISIT

The United States Congress delegation which is to visit Great Britain on the invitation of the British Parliament is expected to leave Washington soon, says Reuter.

SEAMEN'S CLUBS

The Merchant Navy Club, Cardiff, was opened jointly yesterday by Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Winant, United States Ambassador. Mr. Winant said it was the third to be established in Britain as a gift from American Labour. He knew of no comparable gesture of friendship between working men and women of one country towards comrades in a common enterprise. The other clubs are in London and Glasgow.

Mr. Bevin said the clubs were in what the Americans would call the "up-town" districts. They allowed the seamen to break away from the shipside and dock area to take part in the general life of the city while they were ashore.

WILLS & BEQUESTS

Miss B. A. CHRISTOPHER, St. John Baptist Convent, Clewer, near Windsor, who left £6,903, bequeathed £2,800 to St. Basil's Home for Aged Women, Oxford.

Albery, Mrs. R. E., Dorking ..	£21,318
Browne, Miss E. M., Morpeth	63,757
Dawson, Mr. C. S., Luton ..	33,952
Dent, Mr. F., Loughton	19,708
Hawker, Miss I. L., Dawlish .	51,712
Pease, Mrs. W. A., Bristol ..	27,173
Stansfield, Mr. G., Rawtenstall	228,750
Thomas, Mr. A. H., Worthing	32,914

BIRTH

FANTL.—On March 25, 1944, at Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Street, London, to [illegible] (née Wade), wife of Sqdn.-Ldr. A. J. Fantl, M.B.E., R.A.F.—a boy (Paul John Wade).

EDUCATION IN THE JUNGLE

R.A.F. KEEPS UP ITS STUDIES

From A Special Correspondent

Seven hundred airmen serving in the forward areas of East Bengal and Burma have resumed vocational and other studies that were interrupted by the war.

They are doing it through correspondence courses with the International Correspondence Schools and the British Institute of Engineering Technology. The majority of larger R.A.F. establishments have technical libraries, information rooms (called "gen dens" in the typical R.A.F. way), and quiet rooms for study.

"I find that the farther forward one goes the greater is the desire to continue with those studies," said the flight lieutenant in charge of R.A.F. education in this forward area. "The members of a hard-worked squadron or unit seem to desire to fill in their leisure hours to the maximum advantage. I have come to regard an education officer's job as that of a 'traveller in culture,' and I find that my efforts have borne greater fruit in this part of the country than in any other I have visited."

THE PIG BREEDER

Most large units have their own assistant educational instructor, who is chosen, irrespective of rank, from among volunteers with suitable academic qualifications. The technical libraries are all mobile so that they can visit smaller camps in the district. Not only are books on such R.A.F. subjects as navigation, mathematics, and similar topics included, but also works on civilian vocations are provided. Not so long ago an airman asked for a book on pig-breeding, and it was provided.

A "PROM" NIGHT

In the information rooms there is, wherever possible, a display of current literature, maps showing the progress of the war, pamphlets on India and on the war in general, and other things of a similar nature. Good music is very popular. A library of 200 records has been built up at the education headquarters of this area. It is no uncommon thing to find a jungle canteen announcing a Mozart evening or a chamber music concert for one evening.

Other features of this jungle education are play-reading circles, "quiz" night, brains trust evenings, and the cultivation of interest in hobbies.

SMUTS ASKS FOR MORE MEN

CAPETOWN, Saturday.

Gen. Smuts, speaking here today, said: "I ask South Africa to-day for more men. We are on the eve of the final phase of the most fateful military operations ever undertaken in the history of warfare. There can be no faltering now.

"South Africa has pledged her word to finish the fight," said Gen. Smuts. "It is for us here to ensure that in so far as reinforcements are necessary we shall maintain our strength and not look to the United

HARASSING ENEMY WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS

Lessons Of Burma Venture

By E. COLSTON SHEPHERD
Air Correspondent of "The Sunday Times"

Since Allied troops were delivered by air to points of vantage near Algiers and Oran in 1942, there has been a just expectation that airborne troops would continue to play a large part in future offensive operations. The early stages of the campaign in Sicily were subsequently shared by glider troops and paratroops. Now the Japanese in Northern Burma are being harassed by British and Indian troops similarly landed in their rear.

Air power has not been used for a similar purpose in the semi-static warfare in Italy, although a degree of air superiority equal to that which the Allies enjoyed over Sicily is also established over the greater part of the Italian mainland. This type of operation can be seen therefore to need something more than plain air superiority.

It must be able to count on enough freedom from interference to allow big transport aircraft as well as gliders to land the heavier equipment required to resist the more formidable types of opposition such as might be offered by tanks and artillery.

PROTECTING THE BASE

It can be protected from air attack by fighters. It must equally be protected against attack by enemy ground forces. The prospect of setting up hedgehog posts behind the enemy's frontal defences is determined as much by his inability to attack them quickly as by success in preventing him from moving into the area a force capable of wiping out the new base before it is properly equipped. That alternative is likely to be an essential consideration if the same method of disorganisation should be attempted in Europe where communications are good and the distances defending troops would have to travel are likely to be fairly short.

Reports from Burma hint at the more ambitious plan of using air strength to accomplish infiltration. If it were to be employed in European invasions it would have to count on immobilising the forces which might oppose it. And that could most probably be done by isolating from the air the district in which the flying column's base was located. It would mean almost incessant air attack by day and by night around the edge of the district.

FORMIDABLE MOSQUITO

Recent evidence of almost continuous air activity from British bases during the full 24 hours of a day is a useful index of the volume of bombing and "ground strafing" which might be devoted to such a cause in a circumscribed area. The daylight work could also be given weight as well as variety. Certain types of target need nothing heavier than a stream of 20 m.m. shells from the cannon of the fighters. That is particularly true of trains and lorries. Some are well smashed by the 500-lb. and 1,000-lb. bombs of the Mitchells and Marauders. The Typhoons make good dive-bombing with 500-

EIGHT DOWN IN FIRE RAID ON LONDON

At least 8 raiders—out of perhaps 100—were destroyed in Friday night's fire raid on Greater London. Two crashed in the London area, one demolishing a house, killing a soldier's wife and her two children.

Thousands of incendiaries and some high explosive bombs fell in open country near a residential area in the Home Counties. Two timber yards were set on fire, but the flames were soon under control.

"It was just like a firework display," said a councillor. "But what struck me most was the terrific waste of effort by the Luftwaffe. They dropped thousands of fire bombs which did not hit a single house."

A famous London church was damaged by fire, but a marriage arranged for yesterday took place there. Other churches were burnt out. One spire crashed into the nave as firemen trained their hoses on to the blazing roof.

HOUSES DAMAGED

Search continued yesterday for people feared trapped in the debris of buildings in a main road which received a direct hit. An H.E. made a large crater in the roadway of a residential area. Houses were damaged on both sides of the road, and there were a number of casualties.

One raider fell to a Mosquito night fighter. It was the fourth destroyed in five months by Fl.-Offr. E. R. Hedgecoe, of Brookman's Park, Herts., and his navigator, Fl.-Offr. Bamford, D.F.C., of Sevenoaks.

A few minutes before the Mosquito landed it was flying over the Channel afire from end to end, with the fliers preparing to bale out.

Flt.-Lt. B. A. Burbridge, of Knebworth, and his navigator, Flt.-Lt. Skelton, of the same squadron, destroyed a Ju88 and a Dornier 217—bringing their bag to three in 30 days.

JUGOSLAVIA'S STAND

Three years ago to-morrow the Jugoslavs defied Germany and cast in their lot with Britain. In an article in to-morrow's "Daily Sketch" Mr. A. L. Kennedy, an authority on Balkan affairs, suggests that their decision may have changed the course of history. He claims that though Jugoslavia was swiftly overrun, the country's resistance deranged Hitler's 1941

ALLIANCE OF SCIENCE AND STRATEGY

Must Be Retained In Peace

BY CAPTAIN RUSSELL GRENFELL, R.N.
"Sunday Times" Naval Correspondent

In this war, for the first time in our history, science has been fully associated with the conduct of the war. The scientist may previously have made a fortuitous intervention in warfare, but never before has his participation been officially sought and comprehensively organised to the same extent. There are now scientists of the highest attainments attached to the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry, working in the closest co-operation with the Service staffs.

The value of this alliance between science and strategy is fully acknowledged by the Services. Warfare in this mechanical age has become so complicated and technical progress so rapid that the scientist is now in a position to give valuable assistance to the Service officer not only in the sphere of material equipment but also in its best application to the task of beating the enemy. The actual operations of war are often capable of scientific analysis, leading to conclusions which can be embodied in the plans for operations to come.

PERMANENT PARTNERSHIP

The advantages that have accrued from the present close collaboration between the scientist and the warrior make it essential in the national interest that the collaboration should continue in peace-time. If so, it is desirable to have the necessary organisation thought out and prepared in plenty of time while the issue is a live one. Otherwise there will be a danger of the two sides drifting apart. What form should a permanent partnership assume?

This is a question that affects both partners. For the scientist to play his part efficiently, he and the strategist must be adequately acquainted with each other's points of view, the scientist knowing what the strategist is likely to want and the latter being sufficiently aware of what it is feasible to demand. These reciprocal requirements postulate a fair working knowledge of Service conditions on the scientist's part, and a reasonable understanding of scientific method by the warrior, to enable him at least to speak enough of the scientist's language to be intelligible. This scientific grounding of the warrior is not only a matter of the instructional time-table but also of the general intellectual standard of entrants, and demands Service conditions attractive enough to ensure candidates being of a suitably high mental level.

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GOVERNOR ON ITS ACHIEVEMENT

From A Special Correspondent

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M. Ryckmans, who is greatly impressed with what he has seen here, told me of the difficulties that confronted the Belgian Congo and its Administration when Belgium was subjugated, the remarkable recovery it has made, and the valuable contribution it is making to the war economy of the United Nations.

"We found ourselves completely cut off from home," said M. Ryckmans. "Normal supplies and reliefs disappeared. The Belgian Congo covers an area of 900,000 square miles, 10 times the area of Britain, and has a population of 15,000,000, of which 40,000 only are whites. We had to improvise a new economy for the country in face of great difficulties.

VITAL RAW MATERIALS

"But when Malaya and the Dutch East Indies went down to Japan we had to do more than keep the Congo going. We had to increase its productivity because, next to Malaya and the East Indies, it produces most of the vital raw materials which had been obtained from those areas, particularly tin, palm oil, rubber and quinine. The Belgian Congo is also by far the most important producer of industrial diamonds, which are used for high-speed machine tools.

"Without outside help we had to reconstruct the Belgian Congo as best we could, and we had to do it without the annual renewal of young population from home, with a more or less static white population in a country with a climate that demands regular holiday periods out of it. Nevertheless, we have increased all production that is vital to war. In particular, we have increased our rubber production from less than 1,000 tons in 1941 to 8,000 tons in 1943.

NO RATIONING

"We have extended welfare work among the natives, and developed the medical service, despite the shortage of doctors, by training natives as medical assistants; and we have maintained agricultural research. Financially, we are self-supporting. Though we lack foodstuffs, especially adequate milk and butter supplies, we have no rationing as you have here. So we restrict supplies. For example, on three days a week only the lower grades of meat can be bought. Petrol alone is strictly rationed against coupons.

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FOUNDER'S DAY AT HARROW

Football & Rifle Matches

From A Special Correspondent

Founder's Day was observed at Harrow School yesterday with football and rifle shooting matches between the School and Old Harrovians in the afternoon, and a commemoration service to the founder, John Lyon, and benefactors in chapel in the evening.

For the chief match at the Harrow football game on the old Sixth Form ground Sir Stanley Jackson, chairman of the Governors—with whom were Mr. G. C. Rivington, deputy chairman, and Mr. R. W. Moore, the headmaster—kicked off for the Old Harrovians. The school, who won the match by five bases to one, had much the better of the first half, and led 4—0 at half-time, bases being scored by A. McCorquodale, J. A. Glynne Percy, G. M. D. Thomas and J. C. R. Weeks. Play was more even after the interval, and D. F. Sweeting scored for the Old Harrovians, and G. A. J. Hadow for the school. Teams were:

SCHOOL: A. R. McLean, A. McCorquodale, J. A. Glynne Percy, T. G. H. Jackson, G. M. D. Thomas, W. H. J. Summerskill, P. R. J. Browne, F. R. Lewis, J. C. R. Weeks, J. P. Ivens, and G. A. J. Hadow (captain).

OLD HARROVIANS: L. J. Verney, D. C. H. McLean (capt.), G. A. Stogdon, F. R. Anson, C. Bourne, E. C. A. Bell, J. R. Bousser, D. F. Sweeting, P. R. Ingram, I. J. C. Friend, and C. Lewis-Barclay.

UMPIRES: Mr. O. G. Bowlby and the Rev. H. J.-L. Gorse.

The second eleven match resulted in a draw 4—4.

At the commemoration service in the evening the preacher was the Rev. I. H. White-Thomson, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The St. Helier English literature prizes have been awarded to C. G. D. Onslow and M. Essavan; the Augustus Fleet prize to W. D. Wilson; the Cooke prize to R. J. Gluckstein; and the Prior divinity prize to S. D. P. Clough.

The Headmaster's House won both the senior and the junior gymnasium competitions; and S. E. Williamson has won the challenge rackets cup.

The Universities

Oxford

From Our Own Correspondent

Dr. F. M. Brewer and Mr. R. H. Bowdler, nominated by the Senior Proctor, and Mr. R. C. Johnston and Dr. R. A. Hull, nominated by the Junior Proctor, have been admitted to office as pro-proctors by the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. E. L. Woodward, Fellow of All Souls, has been elected Montague Burton Professor of International Relations as from October 1. The electors to the Gladstone Professorship of Government and Public Administration and to the Chichele Professorship of Social and Political Theory propose shortly to make appointments to these two chairs.

The Rev. F. M. Allen, Queen's, and the Rev. J. S. Lawton, Keble, have been granted leave by the Board of the Faculty of Theology to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

The inspecting officer at the Passing-out Parade of the University Air Squadron was Air-Marshal Sir E. L. Gossage.

The Schools

ETON.—The school will break up

Gardening in War-Time

By A. T. JOHNSON

Whether a rock garden can be included among the more economic phases of gardening depends very largely upon the style adopted. Few of us now have the leisure to spend on coddling the more difficult alpines, but, on the other hand, there are any number of plants which are well able to carry on with a minimum of care, and these war-time survivors, now proving their ability to endure even neglect with a courage that is significant, have an obvious claim upon us.

A glance at almost any rock garden to-day will at once reveal that dwarf shrubs, such as brooms and heaths, miniature rhododendrons, potentillas, the really slow-growing conifers, the creeping Dryas octopetala, those tiny evergreen berberises, and the shrubby milkworts, to name but a few, are entirely reliable and permanent, able to fend for themselves without any aid from us. Then there are the bulbs, all those delightful little things—crocuses, grape-hyacinths, scillas, erythroniums, and small daffodils—which can be left to their own devices indefinitely without a thought for their welfare. In anemones, again, are many lovely little things which demand no care from the early A. blanda and hepatica to apennina and those charming cousins of our own wind-flower which will prevail until summer is nigh.

Permanence and value of the highest must also be ascribed to plants like the mossy phloxes, the members of the Cheddar pink group, golden alyssum in all its varieties, the choicest rock candytufts, those midget michaelmas daisies, so cheerful in autumn, the lesser hardy geraniums and veronicas.

Nature Calendar

By W. KAY ROBINSON

To-day, or as soon after as the wind blows softly from the south, one may expect to hear the chiff-chaff or else to see the wheatear.

These two, in habits and habitat so unlike, are fellow-travellers from the south; the first to arrive, as a rule, of all the host of summer birds. They are easy to recognise: the chiff-chaff by its song, a "tip tap, tip tap, tip tap" among trees; the wheatear by the white rump displayed conspicuously as it flits low over the ground, but lost to view when it alights, suddenly, with a flirt of the tail and stands, very upright, showing its pale breast and the black mark across the face, or turns so that one sees only the dark wings and the pale bluish grey of the back.

The wheatear has no use for trees; its favourite haunts in summer are cliff tops, downland, and the heather-clad expanse of moors, nesting among boulders on the fells and in rabbit burrows on the downs. On migration, however, one may meet with wheatears in open country almost anywhere, on ploughed fields, pastures, and even in the London parks.

The chiff-chaff is much smaller, a tiny greenish mite, scarcely distinguishable from the willow-wren except by its darker legs, and the colour of these is not easy to see as it flits from twig to twig in thickets and hedgerows when it first arrives, but later keeping to the taller trees. Fortunately, it sings incessantly, and its song is very distinct; no one could possibly

Nations to fill the gaps in our ranks from other sources."—Reuter.

"the second great turning-point in the war."

pounders.

Still better now is the contribution which the Mosquito can make. Its speed and its 4,000-lb. bomb make it the most formidable bomber available to the Allies for regular daylight operations. There is no other bomber which can combine a speed of more than 400 m.p.h. with a compartment capable of taking the 4,000-pounder.

The adventure in Burma thus gives rise to a whole series of speculations. Most of them depend for their validity on a marked inequality in air strength between the two sides. That condition of inequality may now be presumed to exist.

FORD'S 3,000 LIBERATORS

The Ford Motor Company stated yesterday that the Willow Run bomber plant has so far built 3,000 four-engined Liberators, says a Reuter Detroit message. For the past eight months the factory has been running ahead of schedule. The first plane was turned out in May, 1942.

... tion is how to obtain the right men. There are several possible deterrents to the best scientific minds regarding defence work in peacetime with favour.

One is financial, the usual scale of remuneration being less than the rewards available in industry. For the scientist, this question, though not negligible, is unlikely to prove the main discouragement.

More important are the form and conditions of service. The necessarily circumscribed atmosphere of a Civil Service, bound by regulation, caution and anonymity, is basically inimical to the scientific outlook, the essence of which is a free, independent, and fearless pursuit of the truth.

The best solution seems to lie in permanent naval, army, and air force scientific services, with frequent "secondings" to the universities and industry.

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"We have a good economic future; but the war must first be won, and I think it is good that Britain should understand what this vast, tropical, and probably often forgotten part of Africa is doing to ensure victory."

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

The Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-upon-Avon will open on April 8 with "The Merchant of Venice." George Hayes will play Shylock and Helen Cherry Portia. Other plays will be produced as follows:

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BRIDGE

Conducted by Yarborough

The hand below is an exceptionally good example of taking advantage of the most favourable chances in the play of the hand. South was dealer, and the bidding proceeded without interference: South, One Diamond, North One Spade, South Two Clubs, North Four No-trumps (Blackwood asking for Aces and incidentally confirming Clubs), South Five Hearts (showing two Aces), North Six Clubs. West's opening lead was a small Heart.

West	North	East
	♠ A Q x x x ♥ x ♦ x x ♣ A J 10 8 5	
♠ K 10 x x x ♥ J 9 x x x ♦ K x ♣ 4	N / W E / S	♠ 9 x ♥ K Q 10 x ♦ J 10 x x ♣ 9 3 2
	♠ J ♥ A x x ♦ A Q 9 x x ♣ K Q 7 6	

Play proceeded: Trick (1) Ace of Hearts, trick (2) ruff of a Heart, trick (3) small Diamond to Queen and King, trick (4) Queen of Clubs took the Nine. The declarer then counted his sure tricks. He had three Aces in the outside suits, and (if his trumps made separately) eight tricks with trumps, eleven only in all. The outstanding Diamonds were most most likely divided 4 and 2 (now reduced to 3 and 1), and the outstanding trumps 3 and 1 (now reduced to 2 and 0) so that his hopes of establishing a long Diamond for his twelfth trick, after a cross-ruff, were not sufficiently favourable. The odds were 6 to 4 against the outstanding Diamonds being divided 3 and 3 while the finesse in Spades was an even chance. The finesse in Spades was therefore taken at trick (5), to complete the twelve tricks, and succeeded. Note that the declarer had to consider not only the greater frequency of the 4 and 2 division of the missing Diamonds but also that of the 3 and 1 missing Clubs which latter frequency incidentally killed his hope of establishing a long winning Diamond after drawing trumps. Note that as a cross-ruff would have killed the alternative play—the finesse in Spades—the declarer had to decide on his plan as early as trick (5).

ACROSTIC—No 26.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

(The Fourth of the Series.)

On either side you should present
A very common element.

1. Stockbrokers' dance? Some might think so!
2. He "strives some rock's vast weight to throw."
3. Of a complexion far from pale.
4. A good dog but he has no tail.
5. A kind of eagle known as bald.
6. Rocks formed by water are so called.

Anac.

SOLUTION TO ACROSTIC No. 25

1. B R A T
2. R A N I
3. A N T E
4. T I E R

Note.—3. Poker.

CHESS

Competition Problem No. 11

(The last of the series.)

By E. Brunner.

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to No. 10.—1. P—K7. If 1 . . . K x R, 2. R—B6 (ch); 1 . . . R x R (Q3); 2. Q—KB5 (ch); 1 . . . R or B x P, 2. Q—K3 (ch); 1 . . . B—B2; 2. R—KB6; 1 . . . P—Q7; 2. R—B4; 1 . . . R—R1; 2. dual by Q—B6 (ch), R—KB6; 1 . . . R—Q1, 2. triple by Q—B6 (ch), Q—KB5 (ch), Q—K3 (ch); 1 . . . P—R3, or P—Kt7; 2. triple by Q—B6 (ch), R—B4, R—KB6; 1 . . . others, 2. Q—B6 (ch), 19 points.

PROBLEM No. 2,981

By A. K. Elworthy.

Black, 8 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

The Sunday Times CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1, 5 It's really a criminal display (7, 2, 7)
10 The painter on his native water shows a famous engineer. (7)
11 Chart open in the Arctic. (5, 4)
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13 It seems a harmonious instrument. (9)
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22 This sets the ball rolling. (4, 3)
23 Yet he may be a heavyweight in the boat. (5, 4)
24 A highly effective narration. (7)
25 Only half a pick-me-up. (9)
26 Time for an annual gathering. (7)

DOWN

1 A new crop in India. (8)
2 Get bound to learn. (7)
3 Crushing insects. (7)
4 This attack is only shoulder high. (5, 3, 7)
5 Part dr... play. (...
6 In wh... aim is ... the gold...
7 Home ... sion. ...
8 Back li... (6)
16 A quar... one's cu...



SOLUTION OF No. 1,002

```
M O P I S H ■ S C R E W G U N
O ■ O ■ F ■ S ■ L ■ V ■ R ■ O
D O W N I N T H E F O R E S T
I ■ E ■ R ■ U ■ M ■ E ■ Y ■ A
F O R T I N B R A S ■ C H A R
Y ■ O ■ T ■ S ■ T ■ B ■ O ■ I
■ A F I R E ■ S I N E C U R E
C ■ A ■ O ■ B ■ S ■ N ■ N ■ S
L I T T O R A L ■ S T U D S ■
A ■ T ■ M ■ L ■ A ■ D ■ R ■ R
R Y O T ■ A M E L I O R A T E
I ■ R ■ C ■ O ■ I ■ U ■ C ■ C
B U N T H O R N E S B R I D E
E ■ E ■ A ■ A ■ N ■ L ■ N ■ N
L A Y S T A L L ■ W E I G H T
```

PRIZE-WINNERS OF No. 1,003.—Wren P. M. Clarke, Bath; Capt. J. L. Clay, Retford; Cdr. F. S. Scott Fox, King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst; C. C. Grayson, 15, Frederick Road, Aston, Birmingham; P. E. Hall, 861, Sidcup Road, S.E.9; Miss Perret, The Close, Bradfield, Berks.

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for the Easter holidays on Thursday, when about 50 boys will leave. The school concert took place in the Memorial Hall last night.

It is hoped the war memorial to Old Etonians will include a permanent memorial in addition to the provision of bursaries. It is suggested that it should take the form of stained glass windows in school chapel.

The summer half will begin on May 3, when members of fifth form, lower boys, and new boys return. Members of the "Sixth" will return the following day. The modified "Fourth of June" celebrations will take place on Saturday, June 3.

RUGBY.—Of the 58 members of the Junior Training Corps who entered for the examination for certificate "A," 45 passed. By beating Uppingham by four goals, the school hockey XI has completed its season and won all its matches. G. M. Wright (School Field) has been appointed captain of tennis. A team has been entered in the Public Schools Rugby seven-a-side contest.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The dramatic society is giving three performances of "Saint Joan" this week-end. The part of Joan is being taken by the head prefect, M. J. Edwards. The hockey season concluded with a defeat by the Nautical College, Pangbourne, which had been beaten on its own ground earlier in the term.

THE LEYS.—The hockey XI have played three matches in the last fortnight, winning against Edinburgh University and M.T.E. Rosyth, and drawing with I.T.C. Perth. School House beat North A by 4 goals to 2 in the final house match. Term ends on Thursday.

DOVER.—The appeal recently made to Old Boys of Dover College to assist financially during its evacuation and to ensure its return to Dover after the war has met with complete success, the amount asked for having already been subscribed.

EPSOM.—The football season ended with Crawfurd winning the senior football cup and Propert the junior. Athletic fixtures include a match with Dulwich, and a triangular match with Tonbridge and Merchant Taylors on Wednesday. Sports day will be next term.

CANFORD.—The school will break up on Tuesday week. Next term will begin on May 5.

WORKSOP.—The school breaks up on Friday; the last fixture of the term is an athletic one against Ampleforth, followed by the sports finals day. Talbot won the senior house hockey cup and also the house music competition.

CHESS

Competition Problem No. 11

(The last of the series.)

By E. Brunner.

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

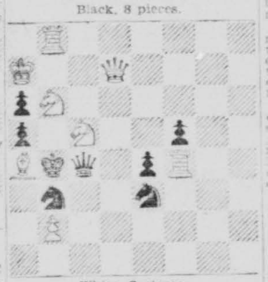
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White to play and mate in two.

The Sunday Times CROSSWORD No. 1004

ACROSS

1, 9 It's really a criminal display. (7, 2, 7)

10 The painter on his native water shows a famous engineer. (7)

11 Chart open in the Arctic. (5, 4)

12 Such things will keep. (7)

13 It seems a harmonious instrument. (9)

14 In the end they become threadbare. (5)

15 There may be a fly in it; there is certainly a fish. (5)

19 Nonsense; it is down in the ship. (5)

21 Vice is not in them. (9)

22 This sets the ball rolling. (4, 3)

23 Yet he may be a heavy-weight in the boat. (5, 4)

24 A highly effective narration. (7)

25 Only half a pick-me-up. (9)

26 Time for an annual gathering. (7)

DOWN

1 A new crop in India. (8)

2 Get bound to learn. (7)

3 Crushing insects. (7)

4 This attack is only shoulder high. (5, 3, 7)

5 Part drawing, in play. (9, 6)

6 In which the aim is to strike the gold. (7)

7 Home of a mission. (7)

8 Back like a bird. (6)

16 A quarrel over one's cups? (8)

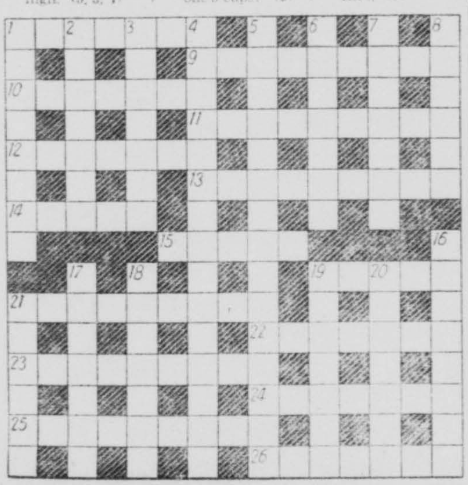
17 No small quarry. (3, 4)

18 Old Bill in an act. (7)

19 Defence which gives under pressure. (7)

20 A very long time in the line. (7)

21 Listen; it might be silent, but isn't. (6)



SOLUTION OF No. 1,003

M	O	P	I	S	H	■	S	C	R	E	W	G	U	N
O	■	O	■	F	■	S	■	L	■	V	■	R	■	O
D	O	W	N	I	N	T	H	E	F	O	R	E	S	T
I	■	E	■	R	■	U	■	M	■	E	■	Y	■	A
F	O	R	T	I	N	B	R	A	S	■	C	H	A	R
Y	■	O	■	T	■	S	■	T	■	B	■	O	■	I
■	A	F	I	R	E	■	S	I	N	E	C	U	R	E
C	■	A	■	O	■	B	■	S	■	N	■	N	■	S
L	I	T	T	O	R	A	L	■	S	T	U	D	S	■
A	■	T	■	H	■	L	■	A	■	D	■	R	■	R
R	Y	O	T	■	A	M	E	L	I	O	R	A	T	E
I	■	R	■	C	■	O	■	I	■	U	■	C	■	C
B	U	N	T	H	O	R	N	E	S	B	R	I	D	E
E	■	E	■	A	■	A	■	N	■	L	■	N	■	N
L	A	Y	S	T	A	L	L	■	W	E	I	G	H	T

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confuse it with the rippled cadence of the willow-wren, which may also arrive before March ends.

CLASSIC COLTS TRIED

G. RICHARDS UP ON FUTURE MOUNTS

By FAIRWAY

Gordon Richards paid a visit to Newmarket during the past week acquainting himself with horses which will be his future mounts. He had a very busy day on Tuesday, riding six animals from the stable of R. J. Colling, which has second claim on his services as far as Newmarket is concerned, but had an easier time on Wednesday, when he was on the back of four animals from Frank Butters's stable, which has first Newmarket claim on his services, and second only to F. Darling's stable for open races.

It may or may not be significant that he was on two classic "outsiders" which have yet to appear in public—Mr. E. Nolan's Salver, a King Salmon—Versicle colt, of whose merits I told you before the classic races closed, and Mr. E. Cooper Bland's Milestone, a Fairway—Rosetta colt. Both are fully engaged in the classics. The mile gallop of Salver was at a much faster pace than that of Milestone, even though he had only Brush Off as a companion, whereas Milestone had Adam's Bridge (Rutter), Cinquefoil (Connorton), and Fazah to go with him. Rather curiously, another "dark" horse of whom much has been written, Tehran, was also ridden by Connorton, a greatly experienced "lad" who was always up on Umiddad in his work last season.

FORWARD IN CONDITION

Salver appears much more forward in condition than any of Frank Butters's three-year-olds, and, barring mishaps, is almost certain to make his debut at the opening Newmarket meeting, at which he is dually engaged. He could contest the Shelford Stakes of one mile, wherein, however, are entered all the leading Newmarket classic hopes, such as Effervescence and Fair Fame, each penalised 10 lb.; Fair Glint, Honeyway, Model, and Borealis, each penalised 6 lb., and Happy Landing, Merry Mark, and Chart Room, each of whom escapes a penalty owing to not having won a race or races worth £500. Salver's other engagement is in the Column Stakes, another race confined to three-year-olds, in which, however, he could claim a maiden allowance, in contrast to the Shelford Stakes.

So far as the class of the opposition is concerned, the Column Stakes looks the easier race of the two for Salver, but the distance may be deemed too far for him so early in the season. Milestone's only engagement at the opening Newmarket meeting is the Higham Plate, over five furlongs, confined to maiden three-year-olds, in which the stable also has Cinquefoil and Fazah engaged.

A glance at the Newmarket card shows no fewer than five races confined to three-year-olds, and as several hold two or more engagements, it does not appear likely that the acceptances on April 11 will be very large.

NAAS WINNERS.—2.30, Niketal (3-1 co-fav.). 3.0, Garragh (4-5, fav.). 3.30, Gussie Goose (10-1). 4.0, Apios (10-1). 4.30, Prince Jack (8-1). 5.0, Monk's Mistake (6-4 fav.). 5.30, Tulyra (9-4).

HOCKEY RESULTS

The Army	1	R.A.F.	6
A.A. Command	3	Weymann's	5
Chameleons	3	St. Bart.'s Hospital	2
Culford	5	Old Culfordians	3
G.W.R.	11	R.A.F. XI	1
Metro. Police	1	L.M.S.R.	0
Nat. Phys. Lab.	4	Hayes Corinth	3
Polytechnic	7	Cheam	0
Prior Park	7	Prior Park Old Boys	5
Richmond & K. Hill	1	Woolwich Poly.	1
St. George's College	5	Army Sch., Hygiene	2
Tottenham College	2	R.A.F., Cosford	1
Tulse Hill	3	Guy's Hospital	0

WOMEN'S MATCH

Westminster Bank	3	Lensbury	3

FENCING.—It has now been arranged that the Public Schools' Fencing Champion-

SOCCER CUP DRAWS

READING TO MEET CHELSEA

Cup matches yesterday in the North and South decided which clubs went forward to next stage of each competition. Draws resulted as follows:

League South Cup (Semi-finals).—Chelsea v. Reading, on Tottenham Hotspur ground; Tottenham Hotspur v. Charlton, on Chelsea ground. Ties to be played on April 1 (half-hour extra time if necessary). Replays, if necessary, on same grounds on April 8.

League North Cup (Third Round).—Aston Villa v. Bath City; Manchester City v. Birmingham; Blackpool v. Bradford; Sheffield United v. Newcastle United. Ties to be played with first named clubs at home on April 1 and away April 8.

LEAGUE NORTH CUP—2ND RND.

Aston Villa	2	Coventry City	1
Bath City	3	Lovell's Athletic	0
Bradford	2	York City	1
Grimsby Town	0	Sheffield United	1
Liverpool	2	Manchester City	3
Manchester Un.	1	Birmingham	1
Newcastle United	4	Darlington	1
Rochdale	2	Blackpool	1

At end of 90 minutes: Liverpool 2, Manchester City 2

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Aberaman Ath.	0	Cardiff City	5
Barnsley	1	Doncaster R.	0
Bolton Wanderers	1	Wrexham	1
Bristol City	3	Swansea Town	3
Burnley	2	Blackburn R.	2
Chester	2	Everton	9
Chesterfield	4	Bradford City	3
Derby County	4	Crewe Alex.	0
Halifax Town	4	Huddersfield T.	.
Hartlepools Utd.	2	Sunderland	1
Leicester City	2	Stoke City	2
Lincoln City	3	Mansfield Town	0
Middlesbrough	4	Gateshead	1
Northampton Town	4	Notts County	1
Nottingham Forest	2	Walsall	0
Sheffield Wednesday	0	Rotherham United	0
Southport	1	Bury	2
Tranmere Rovers	4	Stockport County	1
Wolverhampton	3	West Brom. Albion	3

LEAGUE SOUTH CUP

Brighton and Hove	5	Brentford	0
Charlton Athletic	0	Crystal Palace	0
Fulham	4	Clapton Orient	5
Portsmouth	1	Millwall	1
Queen's Park R.	5	Luton Town	0
Reading	5	Arsenal	1
Tottenham Hotspur	2	Aldershot	0
Watford	1	Southampton	4
West Ham United	6	Chelsea	1

SCOTTISH SOUTH CUP

Airdrieonians	1	Motherwell	2
Clyde	2	St. Mirren	1
Falkirk	3	Partick Thistle	0
Hamilton Acads.	0	Celtic	3
Hibernian	4	Third Lanark	0
Morton	4	Albion Rovers	1
Queen's Park	0	Dumbarton	2
Rangers	2	Hearts	0

SCOTTISH NORTH-EAST CUP

Aberdeen	3	Dunfermline Ath.	2
Dundee United	3	Falkirk	0
Hearts	1	East Fife	0
Raith Rovers	2	Rangers	2

SERVICES CUP—Semi-final

British Army	4	N.F.S.	3

LONDON CUP—Semi-finals

Tooting & Mitcham	1	Walton-on-Thames	1
Walthamstow Av.	4	Barnet	0

MIDDLESEX R.C. CUP—Semi-final

Finchley	1	Tufnell Park	2

KENT CUP—Semi-final Replay

Gravesend Utd.	4	Folkestone	1

HERTS AND MIDDX. CUP—1st Rnd.

Golders Green	2	Wealdstone	6

KENT LEAGUE

Lloyds	3	R.M. (Chatham)	4

KENT LEAGUE CUP—Qual. Round

Millwall Res.	1	Fords Sports	2

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX LEAGUE

Grays Athletic	6	Southall	0
Leyton	1	Clapton	0
Wood Green Town	2	St. Albans City	4

SOUTH-EASTERN COMBINATION

Epsom Town	4	London Fire Forces	3
Sutton United	1	Metro. Police	2

G.W. SUBSIDIARY TOURNAMENT

Marlow	2	High Duty Alloys	4
Windsor Works	5	Slough United	3
Windsor and Eton	5	Maidenhead United	2
Wycombe Wandrs.	0	Oxford City	3

MIDDLESEX LEAGUE

G.E.C.	3	Yiewsley	3
Maccabi	9	Davis Sports	0
Napier	0	Staines Vale	1
Polytechnic	1	Acton United	5
R.N. Training Unit	3	Ordnance (Feltham)	3

OTHER MATCHES

Norwich City	2	R.A.F. XI	0
R.A.F. XI	4	A.A. XI	4
Leeds United	2	Preston North End	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	S.E. Command M.P.	[illegible]

ARMY AGAIN IN FINAL

AMATEUR XI BEAT FIRE SERVICE

Army 4, National Fire Service 3

Staging a fine counter-offensive, the British Army beat the N.F.S. on the Brentford ground by four goals to three, and thus again qualified for the Inter-Allied Services Cup Final.

Playing seven professionals against a wholly amateur side, the N.F.S. seemed to have the balance of skill and experience in the first half, goals by Stephens and Owen putting them in a seemingly sound position. The amateurs, however, outstayed their opponents, and during a thrilling second half they wore down the opposition to get the goal that counted.

Apart from the display of stamina, the change in the fortunes of the Army came when they realised that in Sgt. Ashcroft they had the best wing player on the field. After Hopper had started the Army on the come-back, Ashcroft made two goals for Guardsman Bryant — both cleverly taken—and, although the ultra-energetic Stephens had previously put the N.F.S. ahead again, Ashcroft worked the opening for the last goal, and Bryant made his personal contribution three.

There was some fine goal-keeping by Lieut. Watson-Smith for the Army, and at the other end some mighty clearances from Roxburg, of which the Firemen would have made more use if they had adopted less elaborate tactics. The Army backs and centre-half stood up gallantly, but the Firemen's defenders could not stem the rushes of the Army forwards.

CHELSEA CRASH

SPLENDID SECOND HALF PLAY BY WEST HAM

West Ham 6, Chelsea 1

In the absence of their usual left wing, Fagan and Mitten, Chelsea failed to produce the brilliant football which has earned them the right to meet Reading in the South Cup semi-final at Tottenham next Saturday. West Ham beat them soundly by 6—1. Near goal, West Ham always looked the more dangerous side, but in an entertaining opening half the solid defence of Hardwick, Westwood and Harris, and the methodical wing-half play of Russell and Foss, kept Chelsea prominent. At times the ball control reached a high standard, with Goulden and Macaulay the West Ham artists, and Bowie and Russell equally good for Chelsea.

Until he was overwhelmed, Woodley kept goal perfectly, but in the twenty-sixth minute Goulden showed his genius for turning a desperate situation. As Chelsea threatened Medhurst, Goulden coolly deceived two opponents, sent a long pass down the middle and Foreman touched it on for Fenton to score. That goal enabled West Ham to lead at the interval, but within five minutes Payne equalised from a penalty. Then West Ham changed their close methods, and, indulging in sweeping passes, they combined splendidly, setting up constant attacks, whereas Chelsea deteriorated. An unsatisfactory type of goal finally sealed Chelsea's fate. Fenton headed on to the cross-bar, and the ball, after touching the ground, bounced out. The referee promptly awarded a goal, despite Chelsea protests. Next, while Foss was temporarily off the field, Woodley kicked the ball out of the ground, and N. Corbett sent the throw-in right in front of goal, where Goulden took full toll. West Ham now shaped like champions, and Small, who played well in the unaccustomed position of outside-left, shot two goals before Bicknell ran through from the right-back, exchanged a pass with Chapman, and drove home a perfect goal.

ATHLETICS

In a 4½ miles cross-country match at Hayes, Kent, Metropolitan Police tied with London University Tyrians at 18 pts. The winner was W. J. L. Sladen (Tyrians) in 27 min. 5 sec.

E. A. Staker (Highgate H.) retained his Middlesex road-walking title at Enfield. He covered the seven miles in 53 min. 12 sec.

R. G. Gosney, of the Eastleigh (Hants) A.C., scored his fourth win this season in race held by the Southern Counties Cross-Country Association when at Epsom over 7½ miles he beat George Hoath by about 100 yds. in 40 min. 7 sec.

ETON COLLEGE SPORTS

In the finals of the Eton College sports yesterday P. D. Blake, who is only just turned 16, won the School long jump with a leap of 19 ft. 2½ in. Wet Bobs defeated the Dry Bobs in the tug-of-war by two pulls to nil. Winners: Weight, P. F. Latthey, 35 ft. 9½ in.; 120 Yards High Hurdles, C. P. Cavendish; Quarter-mile, J. R. [illegible]

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Reading 5, Arsenal 1

Reading were at the top of their form against the Arsenal, and in the second half they so overwhelmed their opponents that Mapson, the home goalkeeper, only kicked the ball when it was put back to him by his own players.

Although Reading held the upper hand in the first half there were few signs of their overwhelming victory during this period, and the interval score of 2—1 was about correct, albeit the Arsenal goal was in the nature of a gift to them. Chitty scored within five minutes of the start, and Reading held this lead for the next half an hour, when Goldberg miskicked in attempting to send back to his goalkeeper, letting Drake in to score. Almost immediately Williams, the Aberdeen outside left, playing his second game for Reading this season, put Reading in front again.

Goals came in quick succession in the second half, Edelston and McPhee (2) scoring in that order. So tight a hold did the Reading defence keep on the visiting forwards that the Arsenal defence could only resort to bigger kicking tactics. This got them nowhere and only made Reading's task the more easy. Scott was the only Arsenal defender to produce form up to any standard, and he found things extremely difficult when he was switched over in the second half in an attempt to deal with Williams, who was Reading's most lively forward. Reading owed their big win mainly to their fine team work, their wing half-backs, Busby, the Scottish captain, and Layton being outstanding for the manner in which they assisted the attack.

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DESERVED VICTORY OVER MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

Wasps 10 pts., Middlesex Hospital 3

With their forwards dominating a large part of a virile game, Wasps retained an early lead to register a deserved win over Middlesex Hospital by a dropped goal and two tries to a try. Wasps possessed a solid pack, and they were well supported by Morgan at scrum-half, who was always in the picture and revealed a damaging turn of speed. Leishman and O'Brien were outstanding forwards, while Allen, at full-back, proved a grand stumbling-block for the Hospital pack.

Lee scored the first try for Wasps after a desperate tussle just inside the line. Wasps were later awarded four scrums a yard from the touch-line, but somehow their opponents managed to scramble clear. A minute later, Morgan raced away on his own to drop a goal for the Wasps with a perfect kick. Leishman got the other try for the home side, but the best effort came from Colson, who manoeuvred round half a dozen opponents before touching-down for the losers.

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DRAW FOR TWO ROUNDS OF ROSSLYN PARK TOURNEY

The draw for the first and second rounds of the Rosslyn Park Public Schools Seven-a-Side Rugby Tournament, to be played at Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4 and 5, is:

First Round: (A) Merchant Taylors' v. Haberdashers' Aske's, (B) Christ's Hospital v. Bancroft's, (C) Sevenoaks v. Wellington, (D) Whitgift v. St. George's, Harpenden, (E) Oratory v. Cranleigh, (F) Tiffin's v. St. Edmund's, Ware, (G) City of London v. Sutton Valence, (H) Ellesmere v. St. Paul's, (I) Epsom v. St. Albans, (J) Hurstpierpoint v. St. John's, Leatherhead, (K) Dulwich v. Beaumont, (L) Framlingham v. Emanuel, (M) Kingswood v. Dauntsey's, (N) City of London School, Gloucester v. Mill Hill, (O) K.C.S., Wimbledon v. Eastbourne, (P) Queen Elizabeth's v. Cheshunt.

Second Round: Winners of (A) v. Claresmore, (B) v. St. Edward's, Oxford, (C) v. Wycliffe, (D) v. Bedford, (E) v. R.N.C., Dartmouth, (F) v. Haileybury and I.S.C., (G) v. Wrekin, (H) v. Blundell's, (I) v. Clifton, (J) v. Tonbridge, (K) v. Rugby, (L) v. Harrow, Mdx., (M) v. Cranbrook, (N) v. Worksop, (O) v. Stowe, (P) v. Oundle.

U.C.S., King's, Taunton, and R.G.S., Guildford, will replace any teams that drop out.

HEAD OF THE RIVER RACES

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For the most part play was rather scrappy at Honor Oak Park, where Guy's Hospital, in their last home match of the season, lost to Rosslyn Park by two goals to nil.

While the Park deserved their victory, they were hardly ten points better than Guy's. Led by A. B. Lee, the lighter Guy's forwards held their own splendidly with J. R. Tyler and his men. Although Tyler got the ball more often, the Hospital's quick breaking-up and spoiling tactics upset many a Park passing movement. Unfortunately for the Hospital they had no midfield player with the powerful thrust of Claude Davey, who gave many lessons to the young Guy's backs on the value of straight running, and proved to them how costly it is to attempt to tackle a resolute runner high.

A typical burst by Davey through the centre while Guy's were attacking brought about the first score. The Park were in their own "25" when the ball was passed on to the Welsh international, who shook off several would-be tacklers of the net-grabbing order, strode down the centre of the field and gave F. T. Naylor a clear run in between the posts. K. H. Chapman converted the try just before half-time.

Guy's should have knocked off 3 points of this lead later, but E. W. Graham missed an easy shot at a penalty goal, and then the Park clinched their victory with another goal. This time it was the Park's Irish scrum-half, H. de Lacey, who made it. He had been playing his usual unobtrusive but highly effective game, giving his partner, N. A. Steele, a steady flow of passes, when suddenly he darted off on his own, sold a perfect dummy and sent R. Taylor racing away with a Guy's man in pursuit. Taylor just reached the goal-line and Chapman made no mistake with the kick.

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St. Bart's Hospital 5 pts., Coventry 32

In beating St. Bartholomew's Hospital by four goals, one penalty goal, and three tries to a goal Coventry gained their 56th consecutive win, not having lost a game during this or last season. Bart's played well despite their beating, but they lacked the complete cohesion and thrust of Coventry.

F. Gilbert opened the scoring for Coventry with a good try which followed neat inter-passing. Then Stock and Preece, the halves, combined for a second try, which Preece scored. W. Brown got another try, and, with E. Wright kicking two goals and a penalty goal, Coventry had a 16 pts. to nil lead at the interval.

Coventry continued to score after changing ends. Stock got his second try by again combining with Preece, Gilbert goaling. Then W. Webb got over for an unconverted try. Bart's were now having more of the play, and at last got through the Coventry defence, P. Hawkes making an opening for R. J. Pitman to cut through and score, Hawkes converting. Harold Wheatley, however, added to Coventry's score, Gilbert kicking another goal, and to end things Preece got over for his third try, which remained unconverted.

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FOUR CHANGES IN SIDE TO MEET ENGLAND

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Coventry continued to score after changing ends. Stocks got his second try by again combining with Preece, Gilbert goaling. Then W. Webb got over for an unconverted try. Bart's were now having more of the play, and at last got through the Coventry defence, P. Hawkes making an opening for R. J. Pitman to cut through and score, Hawkes converting. Harold Wheatley, however, added to Coventry's score, Gilbert kicking another goal, and to end things Preece got over for his third try, which remained unconverted.

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FINE KICKING BY DAVIES

ROBS LONDON OF SUCCESS

By D. R. GENT

S.E. Command 16 pts., London District 10

S.E. Command beat London District at Richmond by three goals (one penalty) and a try to two goals. The sides were evenly matched, and had it not been for fine kicking by Alban Davies London might have won. With him in the centre was L. F. Oakley, who did so well for England last week. In this game, however, he was not so good, though he got a nice try.

R. F. Hayman was on the right wing for the Army, though apparently chosen as outside half, where I should have preferred to see him. He looked a capital player. The best forward of the side was J. Wareing, while S. T. Howard Jones, at full-back, fielded and kicked well. For the losers I liked the forwards best. All were triers and dribbled and tackled splendidly, with J. Lewis, O. Williams, and J. E. Grosse particularly good. P. R. Hastings was at outside half, and at times opened out the game nicely for his backs, though none of the others was outstanding.

CLEVER FEINTS

London were on top for the first fifteen minutes and scored first through P. R. Hastings. He made off for the open and then cleverly cut inside. The defence was completely beaten, and Hastings scored near the posts, for J. Caldicott to kick a goal. The Command soon replied. Davies got the ball in a passing movement, and he, too, with a clever feint, cut inside. Oakley was handy in support, and he took a perfect pass which enabled him to walk the last few yards towards the posts. Davies converted. Had not Caldicott missed two fairly easy penalty kicks London would have led at half-time.

The second Command try came soon after the interval. Davies started it with a run towards the touchline, and his wing, Hayman, cut inside to take a clever reverse pass. A kick ahead, a tangled defence, and Hayman was quick enough to get the touch down. Next it was the turn of the forwards. F. B. Dunkley, A. J. Lewis, and A. A. Brown, the old English forward, ran and passed extremely well, with the result that Brown scored between the posts, and Davies kicked an easy goal. Two more scores were to come, a magnificent penalty goal by Davies for the Command and a splendid try for London. N. H. Humphries, a fine upstanding centre, made a strong run up the middle of the field, to find Jefferies ready and willing to take a pass that enabled him to score between the posts. Caldicott converted again.

RUGBY RESULTS

Bedford	7	St. Mary's Hosp.	9
Bristol	19	R.A.F. XV	6
Cheltenham	26	R.A.F. XV	5
Ebbw Vale	5	Cardiff	8
Guy's Hospital	0	Rosslyn Park	10
London District	10	S.E. Command	16
Lon. Fire Force A	6	Croydon Eng. Cdts.	19
London Hosp.	22	Lon. Fire Forces	5
Napier	0	West Ham Police	17
Newport	19	Caerleon	3
Old Blues A	11	Old Elizabethans	11
Old Paulines	16	Saracens	3
Old Ruthlishians	20	Streatham	3
P.S. Wanderers	6	R.E.M.E. XV	18
R.E.M.E.,Cl.,L'ham	16	H.M.S. Worcester	15
R.N. (Chatham)	15	R.M. (Chatham)	13
Rosslyn Pk. Ex 1st	12	Guy's Hosp. A	9
Rugby	24	Comb. Cvntry Wks	8
St. Bart's Hosp.	5	Coventry	32
St. Thomas's Hosp.	13	H.M.S. St. V'cent	3
South Wales	42	Dominions XV	19
Standard T'phones	0	Old Elthamians	6
Tonbridge	8	R.A.C. XV	3
Twickenham	16	Army XV	11
U. Clap. & W. Bk.	26	Old Blues	11
Wasps	10	Middlesex Hosp.	3

SCHOOL MATCH

Clayesmore	6	R.N.A.S. XV	3

RUGBY LEAGUE

Wakefield	10	Hunslet	5
York	10	Hull	18

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP—Second Round

Halifax	13	Batley	14
Huddersfield	8	Leeds	[illegible]

Saturday, April 14 and 15, will be held at Imperial College, Kensington.

Bromley ... 2 Charlton Rovers ... 2
Dulwich Hamlet ... 1 R.A. Depot, Wlwch. 6

Chichester-Constable, time 54.8 sec.; Long Jump, P. D. Blake, 19 ft. 21 in.

53 sec. Putney Town R.C. were third ... 12 min. 7 sec.

Abercavon)

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Tem. 7611.) 6.15 (ex. Mon.). Tu., Th., St., 2.0. Novello's **DANCING YEARS.** Extra perf. Easter Mon., 6.15.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. Evgs., 5.15. Wed. and Sat., 2.0. Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. **THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT.**

AMBASSADORS. Tem. 1171. 6.15. W., S., 2.30. Gingold, Kendall. **SWEETER AND LOWER.** "Blazed with wit."—"D. Mail."

APOLLO. Ger. 2663. Evgs. 6.30. Mats., W., Th., S., 2.30. **ONE ROOM.** London's Biggest Laugh. Gene Gerrard, Winifred Shotter. First night Tues. next, 6.30.

ARTS. (Tem. 7544.) Till April 2. To-night & Evgs., 7 (ex. Mon.). Mats., Sat. & Sun., 2.30. **THE TWO CHILDREN,** by Peter Powell. Mems. only. Th. Mem., 5/-.

CAMBRIDGE. Tem. 6056. Agatha Christie's Thriller **TEN LITTLE NIGGERS.** Mats. daily, 2.30. Evgs. Wed. & Sat., 5.40.

COLISEUM. Charing X. Tem. 3161. Com. Thurs., March 30, at 6.30. Bernard Delfont's **"SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS."**

COMEDY. Whi. 2578. Evgs. (ex. Mon.), 5.30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sats., 2.40. Sonia Dresdel in **THIS WAS A WOMAN.** Nova Pilbeam. Directed by Henry Kendall.

DUCHESS. Tem. 8243. 6.15 (ex. Mons.). Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2 p.m. London's Longest Run. **"BLITHE SPIRIT."** A Comedy by Noel Coward. (3rd Year.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. (Tem. 5122.) Evgs. (ex. Mon.), 5.0. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.15. **PINK STRING AND SEALING WAX.** Extra perfs. Easter Mon., Mat. and Evg.

GARRICK. Tem. 4601. Com. Wed., March 29, at 6.30 sharp. Weds., Thurs. & Sats., at 2.30. Michael Redgrave and Beatrix Lehmann in **"UNCLE HARRY."**

GLOBE. Ger. 1592. 6.0. Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2.30. **"WHILE THE SUN SHINES."** A New Comedy by Terence Rattigan.

HAYMARKET. Whi. 9832. 5.45 (ex. Mons.). Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2.15. John Gielgud, Yvonne Arnaud, Leslie Banks, Angela Baddeley, in **"LOVE FOR LOVE."**

HIS MAJESTY'S. Whi. 6606. Jack Hylton presents **THE LILAC DOMINO.** Opg. Apl. 5, 6 p.m. Mats. D'y, 2.15. Evgs., W., T., S., 6. Spec. Evg. Perf. April 10.

KING'S. (Riv. 5094.) 6.0. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. **BLACKMAIL.** The Globe Theatre Success. Colette Richards.

LYRIC. Ger. 3686. Evgs., 6 p.m. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat., 2.30. **A MURDER FOR A VALENTINE,** by Vernon Sylvaine, with CATHLEEN NESBITT & MALCOLM KEEN.

NEW. Mon., Wed., Th., Sat., at 6 sharp. Mats. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat., 2 sharp. **HAMLET.** R. Helpmann, B. Sydney, P. Brown, M. Grahame. (Last two weeks.) **SADLER'S WELLS OPERA** com. Easter Mon.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) Evgs. (ex. Fris.), 6.15. Wd., Th., St. & Easter Mon., 2.15. **SOMETHING IN THE AIR.** Hulbert, Courtneidge.

PHOENIX. (Tem. 8611.) Dy., at 2. Evgs., Wd., St. & Easter Mon., at 6.0. M. Ellis, R. Lowe, P. Graves, E. Welch in **"ARC de TRIOMPHE,"** by Ivor Novello.

PICCADILLY. Ger. 4506. Evgs., 6.15. Mats. Tues., Thu., Sat., 2.15. **PANAMA HATTIE.** Bebe Daniels, Ivan Brandt, Richard Hearne, Max Wall, Claude Hulbert.

PLAYHOUSE. Whi. 7774. Evgs. (ex. Mon. & Fri.), 6.0. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2.30. J. B. Priestley's Army play **DESERT HIGHWAY.** Retained for Salute the Soldier wk.

ST. MARTIN'S. Tem. 1443. 5.10. Tues., Thurs., Sats., 2.0. **"THE DRUID'S REST."** New Comedy by Emlyn Williams.

SAVILLE. (Tem. 4011.) 5.30, ends 7.45. Wed., Thurs., Sat. & Easter Mon., 2.15. Firth Shephard's **JUNIOR MISS.**

SAVOY. (Tem. 8888.) 5.40, finishes 7.45. W., S. & Easter Mon., 2.30. Shephard's **MY SISTER EILEEN.** Sally Gray, Coral Browne, Max Bacon. "Intensely funny."—Star.

SCALA. Mus. 5731. Evgs. 6 (ex. Mon. & Tu.). Tu., W., Th., S., 2.0. Wolfit **SHAKESPEARE SEASON.** Tu. Mat., As You Like It. W. & Th. Mat., Merchant of Ven. W. Ev., Volpone. Th. Ev., Rich. III.

STOLL, Kingsway. Ho. 3703. Evgs. 6 p.m. Mats. Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2 p.m. **"SALUTE THE SOLDIER."** A Cavalcade of the British Army. Cast of 250.

STRAND. (Tem. 2660.) 5.30, ends 8.0. Th., S. & Easter Mon., 2.0. Shephard's **"ARSENIC AND OLD LACE."** Braithwaite, Jerrold, Wayne, Pettingell, Willard.

VAUDEVILLE. Tem. 4871. Dy. (ex. Mons.), 2.30. Wed., Th., Sat., 6.0 (E. Mon., 2.30 & 6). Gordon Harker in **ACACIA AVENUE,** by Mabel & Denis Constanduros.

VICTORIA PALACE. Vic. 1317. Twice daily, 2.15 & 5.30. Arthur Askey in **THE LOVE RACKET.** ... Transferring ... Theatre April 5.

WESTMINSTER. (Vic. 0283-4.) Dy., 2.15. Wd., S. & Easter Mon., 6 ship. R. Donat presents **AN IDEAL HUSBAND.**

WHITEHALL. WHI. 6692. Con. Dy., 2-8.45. Alfred Esdaile's New Revue Spectacle. Phyllis Dixey. **"GOOD NIGHT LADIES."**

WINDMILL. Picc. Cir. **REVUDEVILLE.** 13th Yr. 172nd Ed. (3rd wk.). Cont. Dy., 12.15-9.20. Last at 7.50. A Vivian Van Damm Prod. "We Never Closed."

WINTER GARDEN. (Hol. 9020 & 8881.) Mats. Daily at 2.15. Evgs., Thurs. and Sat., at 5.30. Lydia Kyasht presents her **RUSSIAN BALLET.**

WYNDHAM'S. Tem. 3028. Daily (ex. Mon.), 2.30. Evgs. Wed., Th., Sat., 5.30. Joyce Barbour, Robert Beatty, Meriel Forbes in **A SOLDIER FOR CHRISTMAS.**

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, STRATFORD-on-AVON. Apr. 8 onwards. Evgs., 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Box-office, Stratford-upon-Avon 2271. Open daily.

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CINEMAS

ACADEMY, Oxford St. Ger. 2981. Duvivier's **HEART OF A NATION** (U). Raimu, Michele Morgan. 4, 5, 7.5. And **DANGER AREA** (U). **MARCH OF TIME.**

EMPIRE, Leic. Square. To-day from 3.30. Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, in **"MADAME CURIE"** (U). 5th week.

CINEMAS

GAUMONT, Haymarket. Whi. 6655. **ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES** (U). (In Technicolor.) Progs. com. 3.30 & 6.10.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone in **"HIS BUTLER'S SISTER"** (U). To-day, 3.30 and 6.0.

LONDON PAVILION. To-day, from 3.0. John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara in **"THE FALLEN SPARROW"** (A). 2nd Week.

MARBLE ARCH PAV. May. 5112. **ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES** (U). (In Technicolor.) Progs. com. 3.30 & 6.15.

NEW GALLERY, Regent St. Clive Brook, **THE SHIPBUILDERS** (A). At 3.40 & 6.55. **TUNISIAN VICTORY** (U), at 5.10.

ODEON, Leic. Sq. Whi. 6111. Alfred Hitchcock's **LIFEBOAT** (A). 3.35, 6.50. **TUNISIAN VICTORY** (U). 5.10 ONLY.

PLAZA. F. MacMurray, P. Goddard, E. Arnold, R. Young. **"STANDING ROOM ONLY"** (U). Progs. 3.30, 6.25.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Pad. 8011. Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, **"THE HARD WAY"** (A). To-day at 4.0 & 6.45.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 4th Year! **"GONE WITH THE WIND"** (A). To-day starts at 3.35, finishing at 7.20. Weekdays fr. 10.15. G.W.T.W. at 11.10 & 3.20.

STUDIO ONE. Doors open 2 p.m. Last 2 Wks. Michele Simon, Aclerity. **"CIRCONSTANCES ATTENUANTES"** (A) (Fr.), and C. Boyer, **"BACK STREET"** (A), etc.

TIVOLI, Strand. **HEAVEN IS ROUND THE CORNER** (U), at 3.30 & 6.30. **TUNISIAN VICTORY** (U), at 5.10.

WARNER. Ger. 3423. Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning in **"THE DESERT SONG"** (U), with Bruce Cabot, Lynne Overman, Gene Lockhart. Progs. com. 3.30 & 6.15.

CONCERTS

BACH CHOIR. ROYAL ALBERT HALL. To-day (Passion Sunday), St. Matthew Passion. Part 1, at 11. Part 2, at 2.30. Elsie Suddaby, Eric Greene, Peter Pears, Mary Jarred, Roy Henderson, William Parsons. The Jacques Orchestra. Conductor: Dr. Reginald Jacques. Tickets, 10/- to 2/6, at Hall (Ken. 3661).—Ibbs & Tillett, 124, Wigmore St.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. Sunday Concerts. To-day, at 2.30. Jay Pomeroy presents (sponsored by London Music, Art and Drama Society, Ltd.) London Symphony Orchestra. Anatole Fistoulari, Harriet Cohen (Russian Prog.). Sunday next, at 2.30. London Symphony Orchestra. Basil Cameron, Moiseiwitsch. Beethoven-Medtner Prog. 10/6, 8/6, 6/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6. Usual Agents and Theatre (Tem. 2527) & ... Ibbs & Tillett, 124, Wigmore St.

ELENA GERHARDT and MYRA HESS. Wigmore Hall. To-day (Sunday), at 3. Schubert-Brahms Programme. 12/-, 8/6, at Hall.—Ibbs & Tillett, 124, Wigmore St.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. Sat. next, at 2.30. Jay Pomeroy presents (under the auspices of the London Music, Art, and Drama Society, Ltd.) Beethoven Concert with Solomon. London Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Anatole Fistoulari. 7/6, 5/-, 4/-, 3/-, 2/-, at Hall (Ken. 8212), Cambridge Theatre (Tem. 2527), Chappell's (May 7600), usual Agents, and Ibbs & Tillett, 124, Wigmore St. Wel. 8418.

GERALD COOPER CHAMBER CONCERTS in aid of Musicians' Benevolent Fund. Wigmore Hall. Saturday next, at 3. Quartets by Mozart and Bach. The Grinke String Quartet. 7/6, 5/-, 2/6, at Hall and Ibbs and Tillett, 124, Wigmore St. We. 8418.

THE BLACKFRIARS SINGERS. Conductor: J. A. Coombs. Marcus Lampany (Solo Pianoforte). Wigmore Hall, Tues., April 4, at 6.30. 7/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6, at Hall and Ibbs and Tillett, 124, Wigmore St.

BOOSEY & HAWKES CONCERTS. Wigmore Hall. Wed. Next, 6.15. Clifford Curzon and Benjamin Britten. Works for Two Pianos by Berkeley, Mozart, Britten (1st Lon. Pf.), Debussy, Music (McPhee) (1st Engl. Pf.). From 7/6 to 1/6.—Boosey & Hawkes & Hall.

HAROLD HOLT SUNDAY CONCERTS.—Royal Albert Hall. Under auspices of Orchestral Concerts Soc. National Symphony Orchestra. Next Concert, Sun. Next, April 2, at 2.30. Dvorak, Weber-Weingartner, Grieg, Beethoven. Charles Hambourg, Clifford Curzon. 7/6, 6/-, 5/-, 3/-, 2/-. Royal Albert Hall, Agents, Chappell's, 50, New Bond Street, W.1.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of the Marchioness of Reading and Mrs. Rebecca Sieff. Sponsored by the Women's Appeal Committee (Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940). In Aid of the Hostels Committee for Evacuated Jewish Children. Chairman: Miss Clarice Davidson. London Palladium, W.1. To-day, Sunday, March 26, at 3 p.m. National Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Sydney Beer. Ida Haendel, Emelie Hooke, Louis Kentner. Works by Smetana, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Debussy, Wagner, etc. Tickets: £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 1s., 10/6, 7/6, and 3/-, obtainable from Box Office, London Palladium, W.1.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand. (Tem. 7611.) London Philharmonic Orchestra. To-day at 2.30. Musical Culture Limited presents a Boosey and Hawkes Concert. Copland, Bach, Sessions, Piston, Gershwin. Hugo Weisgall, Eda Kersey, Mark Bitterman. Sunday, April 2, at 2.30. Elgar. Sir Adrian Boult. Heddle Nash, Margaret McArthur, Henry Cummings. Luton Choral Society. Tkts. 2/6 to 12/6.

GOLDSMITH'S CHORAL UNION. Sat., April 8, 2.30 p.m. Beethoven Mass in D (Missa Solemnis). Royal Albert Hall. Isobel Baillie, Gladys Ripley, Edward Reach, Norman Walker. The London Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Frederick Haggis. 7/6, 5/-, 3/6, 2/6. Albert Hall and Agents.

HELEN JUST. ARTHUR ALEXANDER. Wigmore Hall. Thursday next, March 30, at 6. V'Cello and Pianoforte Recital. Sonatas by Saint Saens and Barber. Piano Solos, V'Cello Solos. 7/6, 5/-, 3/-, at Hall (We. 2141) and Hinrichsen Concert Mat., 31, John St., W.C.1.

WIGMORE HALL. Sun., April 2, at 3 p.m. Margerie Few. Pianoforte Recital. Cesar Franck, Schumann, Bartok, Beethoven. Tickets, 10/6, 6/-, 3/-, at Hall & Secretary, Terminus 6751.

18th CONCERT OF FRENCH MUSIC. Wigmore Hall. Tues. next, 28th, at 6.15. Works by Rameau, Dukas, Honegger. Sophie Wyss, Daphne Blackwell, Catona Grindea, Gaston Marris, Blech String Quartet. 7/6, 5/-, 2/6, from Hall (We. 2141).

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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DIRECTOR OF ART GALLERY AND MUSEUMS. The Museum and Art Gallery Committee of the Birmingham City Council invite applications for the new position of DIRECTOR of the ART GALLERY and MUSEUMS.

Candidates should have an all-round knowledge of the fine arts and other subjects exemplified in the larger Museums, in addition to practical experience in administration and the control of staff. Particulars of the proposed salary and conditions of service, as well as the contemplated post-war scheme of development, will be sent to any qualified applicant. Inquiries should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 12th April, 1944, in an envelope marked "Art Gallery Director," Room ...

F. H. C. WILTSHIRE, Town Clerk.
Council House, Birmingham, 1.

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CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

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IMPORTANT SALE OF ABOUT 1,600 ozs. of Old and Modern Silver, Sheffield and other plate in CORN EXCHANGE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 28, 1944, at 1.30 p.m. [illegible]

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DO YOU KNOW ?

Answers to questions on Page 2.

1. Falconry.
2. From Andrea Palladio (1518-80).
3. Walter Bagehot.
4. (a) Desiderius. (b) John Henry.
5. An expression for the time that elapses between the moon's transit across the meridian at new or full moon at a given place, and the time of highwater at that place.
6. A word, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward—e.g., madam.

PROPERTIES

HOTELS FOR SALE

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Colonel Langmead

Exhibit - 04

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN COMPONENT
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FORCE
APO 656 - U S ARMY
Special Service Office

WMS

9 May 1944

SPECIAL SERVICE
MEMO No.......1

OFFICERS HISTORICAL TOURS

1. Another Historical tour, the third of a series has been arranged for Sunday, 14 May 1944. The place to be visited is Kew Gardens.

2. Kew is the name of a village in Surrey, near Richmond located on the right bank of the river Thames. Foremost among objects of interest at Kew are the Royal Botanical Gardens, containing magnificent collections of plants and flowers both native and many more that have been imported from all parts of the world. Established in 1760 by the mother of George III and made a national institution in 1841 the gardens now extend over nearly 300 acres and have better than a million visitors each year.

3. In addition to numerous hot houses and conservatories the principle features are a palm house 362 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 66 feet high, also a temperate house of the same height occupying three fourths of an acre, four museums, a laboratory, the north gallery containing sketches from nature taken in different parts of the world, and the Pagoda Inn, an octagonal, ten story building.

4. To the south [illegible] of the gardens is an observatory chiefly used as a Meteorological station, here are kept the thermometers and other Meteorological and Magnetical instruments which serve as standards for the United Kingdom. Close to the northern entrances is Kew Palace formerly a favorite residence of George III and Queen Charlotte who died there.

5. In the church built in 1714 and subsequently enlarged, is an organ presented by George IV said to have been used by Handel, and in the Churchyard adjoining are the graves of Gainsborough and the two less known artists, Meyer and Zoffany.

6. The bus will leave Stanmore Hall promptly at 1330. All officers of this Headquarters including RAF, WAAF and WAC personnel are cordially invited. All who are interested in attending will sign their names on the bulletin board in the Officers Mess. WAC and WAAF Officers may contact the Special Service Office, Ext 717, for reservations.

7. The curator of the Botanical Gardens has been contacted and has offered to act as guide so none of the highlights of the trip will be missed.

A. J. POPE,
1st Lt, Air Corps,
Special Service Officer.

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Exhibits

Numbers O-5, O-6, O-7

Note: These items do not support a [illegible] of t

— E. C. Longmead

Exhibit O-5 The London Illustrated New

O-6 The Sphere, London

O-7 The Sphere, London

6-4 [illegible]

Exhibits

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– I. C. Langmead

Exhibit O-5 The London Illustrated News 5 Feb 44

O-6 The Sphere, London 1 Apr 44

O-7 The Sphere, London 6 May 44

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PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

The Illustrated London News,
February 5, 1944

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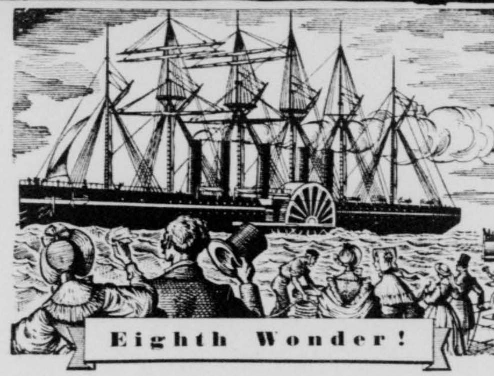
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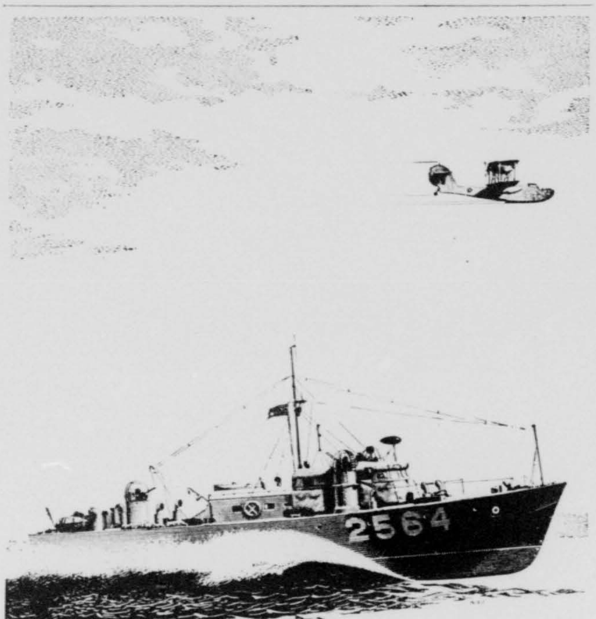
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944.



LONDON NEWS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944.



GENERAL ALEXANDER ON THE ANZIO-NETTUNO FRONT, SOUTH OF ROME: THE C.-IN-C. OF THE ALLIED CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCE, WITH ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE, WATCHES BRITISH SOLDIERS MINE-SWEEPING.

The carefully prepared and executed new landings at Nettuno early on Saturday, January 22, whereby the Germans were taken completely by surprise, steadily progressed fanwise, while reinforcements and supplies came pouring in. General Mark Clark, the American Commanding Officer of the Fifth Army, early made a dawn-to-dusk tour of the landing areas and expressed his delight with the progress of operations. The danger to Kesselring, with his nine divisions on the Cassino line, was increasing by January 27, and indications pointed to his attempt to fight a main battle in the Alban Hills, thirteen miles south of Rome, where stands the ancient Tusculum. In supreme control of the Allied Central Mediterranean Force is General Alexander, formerly commanding the 15th Army Group. He personally directed the landings at Nettuno and supervised early operations ashore, where, with Admiral Troubridge, he is seen watching mine-sweepers at work.

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By ARTHUR BRYANT.

A FORTNIGHT ago, discussing the geographical and maritime reasons which, despite initial unpreparedness and neglect, have always enabled this country to emerge victorious in global war, I asked the rhetorical question: "Is the old story really true that one Englishman is worth three Frenchmen?" and then, to soften the crudity of the eighteenth-century traditional phrase, added "or half-a-dozen Germans." Owing to an unintentional error in the Editorial Department beyond my knowledge or control, my "three" was altered at the last moment to a "nine," thus conveying the impression that I thought that a German was a better fighter than a Frenchman! This made nonsense of what I had written and of what I had meant.

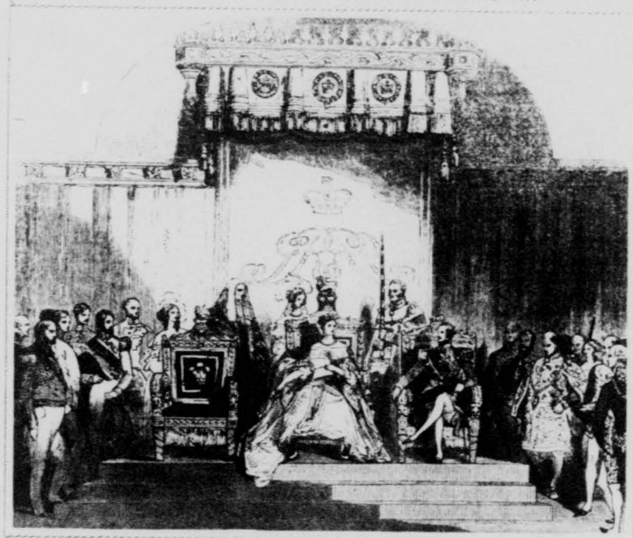
What constitutes fighting quality? No one who has had any experience of war—or, for that matter, ever read any military history—could suppose for a moment that racially a German *per se* is a braver fighter than a Frenchman (or even *vice versa*), or that an Englishman *per se* is a better fighter than either. There are some Englishmen who are worth three or even a dozen other Englishmen in battle; the same is true of Frenchmen and Germans. And there are times when Englishmen are very much better fighters than at other times, and this also is true of Frenchmen and Germans. The Prussians ran at Jena: they did not run at Bautzen seven years later. The French, too, have had their ups and downs; their Château Thierrys and Austerlitzes on the one hand, and their Sedans on the other. So have the English.

There are, of course, some races that seem fundamentally to fight better than others. The Pathans of India are notoriously a valiant breed; the Bengalis of the same vast land—though they have at times produced fine troops—are not renowned in history for martial prowess. In Europe, too, the same phenomenon occurs. The Neapolitans, for instance, have a poor fighting record; the hardy races of the north, which include the French, the Russians, the English, the Germans, and many smaller peoples, like the Dutch and Norwegians, a very good one. Deep-rooted factors of geography, climate and history have something to do with the matter. Yet I doubt if these are in any way decisive. A few generations—perhaps even one—in a different atmosphere, above all in a different political atmosphere, and a man of allegedly poor fighting stock will fight as well as the best. For courage in battle is far less a matter of heredity than of training, discipline, belief, example and environment. Men are not so much born brave as made brave: ask them at Caterham or Wellington Barracks. That is why I maintain that, other things being equal, a Frenchman is in historical fact, though not necessarily racially, a better soldier than a German. He may not have been so on the battlefields of 1940. But the reasons for that temporary failure were accidental and ephemeral. They had nothing to do with the permanent nature of France and the French people.

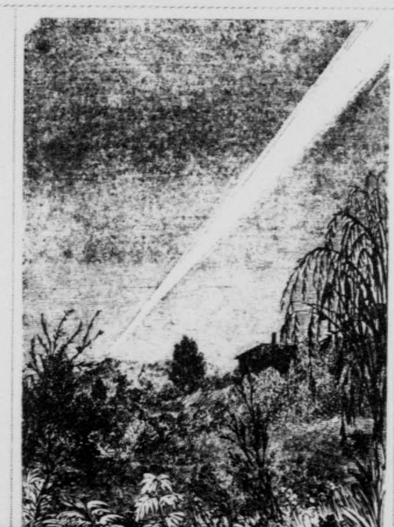
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Revolution to find their proper level and use their full energies, the fighting men of France showed up the flaw in the formal discipline of the renowned monarchical armies of Prussia and Austria. An army of brave individualists beat an army of brave automata, and beat it again and again, till the latter had no fight left in it. Yet—and this is the important point—that victorious army was a body welded in passionate unity and willing discipline, and inspired by a noble cause. In 1940 the gallant descendants of the men of *Sambre et Meuse* were not so welded. And, as a consequence, they were defeated by the descendants of the men of the Potsdam barrack-square.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO: REPRODUCTIONS AND QUOTATIONS FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 3, 1844.



"THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH."
". . . Her Majesty took her seat on the throne. The Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, stood immediately on her Majesty's left-hand. . . . Upon reference to the engraving of the throne it will be seen that one of the royal chairs is unoccupied, and bears the plume of three feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales; such provision being made in the House of Lords from the period of his receiving the title. The corresponding chair is filled by his Royal Highness Prince Albert."



For in the years between their splendid victory in 1918 and the outbreak of the second world war in 1939, the French, like the English, came very near to losing their national soul. They were so successful in the material sphere that they grew temporarily unaccustomed to the spiritual. And it cannot be over-emphasised that in the ultimate resort—and this sounds a paradox—success in war is far more a test of the spirit than of inanimate matter. "God," wrote Voltaire, the man of the study who had never known the battlefield, "is always for the big battalions." Napoleon, the greatest soldier mankind has ever seen, knew better. "There are only two great Powers in the world," he said, "the Sword and the Spirit, and in the long run the Spirit always wins." The quality above all qualities which he looked for in his soldiers was *élan*; the Marshal or General he always preferred was never the prudent materialist, but the man who achieved the impossible. That is the true tradition of the French Army and the French fighting man. It was dormant in the sleepy, materialistic years between the wars—the years of the *petit bourgeois* of Laval, of the *Comité des Forges*, of the Maginot Line. It awoke in the hour of defeat when De Gaulle raised the flag of Lorraine and the Maid of Orleans. It will triumph over the brave but servile Teuton, as it has triumphed so often in the past, before this war has done. And it will not triumph merely by virtue of Allied numbers and Allied weight of metal. It will triumph on a fair field in its own right.

This is not to say that numbers, material and equipment do not count on the battlefield. They count immensely. The French, with their lower population, were outnumbered in 1940 by nearly two to one. And their troops, like ours, were cruelly handicapped by a deficiency in arms, both in quantity and quality. But these handicaps themselves arose from a failure of spirit in the years of peace. They were the price France had to pay for putting material comfort, wealth and personal self-importance above self-sacrifice and love of country, liberty and truth. It was not till De Gaulle set up the standard of liberation in the dark summer of 1940 that the true France began—in poverty, subjection and exile—to live again. And now her strength—the strength of the phœnix and the eagle—is growing daily. Before long it will become visible, as it became visible many times before in France's long and glorious history.

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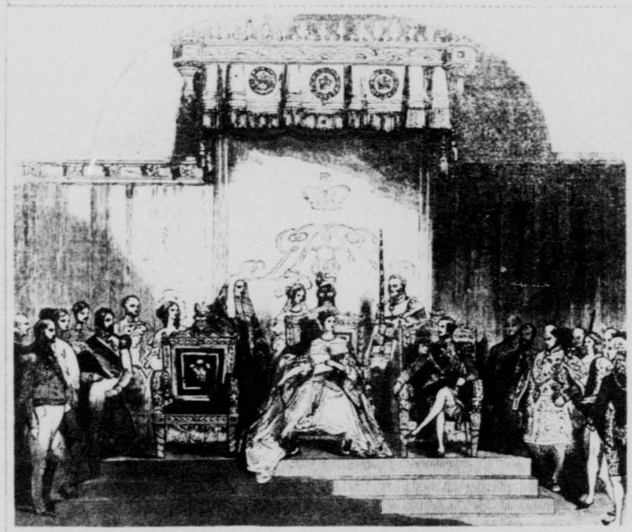
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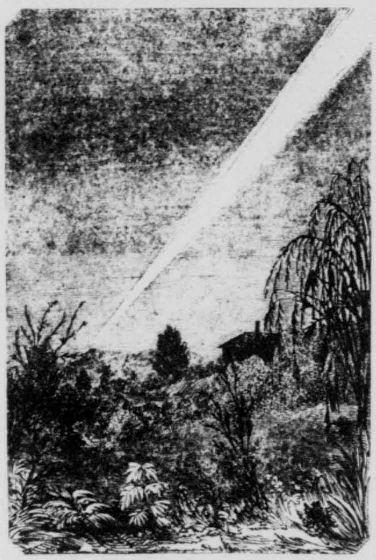
The French are philosophically—though they are many other things—a martial people. They regard cowardice in battle as highly dishonourable; devotion to duty in the face of death and the enemy as the highest of virtues. Above all, they regard courage as an inherently individual virtue, and not merely as a matter of slavish, herd obedience, which is the poison at the root of the German conception of courage. In 1794—that glorious year for Frenchmen—the French people showed that, man for man, they were better fighters than any Germans. Allowed by their Revolution to find their proper level and use their full energies, the fighting men of France showed up the flaw in the formal discipline of the renowned monarchical armies of Prussia and Austria. An army of brave individualists beat an army of brave automata, and beat it again and again, till the latter had no fight left in it. Yet—and this is the important point—that victorious army was a body welded in passionate unity and willing discipline, and inspired by a noble cause. In 1940 the gallant descendants of the men of *Sambre et Meuse* were not so welded. And, as a consequence, they were defeated by the descendants of the men of the Potsdam barrack-square.

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"'THE GREAT COMET,' SEEN AT VAN DIEMEN'S LAND."

"We are indebted to a Staffordshire correspondent for the original of the above sketch of 'The Great Comet' of last year, as seen in the southern hemisphere. The locality is in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town; and the scene has been effectively lithographed by Mrs. Allport, of Aldridge Lodge, by whom it was forwarded to this country per ship "Endira."

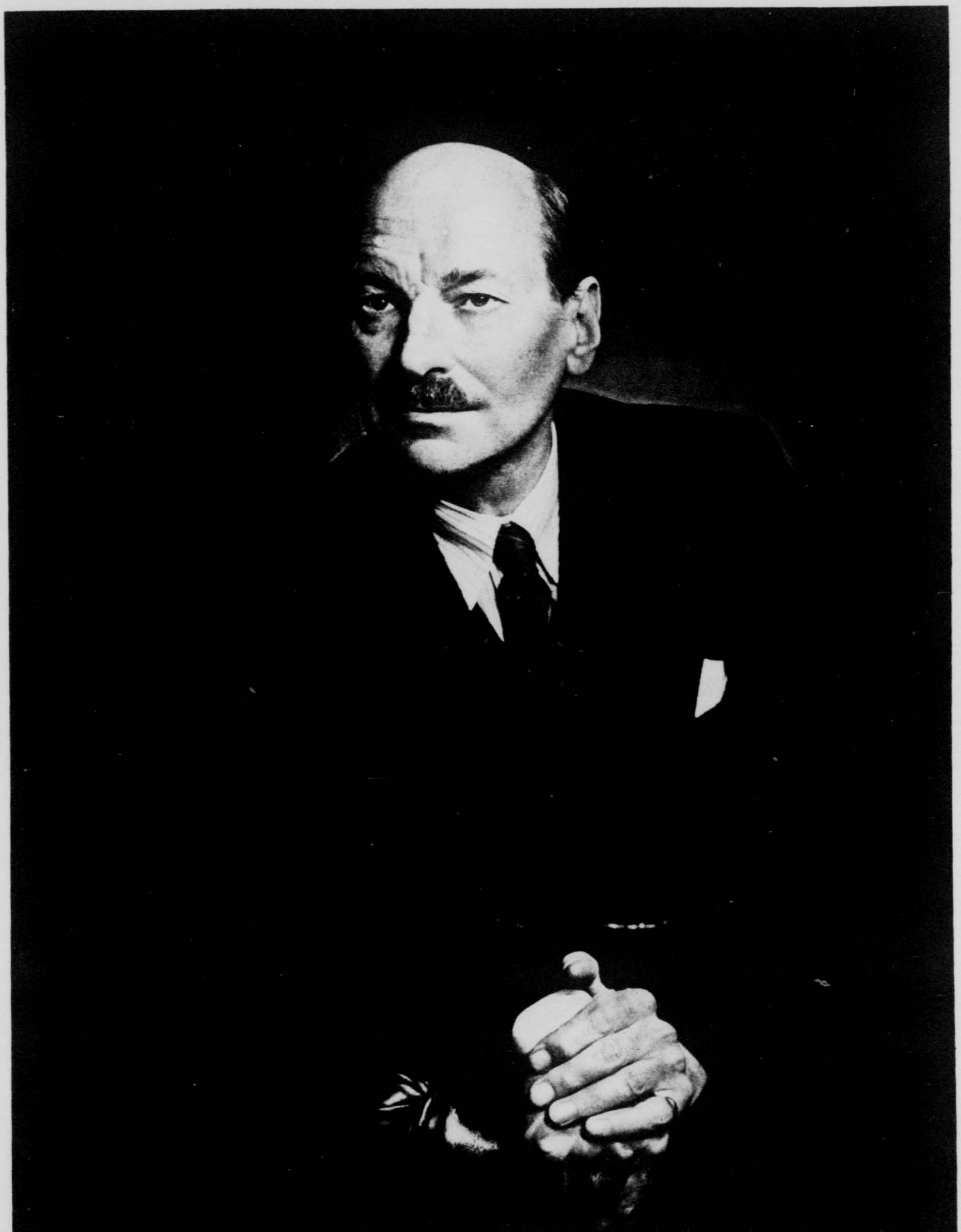
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MEN WHO SHAPE OUR DESTINIES: No. 5—MR. ATTLEE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER.

AN EXCLUSIVE PORTRAIT STUDY BY Y. KARSH, OF OTTAWA.



PRIME MINISTER THE RT. HON. CLEMENT RICHARD ATTLEE, M.P.

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LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER—THE RT. HON. CLEMENT RICHARD ATTLEE, M.P.

This week's study by Y. Karsh, of Ottawa, is a portrait of Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister since 1942. Mr. Attlee served in the last war in the South Lancashire Regiment and Tank Corps, retiring as a Major in 1919. He was Mayor of Stepney in 1919 and 1920, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Leader of the Opposition from 1922-24. That year saw him Under-Secretary of State for War, and from 1930-31 he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1931 he held the post of Postmaster-General, and also became Deputy Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. From 1935-40 he was Leader of the Opposition; Lord Privy Seal, 1940-42, and then Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Dominions, relinquishing the latter position to become Lord President of the Council. Mr. Attlee has been Member (Lab.) for the Limehouse Division since November 1922.

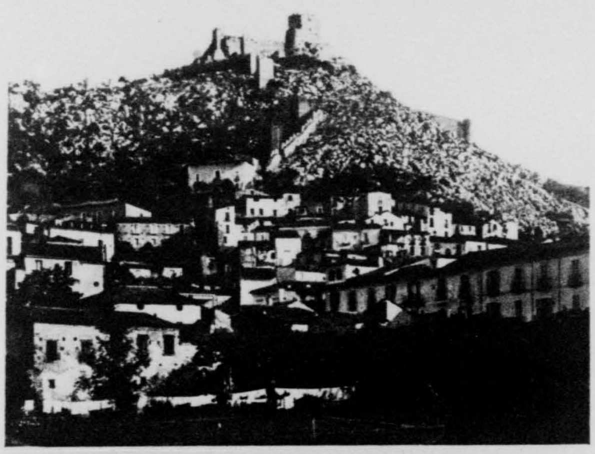
MONTE CASSINO AND ANZIO: THEIR CLASSIC AND HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.



MONTE CASSINO, THE SCENE OF CRITICAL FIGHTING BY THE FIFTH ARMY, IS OF GREAT HISTORIC INTEREST. ABOVE, THE BENEDICTINE MONASTERY FOUNDED BY ST. BENEDICT.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE MONASTERY, FIRST FOUNDED BY ST. BENEDICT IN 529 A.D.: ITS ARCHIVES CONTAIN PRICELESS MSS. AND OTHER TREASURES.





THE RAILWAY MARSHALLING YARDS AT LITTORIA, THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, EAST OF NETTUNO, WHICH THE FIFTH ARMY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED.



A VIEW OF THE MODERN PORT OF ANZIO, THE ANCIENT ANTIUM, ADJOINING NETTUNO, 33 MILES SOUTH OF ROME, SEIZED BY THE FIFTH ARMY.



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A VIEW OF THE TOWN OF CASSINO, DOMINATED BY LA ROCCA, A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY RUINED CASTLE, FORMERLY CASINUM, WHERE MARK ANTONY HELD ORGIES.

Monte Cassino, so prominent in the battles leading to its capture by the Fifth Army, is an isolated hill overhanging the little town of Cassino, the *Casinum* of the Romans. It is historically of romantic note, for hither St. Benedict migrated from Sorbiaco in 529 A.D. and here established his famous monastery on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo to which Dante alludes in his "Paradise." The Benedictine monastery became the metropolis of Western monarchism. It was sacked by the Lombards, rebuilt in 720, destroyed by the Saracens in 884 and restored seventy years later. The abbot became overlord of an extensive territory and bishop of several dioceses, but at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1866 Monte Cassino became a national monument, the monks its custodians, to-day an ecclesiastical school holding a high reputation. The extensive edifice resembles a castle rather than a monastery and accommodates about 350 inmates. In its archives are preserved MSS. of priceless value, including the commentary of Origen on the Epistle to the Romans, which irreplaceable relics it is hoped the Germans may not pillage or destroy. The ancient *Casinum*, of probable Volscian origin, contained a villa belonging to Varro in which, later, Mark Antony, we are told by Cicero, indulged in wild orgies. La Rocca is a picturesque ruined castle, with a German donjon of the thirteenth-century Hohenstaufen era.



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A VIEW OF THE MODERN PORT OF ANZIO, THE ANCIENT ANTIUM, ADJOINING NETTUNO, 33 MILES SOUTH OF ROME, SEIZED BY THE FIFTH ARMY.



THE HARBOUR OF ANZIO, DESERTED IN THE MIDDLE AGES FOR NETTUNO—AS A PORT IT FREQUENTLY SILTS UP. A POPULAR SUMMER RESORT OF THE ROMANS.

Anzio and Nettuno, seized by the Fifth Army on January 22, when the carefully prepared landings were successfully engineered under the personal direction of General Alexander, lie only two miles apart. In the Middle Ages Anzio was deserted in favour of Nettuno because of the silting of the river, but in the seventeenth century it was restored, and the two towns are popular summer resorts of the Romans, many of whom own fine villas which have fortunately mainly escaped injury owing to the enemy's hasty retreat and inability to perform his demolition act. As *Antium*, Anzio is of considerable antiquity, at least from the fourth century B.C., for it is named as under Roman protection in the treaty with Carthage of 348 B.C. From later Republican times wealthy Romans, including the Julian and Claudian Emperors, frequently visited it. Both Caligula and Nero were born in *Antium*, and remains of Roman villas occur along the shore, both east and north-west of the town, many having tanks for pisciculture. Of the famous temple of Fortune mentioned by Horace no remains are found. The Volscian city stood on higher ground and was defended by walls and a deep ditch which can still be traced. The sea is encroaching slightly at Anzio, as is the case largely in the Mediterranean. In the National Museum of Rome is the famous "Maiden of Anzio," recovered from Nero's villa after a storm which laid it bare.

WITH OUR FRENCH ALLIES ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY.



FRENCH INFANTRYMEN, OPERATING WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, CLEAN UP THE TOWN OF ACQUAFONDATA AFTER HAVING DRIVEN OUT THE GERMANS.



FRENCH TROOPS GUARDING A BATCH OF GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER DURING A FRENCH ADVANCE OF SIX MILES IN FOUR DAYS IN THE MOUNTAINS.



GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN DURING FIGHTING ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT ACT AS STRETCHER-BEARERS IN EVACUATING FRENCH MOROCCAN CASUALTIES.



FRENCH MOROCCAN TROOPS, WOUNDED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, BEING TRANSFERRED FROM MULES TO AMBULANCES AT A FIRST-AID STATION NEAR CERASUOLO.



FRENCH GOUMS, OF A UNIT FIGHTING WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE ITALIAN



THE MIXED FRENCH CREW OF A HEAVY-CALIBRE MACHINE-GUN AT THEIR POST

1297

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THE MIXED FRENCH CREW OF A HEAVY-CALIBRE MACHINE-GUN AT THEIR POST ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, DURING AN AIR-RAID ALERT.

While British and American troops of the Fifth Army were fighting to enlarge their bridgehead south of Rome, French troops serving with the Fifth Army on the main front further south were engaged in gallant actions against desperate counter-attacks by the enemy. Correspondents have spoken of the great bravery of the French in the northern sector, who include home and native troops, the latter representing famous Moroccan and Goum regiments. In this northern sector of the Fifth Army's front line, in the area of Monte Croce, some two miles north-west of Cardito, the Germans launched a violent counter-attack on January 24, but were beaten off in desperate hand-to-hand fighting. Later in the day an even heavier German attack forced the French to withdraw from Monte Croce, but on the following day the French recaptured this important position and were reported to be pushing ahead steadily in difficult country, having captured more heights.

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A BANTU TRIBE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"THE REALM OF A RAIN-QUEEN": By E. JENSEN KRIGE and J. D. KRIGE.*

An appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

N.B.—The illustration on this page is not from the book.

REALLY massive new anthropological books have been rare of late, but here is one. It is more massive than it looks; it has a deceptive look of slimness because of the use of very thin paper, and print so small that it taxes the eyes. But of its solidity and interest there is no doubt.

The authors are Field-Marshal Smuts's nephew and his wife, and their subject is "the least-known of our South African native tribes." The phrase "least-known" is used in the scientific sense; in a legendary way the Lovedu have been very widely known indeed. The tribe consists of only 33,000 persons; their district in the North-East Transvaal, never very large, has now been reduced by the "red ants" (*alias* white men, *alias* yellow devils!) to 150 square miles. But their religious, political and social structure is extremely complicated and coherent; several more volumes will be necessary before their manners and customs have been fully described; and at the centre of their system is a Rain-Maker so potent and august that the Great Zulu Kings did not disdain to send petitions to her, and the rumour of her and her people led to the conception of Rider Haggard's "She."

General Smuts himself, fascinated by reports of a divine "white queen," had contact with the Lovedu long ago. "One of my daughters, when a college girl, visited the country of the queen with a company of friends in the hope that they might be able to see her. In that mountainous, almost roadless country, the party was overtaken by a violent rainstorm, and late at night arrived at her headquarters drenched, exhausted and more dead than alive. The queen ordered a hut to be cleaned and prepared for them, where they stayed the night; and next day, having probably heard that she was the Prime Minister's daughter, gave a personal audience to her. Imagine the thrill! That established a personal bond between the queen and my wife, suitably recognised in the customary South African way. Then, many years after, my nephew and his wife were staying at the headquarters of the queen in order to gather the material for this book. From time to time they informed me of the interesting anthropological finds they were making. I also learnt that near her headquarters was a forest of cycads (*Encephalartos transvenosus Burtt-Davy*), one of the most unique botanical features in South Africa. This decided me at last to spend a holiday in the queen's country, and, with my relatives as guides, I had a most interesting experience. I saw how they had, through simple humanness, overcome the fears and the shyness

forest. Best of all, I saw that wonderful woman, well over sixty, but strong in body and character—every inch a queen. We exchanged information and gifts in the traditional style, and I could thank her for her kindness to my daughter in the distant past. She was much taken up with all the useful domestic articles my wife had sent her. A couple of years afterwards I was once more Prime Minister, and I received a most charming letter from her, expressing her pleasure that she had met and personally knew the man who was 'wearing the crown of South Africa.' Accepting the complimentary expression so kindly meant, I was equally pleased to have met a woman who so impressed me with her force of character and intangible air of authority—a woman who really was a queen. No wonder her subjects look upon her as the embodiment of their divine order. And yet that woman is the centre—in the ritual of her tribe—

The General remarks later, "The acid test of the investigator's understanding of the primitive people he studies is whether or not he makes sense of what appears to the ordinary observer as a mass of vices, follies and superstitions. That is the test that the authors have satisfied. In this book, customs and an outlook so different from ours as to be regarded from our point of view as irrational and perverted, emerge as perfectly natural and coherent—nay, inevitable in the total context of the culture." That is true; but the paradox of the intermingling of cultures between which a deep abyss yawns is illustrated by his own remarks about Queen Mujaji III. For that noble woman, who wrote to congratulate him upon being Premier again, is destined to ritual suicide, in her hut within a few miles of European farms.

The story goes back four centuries to a migration. There was a cycle of Rain-Making Kings. Then, 140 years ago, a cycle of Queens, begun and continued incestuously, started. There have been only three queens in that time. The suicide arrangements are not as grim as ritual murder. It is true that the Queen is expected to poison herself (with a mixture of ingredients from the crocodile) after a certain number of festivals of a certain kind; but she herself arranges the dates of the festivals. But there the thing is; and the doctrine is doubtless believed in by the victim as thoroughly as by her subjects. So also the efficacy of her rain-controlling powers. And these are remarkable. Africa is covered with witches and wizards who can bring rain. But the Queen of the Lovedu can actually, as is believed, bring rain upon one man's acres and not upon his neighbour's, according to their respective worthiness.

All this is remote from our conceptions of things; and there are many customs described in the book which the ordinary unscientific reader must find disgusting. Yet all settled communities of humans must live within the fixed framework of sleeping and waking, cultivating and eating and drinking, co-operating, litigating and worshipping, working in wood and clay and fibre; and there are many chapters in this book which, although crowded with exotic detail, are warm with our common humanity. The authors are, as writers, the very reverse of dry. Their styles are clear and vivid; they feel as well as observe; and they have eyes for the beautiful as well as for facts. But they are thoroughgoing as scientists, all the same, and they have learnt the



"THE SUN OF FREEDOM SHONE TO US THROUGH THE STORM": A DRAWING BY ANNA ZINKEISEN DONE ESPECIALLY FOR THE "AID TO RUSSIA" BALL, AND TO BE AUCTIONED AT THE BALL.

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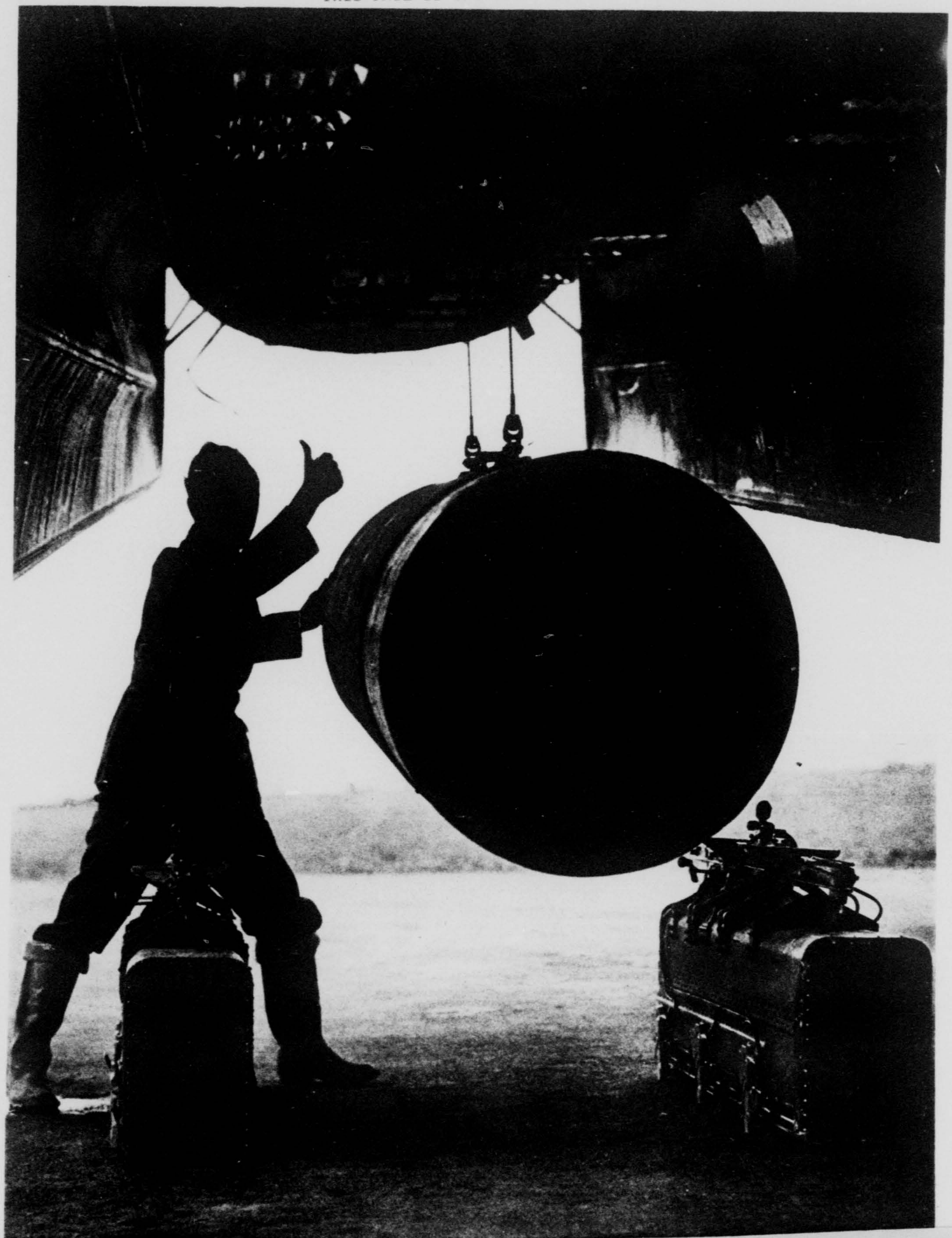
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* "The Realm of a Rain-Queen": A Study of the Pattern of Lovedu Society. By E. Jensen Krige and J. D. Krige. With a Preface by Field-Marshal J. C. Smuts. Illustrations and Maps. (Oxford University Press; 21s.)

The great drive for waste paper goes on, and it must never slacken or cease as long as there is a war to win—so turn out every scrap you have.



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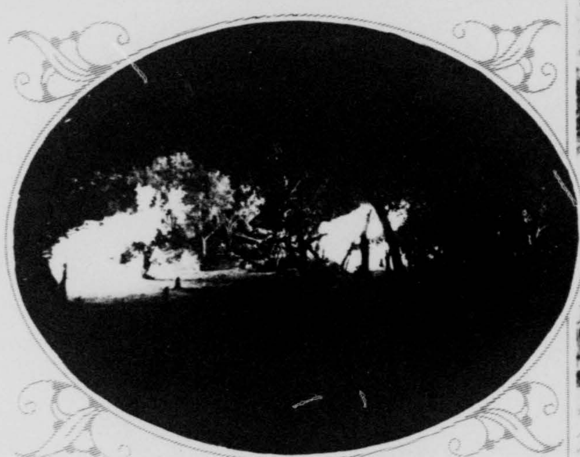
SILHOUETTE OF A "COOKIE": A 4000-LB. BOMB JOINING RACKS OF INCENDIARIES IN A LANCASTER'S BOMB BAY.

Seen in silhouette against the sky at "bombing-up time," an R.A.F. "cookie"—one of the famous 4000-pounders which have been dropped in hundreds on Berlin in the recent raids—rises slowly into position in the capacious bomb bay of a Lancaster. Winches in the body of the bomber are hoisting the "cookie" into its rack, on either side of which are incendiary containers, each holding more than a hundred fire-bombs. The armourer's "thumbs-up" signal shows that everything is proceeding to his satisfaction. The load seen here is only a part of the bomb capacity of any Lancaster, which normally carries much heavier loads over Germany.

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FRONTS: CROSSING THE GARIGLIANO.



THE GARIGLIANO RIVER PROVED A STIFF OBSTRUCTION FOR THE FIFTH ARMY. THE PICTURE IS OF 5'5-IN. MEDIUM GUNS IN A NIGHT BARRAGE.



BRITISH INFANTRY CROSSING THE GARIGLIANO IN ASSAULT BOATS. THREE SEPARATE CROSSINGS WERE MADE AND HELD IN FACE OF SEVERE ENEMY OPPOSITION.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR OLIVER LEESE, C.-IN-C. EIGHTH ARMY (LEFT), CHATTING WITH SENIOR BRITISH AND CANADIAN OFFICERS NEAR ORTONA.



YOUNG GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE EARLY PHASES OF THE GARIGLIANO BATTLE. MANY WERE REPORTED AS SCARCELY MORE THAN SIXTEEN YEARS OLD.



A MODERN "OLD BILL" WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY: CAPTAIN PERRY CADEGAN, OF NOVA SCOTIA, USING AN IMPROMPTU "CALL BOX."



ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, NEW ZEALANDERS DONNED WHITE CAPES IN THE SNOWY LANDSCAPE. TWO OF A PATROL ADVANCING WITH A RADIO TO REPORT.



NEW ZEALANDERS WITH WHITE CAPES AND HOODS PREPARE FOR A PATROL—TAKING A TIP FROM THE RUSSIANS. THE RESULTS WERE EFFECTIVE.

The inclement weather of January which confronted the Fifth and Eighth Armies made progress difficult, but apart from such natural obstacles the Garigliano River, swollen by heavy rains, proved a tough crib to crack by the Fifth Army. Yet three crossings were effected in face of severe enemy opposition, the Germans using well dug-in defence trenches and blockhouses on the slopes beyond the river. Yet the British troops on the extreme western flank established and maintained three bridgeheads, while reinforcements and supplies crossed the river and sappers were building new bridges. The enemy on this front has been placed in a very dangerous position with the new landings at Nettuno-Anzio. These, at Nettuno on January 22, caught the Germans napping, and there was practically no enemy resistance. The town of

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FIRST LANDINGS OF THE FIFTH ARMY AT NETTUNO ON JANUARY 22: AMPHIBIOUS DUCKS COMING ASHORE AND TROOP-LANDING CRAFT FOLLOWING IN QUICK SUCCESSION.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS REACHING THEIR DESTINATION AT NETTUNO IN LANDING CRAFT. THEY SEE DIMLY BEFORE THEM SAND-DUNES AND HILLOCKS.



MORE U.S. AMPHIBIOUS DUCKS COMING ASHORE, BRINGING BRITISH TROOPS. AT FIRST SCARCELY ANY ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED. (BY RADIO.)



AN EARLY AND USEFUL TROPHY! BRITISH INFANTRYMEN INSPECT A 155-MM. FRENCH GUN, DESERTED BY THE GERMANS AND NOW TURNED TO ACCOUNT.



IMMEDIATELY THE PRELIMINARY LANDINGS WERE MADE, METAL ROADWAYS WERE LAID DOWN BY SAPPERS, AND U.S. TROOPS ARE DRIVING TRUCKS OVER THEM.



THE LANDING AT ANZIO, TWO MILES BEYOND NETTUNO: BRITISH TROOPS FILING STEADILY FORWARD ALONG THE ANZIO-ROME HIGHWAY. (BY RADIO.)

Continued.]
Nettuno, like Anzio near by, favourite Roman summer resorts with hotels and villas, were left undamaged, although the enemy had made large demolition preparations. Day by day since, the first landings have been extended both north and east, with several fine roads leading to Rome, some 20 miles distant as we write, in fairly level country. Kesselring, however, instead of retreating from the Rapido-Garigliano front, staged his expensive counter-attack, incurring heavy losses. He appeared to believe that he could ignore the danger to his communications, and may attempt to bring additional divisions from the north, which will suit General Alexander, for his main object is obviously to cause the largest possible enemy detachment from the Northern European coming battlefield.

THE GREAT WORLD WAR:

FUTURE OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

By CYRIL FALLS.

east of the Apennines had died down. On the Fifth Army front operations on a considerable scale were in progress. Their object was to force the enemy's Gustav Line on the Rapido and Garigliano rivers. Progress was rather faster than during the earlier assaults, but still involved the capture of one commanding feature after another. Photographs in these pages have contributed a great deal to the public's understanding of the nature of the country, but I do not think they bring out its full difficulties. The ascent of some of the bare, cliff-faced mountains which rise sheer out of the west-coast valleys would be difficult enough in winter if there were no fire to face. The enemy is generally invisible, and often almost immune from the covering fire with which the Allies strive to protect their advance. He even quarries the naked rock and puts his machine-gun posts into caves or narrow slits—the latter, indeed, lacking head-cover, but extremely difficult to hit. It appeared to me, none the less, that we should succeed in fighting our way into the Liri Valley, and that, when we did, progress would be more rapid with the coming of fine weather. It also seemed, however, that in this country there could never be a really swift advance without the aid of amphibian operations, of landings behind the enemy's flanks. And it was long since one of these had been carried out, to the disappointment of observers who had looked forward to repetitions of the brilliant landing at the mouth of the Biferno early last October.

The why and wherefore is not a matter for present discussion, but it can be said that the absence of a landing operation—except for one of a minor and local nature at the mouth of the Volturno—may have stilled some of the enemy's anxieties on that score, and influenced his dispositions to cope with such a step on our part. At all events, the element of surprise was achieved, whatever German propaganda may say on the subject; for Kesselring would never have allowed the Allied landing force to establish itself as it did if he could have prevented it. The heavy pressure on the main Fifth Army front must have contributed to this result. Either because he feared he could not hold the Gustav Line without reinforcements, or because he intended to launch a counterstroke for the purpose of recovering valuable ground already lost, he had moved down three divisions from the north, any or all of which might have been available to oppose our landing. Then we should have had to face the problem of Salerno over again, though we should doubtless have made use of the experience gained in that struggle. As it was, he was completely foxed. He had to withdraw troops from his Gustav Line to face the landing party, and, in fact, as I write, one of the three divisions just mentioned—the 29th Panzer Grenadier—has been identified in front of the beachhead between Rome and the Pontine Marshes. However great the air superiority of the side preparing an amphibian operation on this scale, concealment from the occasional reconnaissance aircraft flying at a great altitude is very difficult. Yet we won that important phase of the battle.

The actual landing was, in fact, almost entirely unopposed. Only small fragments of the enemy's forces were encountered. And, indeed, days passed without serious resistance having to be faced. The landing was on Saturday, January 22. It was not until the following Wednesday that the first strong counter-attack was launched, and even that does not seem to have been on a large scale. Air attacks naturally began sooner, but five days passed before they became really heavy. For a week, which represents the period I can consider in this article, they did nothing to check the landing of troops and supplies, though it is not to be supposed that Allied shipping escaped without loss. The landing-places were well within the range of Spitfires, and if the distance from their airfields was sufficient to limit the time which each individual aircraft could spend over the target, the great superiority in fighter-strength at the disposal of the Allies appears to have enabled this handicap to be overcome. The strategic bombing was all on the Allied side. Practically every vulnerable point on the German lines of communication was attacked. The bombers ranged as far as Istres, the important German airfield on the west shore of the Etang de Berre, near Marseilles. In all respects Allied air ascendancy was well maintained.

Nevertheless, the first comment of most observers on realising where the landing had taken place was that it was an exceedingly bold venture. At the nearest point the beachhead was between 40 and 50 miles from the Fifth Army's southern front, and it was evident that unless the enemy withdrew voluntarily from this front there was small prospect of an early junction between the two Allied forces. It did not seem likely that the Germans would thus pull out without a fight, and, in fact, their first action was to launch a series of sharp counter-attacks on the Rapido and the Garigliano. People wondered whether there existed a possibility that the enemy might be able to defeat the two forces in detail. On reflection they decided that the Fifth Army's southern front could not be in the smallest danger, but there was still a certain amount of anxiety for the landing force. As the days passed and each day brought a report of further forces and material pouring into the beachhead, this anxiety was allayed. It was decided that we had been given more time than we could have hoped for, and that if our calculations had been sound the situation must be secure. And then, I think, some astonishment arose. It was argued that the postponement of a decision could not be benefiting both sides equally; that one of them must obviously be profiting from it more than the other. Could one be certain that we were the gainers? Were we right in not pressing forward to gain possession of the Alban Hills beyond the Appian Way before the enemy's strength had been mustered?

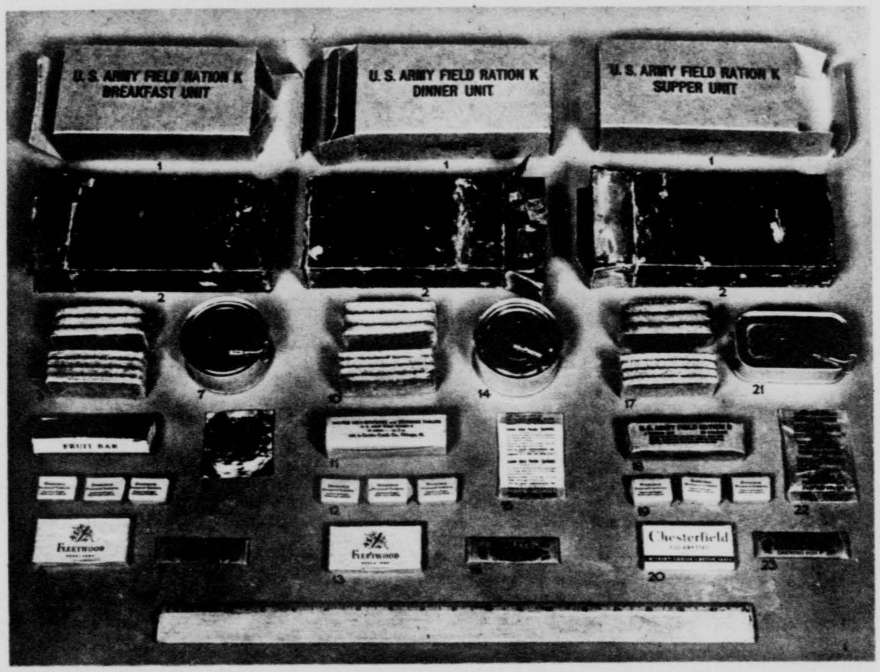
Questions of this sort can be answered only by the future development of the operations. We certainly expected to be attacked sooner than we were, to judge by the statement of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, General Wilson, to war correspondents. It remains to be seen whether the enemy held off as long as he did for lack of strength or because he hoped to strike a really decisive blow after he had had time to muster all his available forces. Before these lines are in print these things are likely to have been made clear, and it will also probably be known whether or not it was the intention of the Allies to remain in their beachhead and invite attack, counting on the strength of the tactical defensive which has developed in the last year or so, or whether the long pause, the almost complete inaction day after day, was rendered necessary in order to build up sufficient strength.

same pattern, it looks as though we might have to be content with a small footing for a long initial period. These are not criticisms of the operation, which I do not pretend to understand fully, but rather an attempt to set out the questions which are at present being generally asked. It is to be noted that the Germans have used the word "timidity" about the second phase of an operation which was very daring in its first phase. We shall all be glad to see that reproach refuted.

Meanwhile, it is evident that the landing south of Rome must profoundly affect our view of the Italian campaign and of its probable future. What has been done once can be done again. It looks, indeed, as though the campaign might develop almost exactly as most of us prophesied after the conquest of Sicily, except that, as usual, we were inclined to see the steps without the difficulties, and so expected quicker developments. At all events, it does now seem possible that the enemy may within a reasonable time be forced back to the Northern Apennines. If he reinforces the Italian theatre to such an extent as to compel us to halt, then some other theatre will benefit. It may be the Russian, or the Balkan, or the new theatre of campaign which the Allies are preparing to open. But he cannot starve the Italian theatre beyond a certain degree without suffering grievous consequences. The back doors to Germany may be very far ahead, and it may be that the Allies do not intend to wear out their strength in hammering at them if they should be strongly held; but it can be taken for granted that they have not been left out of account, and that if we are given the chance of a comparatively easy passage through them we shall take it. In other words, the Allied plan of campaign in Italy is likely for the future to be elastic and conditioned by developments in other theatres. I am more than ever convinced that if it is well managed it will amply justify itself.

The situation which has been reached is that the Allies now can see a considerable number of openings in front of them, and must decide which to take and which to neglect. To take too many would result in dispersion of effort, in a series of pinpricks which would not seriously hurt the enemy. On the other hand, in operations on exterior lines it is most useful to have alternative avenues of advance open in order to be able to switch the pressure at will from one point to another, and to keep the enemy's reserves well stretched. Already the Central Mediterranean Force in Italy and the army of General Tito in Yugoslavia play into each other's hands. Probably neither could maintain itself effectively if the other were to be liquidated. In the same way, these two theatres will interlock with the "second front" when the time comes for that to be initiated. And those most in favour of direct action must admit that action in the Mediterranean is now direct. Shipping from the New World can sail into its waters as conveniently and in not much longer time than it takes to reach British ports. The Mediterranean is no longer an extravagant base, as it was when Allied shipping had to go round the Cape of Good Hope and we were lucky if a third of the vessels in a convoy to Malta reached their destination.

To realise its present importance one has only to imagine that the Mediterranean theatre did not exist, and that the Allies were none the less contemplating invasion of Europe from the west. In that case, practically all the German forces not engaged in Russia would be standing waiting for us in the Low Countries and in France, or in reserve in Western Germany. We should be bearding in his den a lion poised to spring. Unperturbed about the whole southern coast of Europe on the Mediterranean, the Germans would be in a very strong position. As it is, the extra front in Italy is serving us well and the threat of still more Mediterranean fronts must ever embarrass the enemy's High Command. We may thank our lucky stars that the counter-offensive of late 1942 opened in the Mediterranean, and that the successes gained in it have been exploited as they have been.



AMERICA'S 24-HOUR RATION FOR INVASION TROOPS—CONTENTS OF THE FAMOUS "K" RATION.

1. CONTAINER; 2. INNER CONTAINER (WAXED); 3. BISCUITS; 4. FRUIT BAR; 5. SUGAR; 6. CIGARETTES, 7. CORNED PORK AND EGG YOLKS (3¾ OZS.); 8. COFFEE PRODUCT; 9. CHEWING-GUM; 10. BISCUITS; 11. MALTED MILK—DEXTROSE TABLETS; 12. SUGAR; 13. CIGARETTES; 14. PROCESSED CHEESE AND BACON (4 OZS.); 15. LEMON-JUICE POWDER; 16. CHEWING-GUM; 17. BISCUITS; 18. CHOCOLATE, SUGAR, MILK POWDER (2 OZS.); 19. SUGAR; 20. CIGARETTES; 21. CORNED PORK LOAF WITH CARROTS AND APPLE FLAKES (3½ OZS.); 22. BOUILLON POWDER (HOT OR COLD SOUP); 23. CHEWING-GUM. (THE COMPARATIVE INCH RULER AT THE FOOT OF THE PICTURE IS 18 INCHES LONG.)

In last week's "Illustrated London News" we published a picture showing the contents of the 24-hour ration pack to be issued to British troops taking part in the Second Front invasion of Europe. This week we illustrate its United States equivalent—the famous "K" ration of the U.S. Army, which has been in use in the Mediterranean and Pacific zones of war.

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THE ROADS TO ROME: A CONTOUR MAP SHOWING ALL COMMUNICATIONS.



THE MANY CLASSIC AND MODERN ROADS OPEN TO THE FIFTH ARMY ON ITS MARCH TO ROME.

This contour map presents a very adequate idea of the old saying that "All roads lead to Rome," and should prove a useful reference in the immediate future as that part of the Fifth Army based on Anzio-Nettuno (seen at the foot) advances on Rome herself, 33 miles to the north. The importance of communications needs no stressing. On January 28 the Allies held a junction of four roads three miles north-west of Littoria and ten miles east of Nettuno. On the 30th they had taken Carroceto, half-way between Anzio and the Alban Hills. It has been freely stated that Kesselring will seek to stem the Allied advance in the volcanic Alban Hills, shown clearly in our map, lying about 13 miles south-east of Rome, rising to 3115 ft., to which three historic roads lead from the capital, including the Via Appia, built as a military road in 312 B.C., which runs right through from Rome to Capua. But there are other roads. One is the Via Ardeatina, which becomes the Via Anziate to Anzio and only skirts the western flank of the Alban Hills. There is the Via Laurentina, reached, from the coastal road, *via* Severiana from Anzio, and the latter again proceeds along the coast to Padiglione, where a branch goes direct to the capital. These and others traverse undulating or flat soil and all are accessible to the Fifth Army.

(Map reproduced from "The Roman Campagna in Classical Times," by Thomas Ashby; published by Ernest Benn, Ltd.)



VICE-ADMIRAL PERCY W. NELLES.
Admiral Nelles, Chief of the Canadian Naval Staff, has been appointed Senior Canadian Flag Officer in London. He will have general supervision of the Canadian Navy overseas. This is another appointment in the long list of those announced in connection with any invasion to be launched on Europe.



THE YOUNGEST KING IN EUROPE: KING SIMEON II. OF BULGARIA (CENTRE) ON THE WAY TO VISIT HIS FATHER'S GRAVE.
The son of the late King Boris of Bulgaria, King Simeon II., recently visited his father's grave for the first time. He is shown here holding the hand of the Queen Mother, Johanna, with his sister, Princess Maria-Luise, walking on his left. Behind the Queen-Mother is Prince Cyril, brother of the late King. King Boris died on August 28 of last year, and on account of the youth of the boy King, a Council of Regency was formed consisting of Prince Cyril, the Prime Minister, Filov, and the War Minister, Michov.



FLIGHT LIEUT. F. G. H. CHALK, D.F.C.
Flight Lieut. Chalk, who was captain of Kent in the last two cricket seasons before the war, and who has been missing since February of last year, is now officially presumed killed. He was thirty-two. He captained Oxford University in 1934, when he played a brilliant innings of 108 at Lord's against Cambridge.



GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD.
To be Commander-in-Chief, Army Group in South-East Asia, General Sir George Giffard is fifty-seven. He has been in command in West Africa since 1940, and, in fact, more than thirty years of his military career has been spent in Africa. When war broke out he was Military Secretary at the War Office.



LIEUT.-GENERAL IRA C. EAKER (SECOND FROM LEFT), THE NEWLY-APPOINTED A.O.C.-IN-C., MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES, ARRIVES IN NORTH AFRICA.
The new Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, Lieut.-General Ira Eaker, arrived in North Africa recently. With him in this photograph are (left to right) Lieut.-General J. A. Gammell, Chief of Staff to General Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson; the A.O.C.-in-C. himself; Air Chief-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder; Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., the new Deputy A.O.C.-in-C., and Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. M. Robb, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.



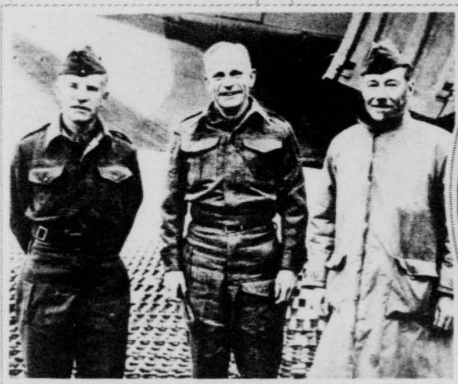
GENERAL JUIN.
Formerly Military Commander of the Algerian district, General Juin is in command of the French forces which have been fighting with such marked success against the Germans in the Monte Croce area. General Juin signed the armistice terms with General Eisenhower in 1942 after the capitulation of Algeria.



LIEUT.-GENERAL W. J. SLIM.
To be Commander, 14th Army, Lieut.-General Slim is fifty-two, and his regimental service was with the 6th Gurkha Rifles. He was a Brigade Commander of the 5th Indian Division in the advance into Eritrea, where he was wounded. He took part in the fighting retreat from Burma as a Corps Commander.



MISS ELLEN WILKINSON.
Miss Wilkinson, Labour M.P. for Jarrow, has been elected chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party in succession to the late Mr. George Ridley. Miss Wilkinson is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison. She will preside over the next party conference at Whitsuntide.



LIEUT.-GENERAL R. O'CONNOR, AIR MARSHAL O. T. BOYD, AND LIEUT.-GENERAL P. NEAME, V.C. (L. TO R.), ESCAPE FROM ITALY.
The three senior officers whose portraits appear above, who were prisoners of war in Italy, have escaped and are now safely back in England. General O'Connor and General Neame were captured near Derna in April 1941, and Air Marshal Boyd was reported missing after a flight in November 1940 to take up his appointment as Deputy to the A.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, and was then succeeded by Air Chief-Marshal Tedder.



LORD MOYNE.
Lord Moyne has been appointed Minister Resident in the Middle East in succession to Mr. Casey, whom he was appointed to assist in Cairo as Deputy Minister of State in August 1942. In 1941 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies and Leader of the House of Lords for about a year



AIR MARSHAL SIR A. CONINGHAM (LEFT), A.O.C. NO. 2 TACTICAL AIR FORCE, WITH MAJOR-GENERAL J. K. CANNON, U.S.A.A.F.
Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham has been appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 2 Tactical Air Force of the R.A.F. based in Great Britain, and has assumed his new command. He was previously in command of No. 1 Tactical Air Force in the Mediterranean Air Command and is shown in our photograph with his successor to that job, Major-General J. K. Cannon, a General Officer of the U.S.A.A.F.



EVERY AVAILABLE INCH IS CRAMMED TIGHT WITH MEN AND STORES AS THIS L.S.T. (LANDING-SHIP TANK) HEADS FOR ACTION AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN.

Not a single thing seems to have been left behind by the force of U.S. Marines heading for a landing at Cape Gloucester, if one can judge by the miscellaneous collection of stores crammed into every available inch on the deck of the L.S.T. shown above. It is absolutely remarkable the amount of supplies these vessels can carry, in addition to some of the troops who are going to use it and the crew.

This particular photograph was taken prior to the attack on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, where American forces captured the twin air-strips, providing United States aircraft with an additional base from which to continue pounding the Japanese positions at Rabaul. Different types of landing and assault craft, as used by the Allies, are illustrated on pages 154 and 155.

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THE WAR AMPHIBIOUS: LATEST TYPES OF INVASION CRAFT FROM A M

FROM THE PAINTING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. TURNER



LANDING-CRAFT PROBABLY IN SERVICE IN ITALY AND ELSEWHERE, SHOWING ANCHORED LANDING-SHIPS, FLAK CRAFT, F

This war, amphibious so far as the Allied Powers are concerned, has led necessarily to a tremendous development in various forms of landing and assault craft with the object of the quick and efficient passage of men and material to any specified landing-place. Our special artist has in his painting illustrated types of invasion landing craft as probably employed for the purpose in the various landings in Italy, and includes some of the largest and most modern vessels of this type flying the White Ensign of the Royal Navy. The lettering on the bows of craft is to identify each type of vessel shown. In the background, left, are L.S.I. (M), Landing Ships, anchored, from which are being lowered assault craft from large davits or cranes. Other assault craft, including Amphibious Ducks, from the landing ships, are moving in lines shoreward. At mid-left is an L.C.F., a major Landing Craft (Flak), armed with A.-A. artillery. Note the great length of this ground, left, is L.C.I., th directly on the beach by In right background is L is the L.C.S. (L), Supp available. Below her is

…ION CRAFT FROM A MAJOR TANK-LANDING SHIP TO AMPHIBIOUS DUCKS.

FROM THE PAINTING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. TURNER.



…HORED LANDING-SHIPS, FLAK CRAFT, FORMIDABLY ARMED SUPPORT CRAFT, TANK-CARRYING AND INFANTRY ASSAULT CRAFT.

…e Royal Navy. The lettering on …essel shown. In the background, … which are being lowered assault …ult craft, including Amphibious …n lines shoreward. At mid-left …rmed with A.-A. artillery. Note the great length of this type, of which no details are yet released. In foreground, left, is L.C.I., the latest type of Infantry Landing Craft. Troops land directly on the beach by the inclined bows carried forward to port and starboard. In right background is L.S.T., the major Tank-Landing Ship, and ahead of her is the L.C.S. (L), Support Craft, formidably armed, of which no details are available. Below her is an U.S. Tank-Landing Craft of novel design. The upright vents in pairs give this type of vessel a distinctive appearance. Below her, mid-right, is L.C.T., a large Landing Craft carrying tanks, guns, vehicles, and other heavy equipment; while centre-bottom is a close-up of the L.C.A., Landing Assault Craft, shown distantly in the left background as mentioned. At right-bottom is an Amphibious Duck, equally at home afloat or on land, which has proved extremely serviceable in Italy and in the Pacific.

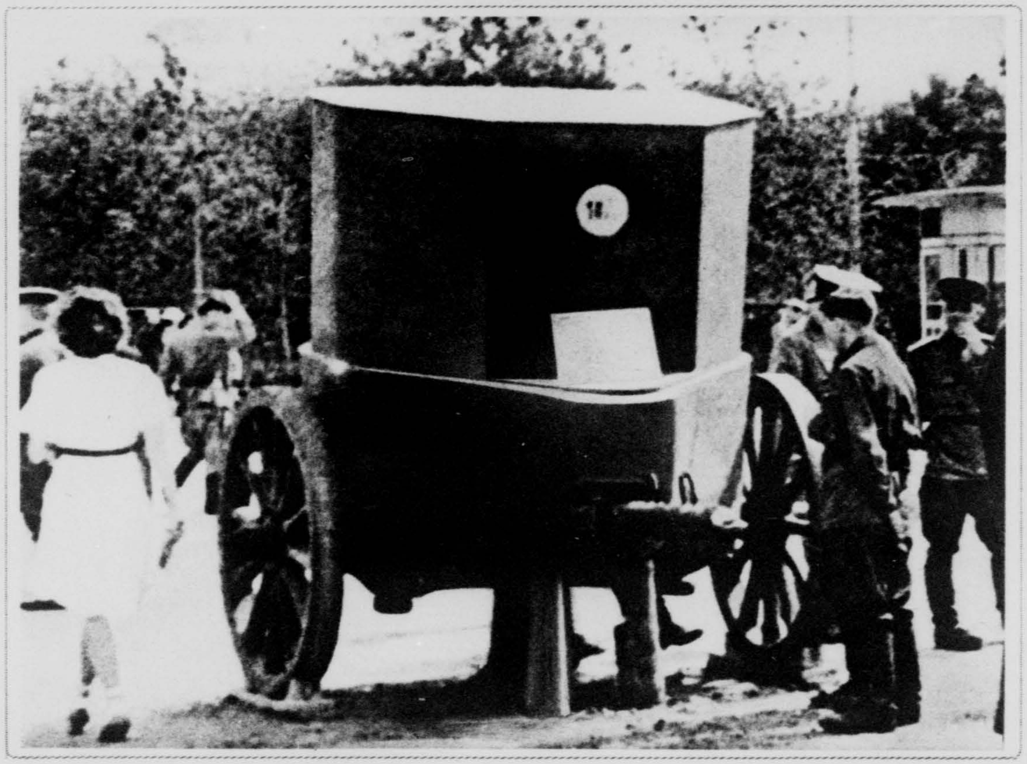
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PILL - BOXES USED BY THE GERMAN ARMY.

REFERENCE to the use by the Germans of mobile defence posts in Italy was made in a message from Frank Gillard, B.B.C. commentator with the Fifth Army, mentioned in the nine o'clock news on the night of January 26. Speaking of the fighting near the coast, Mr. Gillard said that Allied patrols which had penetrated German defences in the Liri Valley had found fortifications of immense strength, but in addition to the usual fixed pill-boxes, blockhouses and the like, there were two kinds of an unusual type. The first was a mobile defence post, mainly of steel, mounted on wheels and easily moved about. It was just of the size to hold two men and a machine-gun. The second was a steel bunker, partly buried in the earth and immensely strong, with 2-in.-thick armour-plate protection, and able to hold six to ten men. Although no pictures of these posts have (at the time of going to press) been received from Italy, it is possible that they are of the type illustrated here, these photographs having been taken at a Moscow exhibition of captured German equipment last year. Frank Gillard's descriptions certainly seem to tally with the style of the two versions seen here.



(ABOVE.) A GERMAN MOBILE ARMOURED MACHINE-GUN POST READY FOR ACTION. IT WAS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS AND (WITH THE ONE SEEN LEFT) EXHIBITED IN MOSCOW LAST YEAR. THESE MOBILE DEFENCE POSTS MAY BE THE TYPE NOW IN USE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.



(LEFT.) ANOTHER, AND APPARENTLY LIGHTER, TYPE OF GERMAN ARMOURED MACHINE-GUN POST. THIS ONE IS MOUNTED ON A CARRIAGE WITH WHEELS, AND ITS TOWING-BAR CAN BE CLEARLY SEEN PROTRUDING FROM THE LOWER PART OF THE BODY

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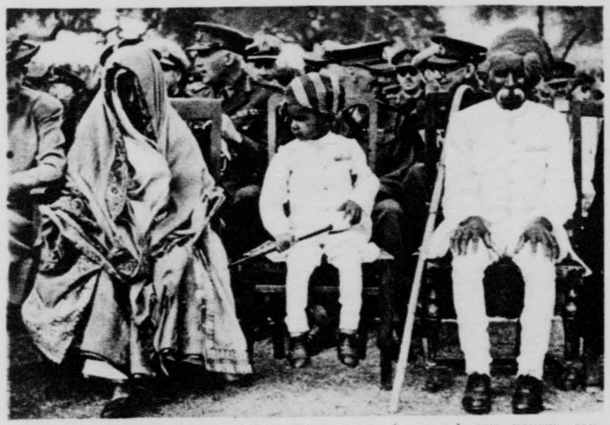


A MEMORIAL CHURCH ERECTED IN THE FIRST COUNTRY TO BE LIBERATED: THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ADDIS ABABA, ABYSSINIA.

This new Church of the Holy Trinity has been recently dedicated as a National Shrine for the Imperial Family and for the patriots who fought in the liberation of Ethiopia. A tablet was dedicated by his Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie to the memory of the British officers and men who gave their lives in the campaign, and the coffin of the late Princess Tsahai, who trained as a nurse whilst in exile in Britain and died on returning to Abyssinia, has been transferred to the new Church.



BRITISH ARMOUR SHOWS ITS PACES AT A SOUTHERN COMMAND DEMONSTRATION, WHEN AN ARMY TANK BRIGADE PARADED AT FULL STRENGTH IN "LEAGER" OR TRIANGULAR FORMATION. CHURCHILL TANKS WAITING FOR THE WORD OF COMMAND WHICH WILL SEND THEM FORWARD IN THEIR TURN.



AFTER THE POSTHUMOUS PRESENTATION OF A V.C.: (L. TO R.) THE WIDOW, SON AND FATHER OF THE LATE COMPANY HAVILDAR-MAJOR CHHELU RAM, V.C.

Company Havildar-Major Chhelu Ram, of the 6th Rajputana Rifles, won the V.C. for acts of great courage during an attack by the 5th Indian Infantry Brigade on the Jebel Garci feature in Tunisia in April 1943. He was mortally wounded whilst going to the assistance of his Company Commander under intense fire. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, presented the V.C. to Chhelu Ram's widow at Red Fort, Delhi, on January 5 of this year.



GAJE GHALE, HERO OF THE CHIN HILLS, BURMA, BATTLE, IS AWARDED HIS V.C.: THE VICEROY MADE THE PRESENTATION. GHALE BEING CONGRATULATED.

Another V.C. to be presented at Red Fort, Delhi, on January 5 of this year was that of Gaje Ghale, of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, who won his award for leading a daring and successful attack against almost insuperable odds while severely wounded. He was hit in the arm, chest and leg by a hand-grenade, but he continued to lead his men without pause, and they carried the ridge in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The action, against a well-entrenched Japanese key position, Basha East Hill, in the Chin Hills, Burma, took place on May 25, 1943.



DRIVING BACKWARDS AT HIGH SPEED: A DAIMLER ARMOURED CAR, CARRYING A 2-POUNDER GUN, REVERSES OVER ROUGH COUNTRY.

Two Daimler fighting vehicles, recently removed from the secret list, are a scout car which can pass from going forward at 60 m.p.h. to reversing at 40 m.p.h. The other is an armoured car (shown above) mounting a 2-pounder gun in a rotating turret, which also travels backwards at high speed. This model is fitted with an additional steering-wheel and controls at the rear to enable the commander to take control when a journey backwards becomes necessary. Although both vehicles perform so well in reverse, they are without the normal reverse gear. Instead, there is a reversing lever, which enables the 5-speed gearbox to be used in travelling in both directions. Transmission is by fluid fly-wheel.



A NEW UNITED STATES VEHICLE NOW IN ACTION: THE U.S. ARMY'S M-8, A LIGHT TANK MOUNTING A 75-MM. HOWITZER.

The U.S. Army's M-8 military vehicle, a light tank mounting a 75-mm. howitzer and a ·5-calibre anti-aircraft machine-gun, is now in action. Army officials have disclosed that the M-8 is being used to form a combat team with American M-5 tanks, lobbing its mortar shells into concealed enemy positions that cannot be reached by the low-trajectory shells fired by the M-5 tanks. This actual photograph was taken during a demonstration of the M-8's combat technique.

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"SAN DEMETRIO, LONDON": AN EPIC OF BRITISH SEAMEN'S HEROISM.



A NOTABLE FILM BASED ON A TRUE SEA DRAMA. FOR TWO NIGHTS AND DAYS, SEAMEN OF A BLAZING TANKER DRIFT AIMLESSLY IN AN OPEN BOAT IN THE ATLANTIC.



THE MEN RE-BOARD THE BLAZING TANKER'S WHITE-HOT DECKS. THEY HAD SIGHTED HER ON THE EVENING OF THEIR SECOND DAY ADRIFT IN A LIFEBOAT.



THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SECOND OFFICER OF THE "SAN DEMETRIO" DISCOVER THAT ALL THE INSTRUMENTS ARE WRECKED. THEY HAVE ONLY A SCHOOL ATLAS AVAILABLE.



ALTHOUGH FLAMES THREATEN TO EXPLODE THE TANKER'S 12,000 TONS OF OIL, THE CREW FIGHT THE FIRES WITH BUCKETS OF WATER.



ENGINES AND STEERING-GEAR ARE OUT OF ACTION, AND THE CREW FIND THEMSELVES AT THE MERCY OF AN ATLANTIC STORM.



BUT THEY SAIL HER HOME TO BRITAIN, SAVING 11,000 OF HER 12,000 TONS OF OIL. THE MEN WATCH FROM THE SIDE AS THE "SAN DEMETRIO" LIMPS INTO PORT.

Very few films of recent years have had such an unanimously enthusiastic reception from the critics as "San Demetrio, London." Produced by Michael Balcon at the Ealing Studios, the film is as British as the epic of sea-going heroism it records. This is no affair of box-office stars and background music: it is a film of grim, undemonstrative heroism, the true story of a small band of merchant seamen who, having been forced to abandon their blazing tanker in mid-Atlantic, drifted aimlessly in a lifeboat for two nights and two days. It was on the evening of the second day that they sighted a burning ship and, drawing closer, realised that it was their own "San Demetrio." Without hesitation, they re-boarded her white-hot decks, fought to a standstill the flames which threatened to blow them sky-high at any moment, and sailed the tanker home in spite of the fact that her bridge, charts, wireless, signal flags, compass and steering-gear had all gone. Guided by guesswork and by Providence—and a school atlas!—they brought the crippled ship home, having saved 11,000 of her 12,000 tons of vital oil. The film which tells the story of their superb achievement, "San Demetrio, London," is now showing at the Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, before distribution to the provinces.



ON THE SECOND UKRAINIAN FRONT: INFANTRYMEN OF THE RED ARMY GO IN TO THE ATTACK WITH TANK SUPPORT.



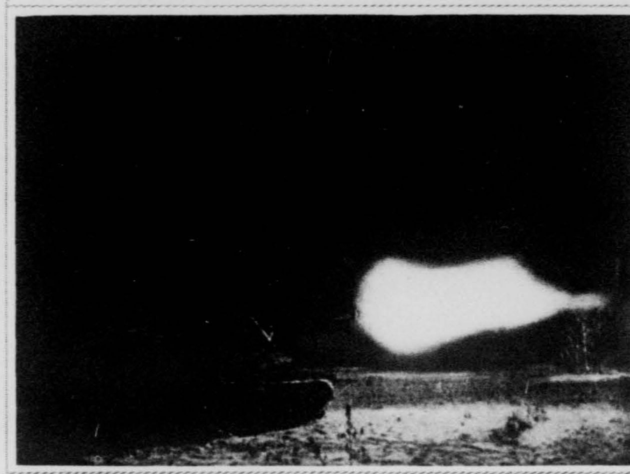
ON THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT: JUNIOR LIEUT. P. MERENKOV (RIGHT) LEADING A GROUP OF AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN ON A RECONNAISSANCE SORTIE.



A RUSSIAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, ERECTED ON THE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE RUSSIAN STATE, WANTONLY DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS AT NOVGOROD. THE FRAGMENTS LIE SCATTERED IN THE SNOW.



RUINED PETERHOF, THE RESULT OF GERMAN VANDALISM: BUT AN EMPTY SHELL SURROUNDED BY MASSES



NIGHT OPERATIONS ON THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT: A SOVIET TANK FIRING ON ENEMY POSITIONS. THE RED ARMY'S ADVANCE HAS BEEN SPECTACULAR.



A SOVIET LIAISON OFFICER, STANDING BEHIND THE LIGHT GUN MOUNTED ON AN ARMOURED CAR, DRIVES TO DELIVER A MESSAGE.

Almost every day brings news of fresh Red Army successes on one of their many fronts from Leningrad down to the Black Sea, but of late the most important victories have been in the north, where the latest communiqué available tells of General Govorov's troops within about 16 miles of the Estonian border, the most northerly of the Baltic States. Three Russian drives are reported to be closing in on the town of Kingisepp, where the Germans are struggling bitterly to cling on to their last positions on the main railway into the city, but, judging by the tactics employed by General Govorov, the enemy will find it as impossible to hold this town as he did Novo Sokolniki, north of Nevel, whose fall to General Markian Popov, considered one of the most daring



THEY MARCH THROUGH LENINGRAD, BUT AS PRISONERS, NOT CONQUERORS: GERMAN SOLDIERS, LED BY A RED ARMY TOMMY-GUNNER, FILING THROUGH LIBERATED LENINGRAD.



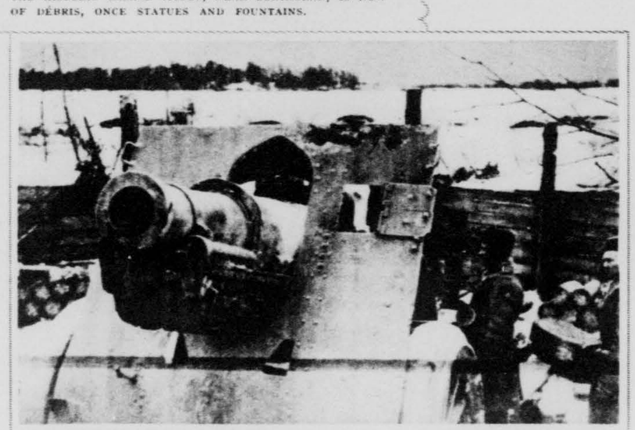
A RECONNAISSANCE PATROL ON THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT: RED ARMY SOLDIERS CROSS A FOREST CLEARING AT THE DOUBLE.



THE HISTORIC PALACE ITSELF, NEAR LENINGRAD, IS NOW OF DÉBRIS, ONCE STATUES AND FOUNTAINS.



THE GREAT IMPERIAL PALACE OF PETERHOF, SHOWING HOW NOTHING BUT THE OUTER WALLS REMAIN. COSSACKS OF THE RED ARMY ADVANCE GUARDS STAND IN FRONT OF THE PALACE AFTER ITS RECAPTURE.



A GERMAN SIEGE-GUN CAPTURED AT LENINGRAD: SOVIET ARTILLERYMEN INSPECT THE WEAPON WHICH, WITH OTHERS SIMILAR, FOR SO LONG, BOMBARDED THE CITY.



SOVIET SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND TANKS, WITH TANK-BORNE INFANTRY, MOVE UP TO FORWARD POSITIONS ON THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT.

of the Red Army's commanders, was announced on January 30. In the Ukraine, the battles show no sign of abatement. The Russians have announced a tactical withdrawal from certain positions under heavy German pressure, but in consolidating their lines more favourably for defence in the region east of Vinnitsa and north of Kristinovka, our Allies inflicted severe punishment on the enemy.

Meanwhile, Berlin reports more big Russian attacks on the southern front, with seventeen infantry divisions and four armoured corps attacking, in the Dnieper bend area south-west of Cherkassy. Our photographs, all by radio, are mainly of the fighting on the First and Second Ukrainian fronts, but show also the utter ruin of the famous Imperial Palace at Peterhof, formerly a palace of the Tsar.



DETSKOYE SELO (PUSHKIN), RECAPTURED BY THE RED ARMY: THE MAIN FAÇADE AND COURT OF HONOUR OF THE FAMOUS CATHERINE PALACE.



THE LARGE THRONE HALL IN THE CATHERINE PALACE AT DETSKOYE SELO: IT OCCUPIES TWO FLOORS AND THE FULL BREADTH OF THE PALACE.

The Catherine Palace at Detskoye Selo—formerly Tsarskoye Selo—was designed by Count Carlo Rastrelli (1700-1771), the architect who created most of the fine Baroque palaces of Imperial Russia. The palace remained a residence of the Czars to the very end of the regime, and the Soviet Government restored the full original splendour of the multi-coloured decoration of the façade. Now it, and other Imperial residences in the Pushkin district, are badly damaged, if not utterly ruined, under German occupation.



LYDFORD GORGE, BETWEEN TAVISTOCK AND OKEHAMPTON, DEVON, FOR THE NATION: IT HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL TRUST BY MR. H. T. RADFORD.

The National Trust announces the gift by Mr. H. T. Radford of the beautiful Lydford Gorge, which extends for nearly two miles, to about half-way between Tavistock and Okehampton. Before the war many thousands of tourists visited this gorge, through which a path was cut, and which was maintained by the Radford family for the benefit of visitors. The whole stretch is exceedingly picturesque and varied, and runs from near a railway viaduct to above a fine waterfall, where the river finally emerges.



ON EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY: "APOLLO AND DAPHNE"; BY POLLAIUOLO (1432-1498). PANEL, 11¾-IN. HIGH BY 7¾-IN. WIDE.



ON EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY: "THE MADONNA OF THE BASKET"; BY CORREGGIO (1494-1534). PANEL, 13½-IN. HIGH BY 10-IN. WIDE.

The above two pictures, with a third, "Vision of a Knight," by Raphael, are on exhibition at the National Gallery until Tuesday, March 7. All three are fine examples of the Italian school of painting of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Pollaiuolo (Florentine School), was an anatomist, goldsmith, and sculptor as well as a painter. Correggio (School of Parma) painted his greatest pictures between 1518 and 1530.

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PICTURES FROM THE COLLECTION OF SIR MICHAEL SADLER ON EXHIBITION.



"BERGHOLT COMMON"; BY J. CONSTABLE, R.A. (1776-1837).



"LANDSCAPE WITH CHURCH"; BY T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. (1727-1788).



"SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE, VENICE"; BY W. R. SICKERT (1860-1942).



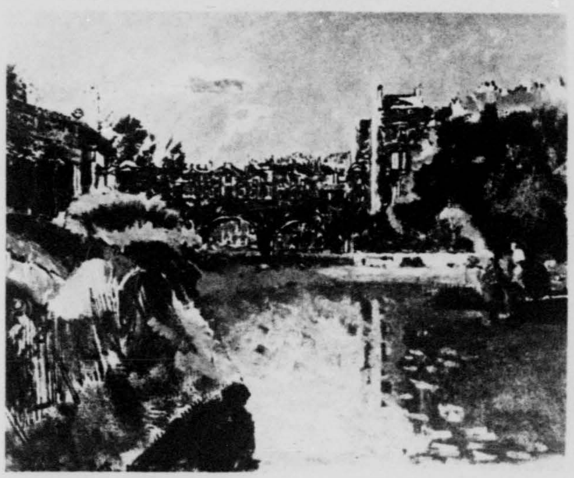
"PEASANT WITH SHEAF"; BY J. F. MILLET (1814-1874).



"BATHERS"; BY AUGUSTUS JOHN, O.M., R.A.

A SELECTION of paintings and drawings, with a few pieces of sculpture from the collection of the late Sir Michael Sadler, is on view at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. Although there are certain pictures by old masters in the exhibition, particularly a most attractive Gainsborough, "Landscape with Church," painted in little more than brown monochrome, the aim, generally speaking, has been to show Sadler as a collector of

[Continued below.



"PULTENEY BRIDGE, BATH, 1918"; BY W. R. SICKERT (1860-1942).



"RUINS IN A LANDSCAPE"; BY J. B. C. COROT (1796-1875).

Continued.]

comparatively recent or modern pictures by English and French artists. It is the English pictures which are the more numerous, although the French are well represented by such artists as Segonzac, Ronault, Cézanne, Picasso, Renoir, Serusier, and others. Altogether, the exhibition is a well-planned tribute to a collector of fine judgment who did notable service as a patron of young artists. He would seek out young painters and give them every encouragement; he practically never made a mistake, and the good that he did to painting is incalculable. And no patron was less speculative about pictures than he. Yet he backed winners nearly every time.

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"A MAN WITH A TURBAN"; BY ROGER VAN DER WEYDEN (FLEMISH SCHOOL, 1400?-1464). PAINTED ABOUT 1450-1460.



DIONYSIUS THE CARTHUSIAN (?); BY PETRUS CHRISTUS (FLEMISH SCHOOL, 1410?-1473). INSCRIBED "PETRUS. XRI. ME. FECIT. A° 1446."



"A PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN"; BY GIOVANNI BELLINI (VENETIAN SCHOOL, 1428?-1516).



GIULIANO DE MEDICI, DUKE OF NEMOURS; BY RAPHAEL (UMBRIAN SCHOOL, 1483-1520). SIGNED, AND DATED 1514 OR 1515.



FRANCESCO SASSETTI AND HIS SON TEODORO; BY DOMENICO GHIRLANDAJO (FLORENTINE SCHOOL, 1449-1494).



CLAES DUYST VAN VOORHOUT; BY FRANS HALS (DUTCH SCHOOL, 1580-1666).



"A YOUNG MAN WITH A BLACK CAP"; BY REMBRANDT (DUTCH SCHOOL, 1606-1669). SIGNED, AND DATED 1659.



THE INFANTA MARIA THERESA; BY VELASQUEZ (SPANISH SCHOOL, 1599-1660).



CHRIST WITH A PILGRIM'S STAFF; BY REMBRANDT (DUTCH SCHOOL, 1606-1669). SIGNED, AND DATED 1661.

The Bache Collection, one of the most famous private collections of paintings and other works of art in the world, is to be given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, as soon as the museum can arrange to display it fittingly. The gift is to be made by the trustees of the Bache Foundation at the suggestion of Mr. J. S. Bache, who formed the collection. Among the sixty-three paintings, eighteen of which are reproduced on these pages, are many superb examples of classical art, notably Raphael's "Giuliano de Medici" and Titian's "Venus and Adonis"; Botticelli's "Coronation of the Virgin," Cosimo Tura's



"A PORTRAIT OF A MAN"; BY HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER (GERMAN SCHOOL, 1497-1543). DATED 1535.



DIRK BERCK OF COLOGNE; BY HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER (GERMAN SCHOOL, 1497-1543). DATED 1536.



EDWARD VI. WHEN PRINCE OF WALES; BY HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER (GERMAN SCHOOL, 1497-1543).



"A LADY OF THE COURT OF HENRY VIII."; BY HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER (GERMAN SCHOOL, 1497-1543).



WILLIAM SCOTT-ELLIOT OF ARKLETON; BY SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R.A. (SCOTTISH SCHOOL, 1756-1823). PAINTED IN 1815 OR 1816.



LADY MULGRAVE; BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. (ENGLISH SCHOOL, 1727-1788).



"A PORTRAIT OF A LADY": BY ALBRECHT DÜRER (GERMAN SCHOOL, 1471-1528). SIGNED, AND DATED 1506.



"THE HEAD OF A YOUNG BOY"; BY JAN VERMEER (DUTCH SCHOOL, 1632-1675).



"A PROFILE PORTRAIT OF A GIRL"; BY DOMENICO VENEZIANO (FLORENTINE SCHOOL, ACTIVE 1439-1461).

"Flight Into Egypt," Rembrandt's "Christ With a Pilgrim's Staff," Velasquez's "Portrait of the Infanta Maria Theresa," and Memling's "Lady of Quality." There are also many outstanding Holbeins, such as "Edward VI. when Prince of Wales" and "A Portrait of a Man"; Van Dyck's self-portrait; Goya's "The Little Boy in the Red Suit" and "Manuel Osario"; David's "Nativity"; Fragonard's "Le Billet Doux"; and very fine examples of the work of Bellini, Vermeer, Watteau, Gainsborough and Reynolds. This wonderful collection, assembled over a quarter of a century, is valued at many millions of dollars.

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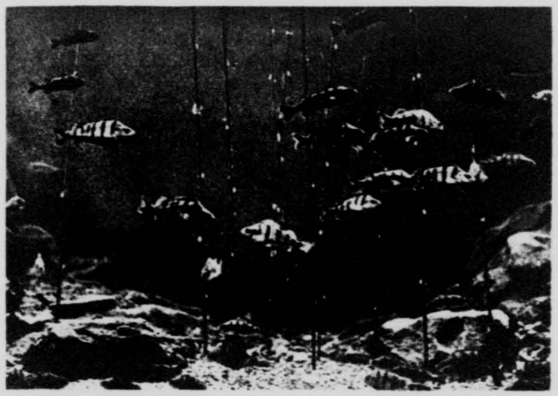


PROBLEMS OF THE AQUARIUM.

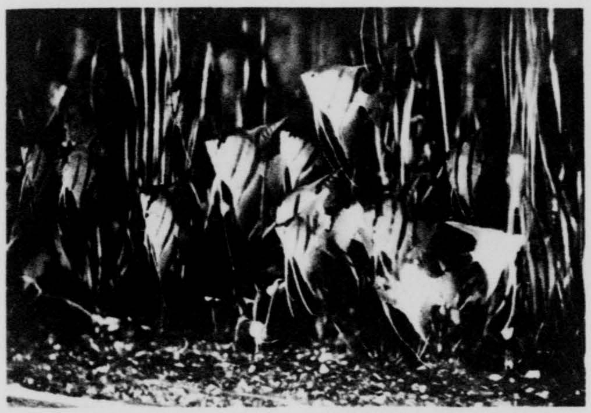
By E. S. GREW.

IN wartime the Aquarium at the Zoo has to adapt itself to an austerity basis. It is short of water, short of fish, rationed in food and, in consequence, shorn of some of its stranger inhabitants. The sea-water, which was brought from the Bay of Biscay, has been drawn off, the octopus paid off, and with it have gone some of the less repulsive marine monsters, as well as the lobsters, of which the octopus was ready to make a meal. The manatee, the fabled mermaid, more properly known as the sea-cow, will not be seen again, though he or she was a vegetarian and made no extravagant demands on the food supply; nor will another sea-lion yet replace the notorious Roary, who would clear up the remaining population of a tank. All such have been compulsorily liquidated, and with them have gone the starfish and other favourites, some of whom, like the lobsters, will resume their private feuds no doubt when peace permits. The lobsters, it may be mentioned, reserved their gladiatorial displays till nightfall; and the defeated, minus a claw or so, have to be removed to hospital tanks, till their severed members grow again.

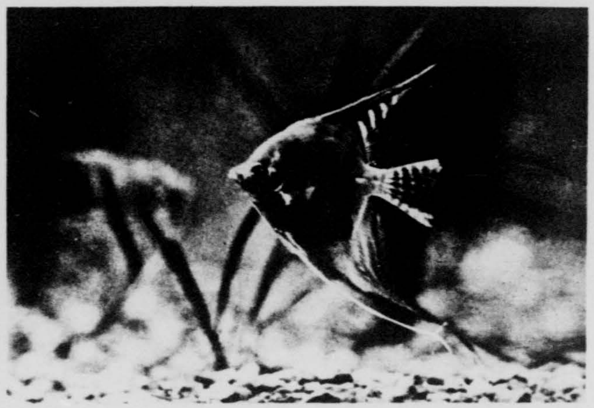
Yet most of the necessary provisions for the survivors remain. The first of them is that of clean water, as vital to the Aquarium fish as clean milk to human beings. The construction of the Zoo Aquarium is now a twenty-years-old story; but its way of supplying fresh water to the tanks may be told again. To attain the needful purification, the water is pumped from an underground reservoir of 60,000 gallons to other smaller reservoirs among the peaks of the Mappin Terrace. From there it falls through pipes into the show-tanks, the overflow passing through a series of elaborate sand-filters before returning to the underground reservoir. Thus a circulatory system of clean water is maintained. The oxygenation of the water is variously contrived, one way being that of pumping compressed air into the aquaria. Ordinarily the fresh-water Hall has twenty-five tanks, varying from small ones to the big 30-footer holding 5000 gallons. Another set of tanks is reserved for tropical fresh-water fish, but these, fewer now, are in the Reptile House.



A SHOAL OF PERCH, THE HANDSOMEST OF ALL BRITISH FRESH-WATER FISHES, BUT A TRUE COSMOPOLITAN, BEING FOUND IN NEARLY ALL THE RIVERS OF EUROPE AND NORTH-EASTERN ASIA.



THE DISAPPEARING TRICK OF THE ANGEL-FISH, WHICH, CAMOUFLAGING THE DARK STRIPES ON THEIR BODIES, CAN HIDE AMONG THE WEEDS. THEY THUS MAKE THEMSELVES ALMOST INVISIBLE TO THE AQUARIUM VISITORS.



THE ANGEL-FISH FROM THE AMAZON: IT IS ABOUT 8 IN. LONG, DEEP-BODIED, AND WITH VERY LARGE FINS DRAWN OUT INTO LONG FILAMENTS. THE EGGS ARE LAID ON THE LEAVES OF PLANTS AND BOTH PARENTS WATCH OVER THEM.

Austerity extends to the food supply. From the Zoo's comprehensive bill of fare for all its inmates, always a major problem, oranges, bananas and shell-eggs are now excluded and the milk cut down. Such rationing leaves the fish unaffected, yet they feel the impact of the war in a modified way, for the shortage of shrimps is felt, and the finely shredded bullock's heart, a staple article of food of many has now been replaced by horse's heart. That is really no hardship, for the Zoo, as a whole, has long been fed on horseflesh. When the establishment is in full swing 700 horses and goats are requisitioned to supply certain of the larger mammals. Apart from the sea-lions, which in the piping times of peace disposed of 50 tons of fish a year, the Aquarium's fishes are small eaters. Only the pike demand a fish diet of the minnows, which, all unsuspecting of their doom, play about the surface of the tank. Meal-worms, sand-hoppers, fresh-water shrimps and the fresh-water flea suffice for most; and vegetable feeders, like the carp and tench, will never starve if their tank is kept well stocked with plants.

As important as the need for careful feeding, implying that the food best suited to the fish has to be ascertained, the tanks must be kept scrupulously clean. Most of them are carpeted with sand, on which refuse shows up and can be picked up by a suction broom, and the walls and windows regularly wiped. The best temperature of the water must be found and kept constant. Except for the tropical and sub-tropical inmates, the average water temperature should be between 45 and 55 degrees, and in summer should not exceed 65 degrees. Tropical fresh-water fish thrive in water of about 75 degrees.

Not least of the cares of the Aquarium officials is that of the health of their charges. They arrive in travelling-tanks containing 50 gallons of aerated water, but can carry no warrant of immunity from disease. Before being placed on exhibition they spend some time in hospital tanks. Of all the ills that beset fish, fungus (*Saprolegnia*), a bacterial disease, is the commonest. The bacteria are present in nearly all water, and can make no inroads on a fish in good condition, but a weakened fish, once infected, breeds so many bacteria that other fish are infected, and develop a white spot that spreads and destroys. White spot is often introduced by a newly-acquired specimen, and it is prudent, therefore, to isolate all new-comers in the hospital tank to watch for it. Less serious cases can be checked by removing the patient to a dark cell, and adding rock salt to the water, but if this and other treatment fails, the fish and the keeper must abandon hope. A recent consignment of roach to the Aquarium was entirely free from blemish—not a white spot on any of them, declared their guardian, and they now may be seen, removed from quarantine, disporting themselves in their own glass-fronted tank. There are other ills, not a few, which the Aquarium doctor has to treat.

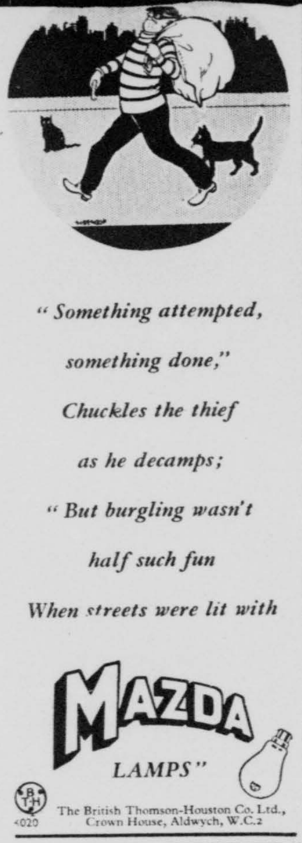
Naturally, the war has had its effect on the number of the inmates and its replenishment. Transport is the chief handicap, and the restriction of travel weighs heaviest on fish transported from overseas. The Regent's Park Aquarium still maintains a resemblance to a pre-war Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship in its assemblage of foreign entries. They have come from North and South America, from India, China, and Japan, Australia and Africa, but the quotas are greatly reduced, and the Latin countries have no representatives. The Mediterranean sea-horse is compulsorily barred. The difficulty of transport is aggravated by the expense, which applies specially to tropical fresh-water fish. Some fish that could be named would now cost the Zoo as much as a lion, and if they cost less to feed, would not survive so long.

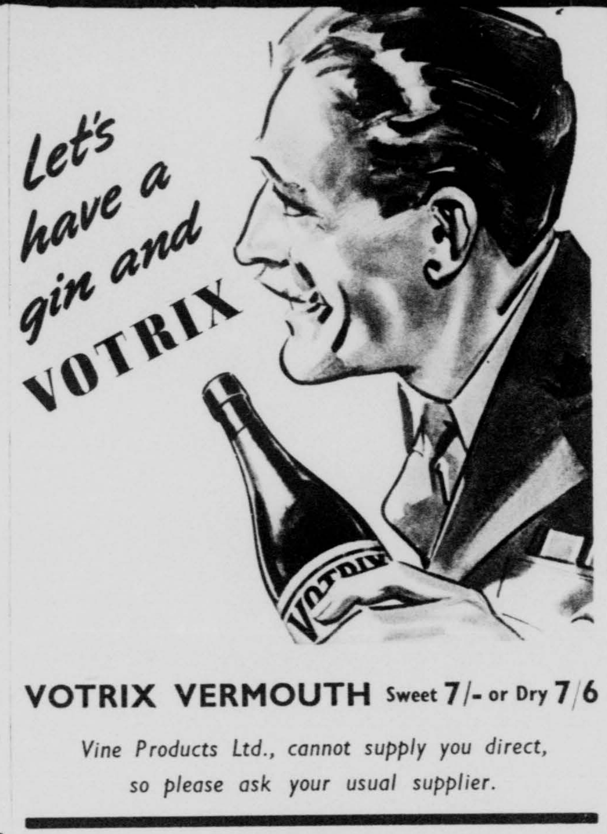
The angel-fish, from the Amazon, is one of those which put in a large bill of expenses, as may well be understood considering the difficulty of its capture in those mosquito-haunted waters. It is a beautiful fish, of a silvery hue, crossed with dark bands, which may change to black or disappear so entirely as to render the fish conspicuously absent. The gorgeous paradise-fish, its rival from China, is, in fact, altogether absent; and so are the fighting fish from Siam, where fortunes are waged on their encounters. But if some are gone, others remain, such as the charming little beacon-fish, with a ruby light in its eye, and an iridescent bicycle-lamp badge of the same colour on its tail. Here also are the reed-fish from West Africa; and the African catfish, which can give an electric shock in an unorthodox manner. Its electrical organs are distributed all over its body, so that anyone touching it receives a quite sharp electric shock up to his elbow.

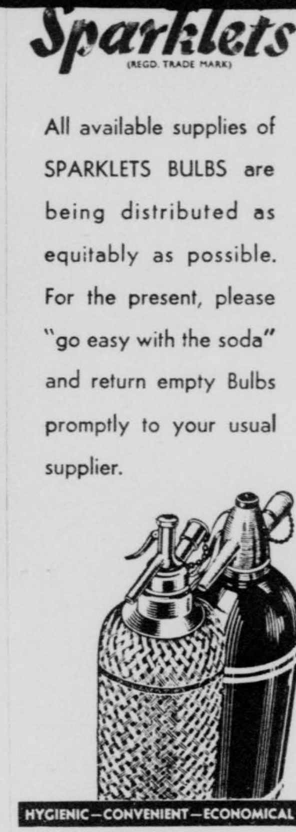
There are other fish less comely; and two of the strangest are of high interest, notwithstanding their ugliness. One is the Australian lung-fish, the only one in captivity, which travelled here from the stagnant waters of the Mary River, in Queensland. It is one of the most primitive of fishes, in which the swim bladder, usually a gas reservoir to adjust the fish's position in the water, has been adapted to the purposes of a lung, so that if water fails, the fish can fill it with air from above. The lung-fish is, in short, a link between a fish and an amphibian. In the Zoo Aquarium it oftenest lies sullenly at the foot of the tank, rising when it will to the surface to breathe. Another creature as unprepossessing is the salamander-like axolotol from Mexico, which, as Mr. Julian Huxley showed years ago, can be induced by forcing it to breathe air, or to absorb thyroid gland, to relinquish its repulsive larval form and become metamorphosed into a lung-breathing salamander.

Apart from these abnormal creatures, the fresh-water tanks display to advantage many of our English beauties, with a few allied forms from the United States as supporters. Our pike and eel dwell together in unalloyed neutrality, but the North American garfish, a silvery pike with a long nose, has a reserved cubicle. The pike and eel enclosure is the only one with its food in sight, and about the surface of the water "all unconscious of their doom the little victims play"—the minnows for the pike. The eel is less voracious, and one has been there seventeen years. The stickleback, the builder of a nest of which the male stickleback is contractor, architect and caretaker, is another fish which has a tank to itself because of its pugnacity.

By contrast, bream, chub and carp share a 30-ft. tank with no display of animosity, but much interest in their daily fare: the carp especially displays a lively anticipation, coming to the surface when it hears the footsteps of its keeper bringing the rations. One carp is an acknowledged veteran, though it has no opportunity yet of reviving the legend of the Fontainebleau carp which became centenarians. Others are worthy of mention, among them the bright swarm of perch. These are a pleasure to look upon, and if as much cannot be said of the lung-fish or the axolotol, they afford to those who seek it a lesson in evolution, as well as an example of some of Nature's fitful moments.

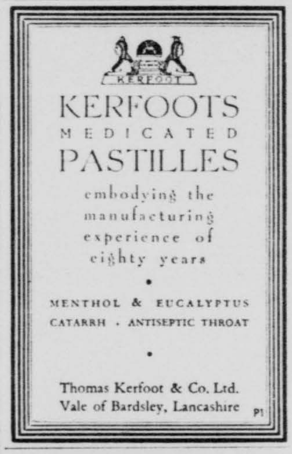


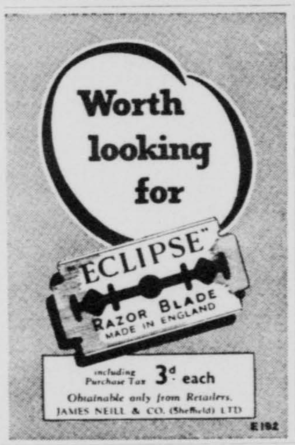
















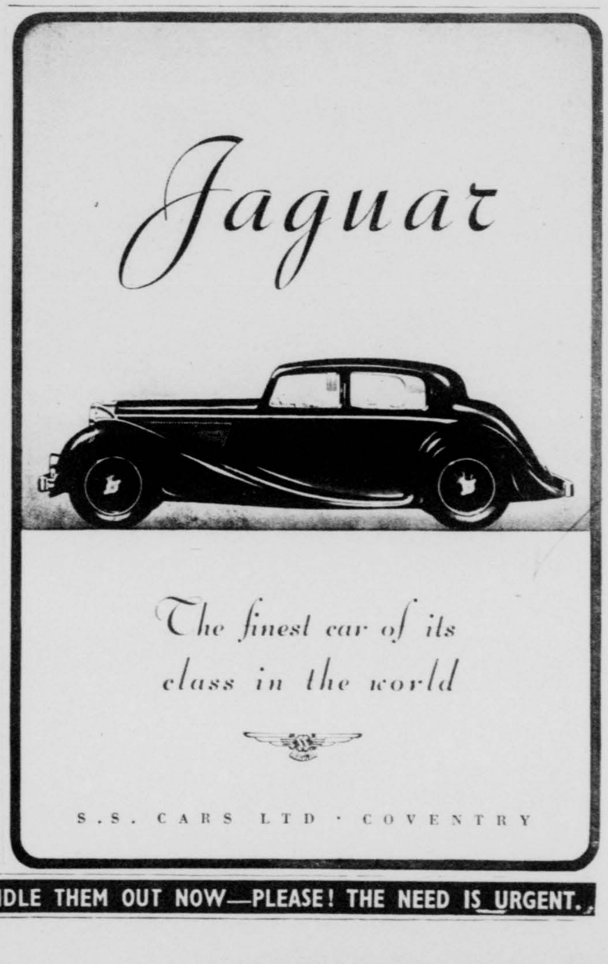
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Volume CLXXVII No. 2306

The SPHERE, London, April 1, 1944

THE SPHERE

With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"

The Empire's Illustrated Weekly



WHAT THE R.A.F. HAVE DONE TO BERLIN DURING RECENT RAIDS ON THE CENTRAL AREAS OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL. This is an area of approximately 1,100 yards by 850 yards immediately south of the Tiergarten and east of the Zoological Gardens. The Landwehr Canal runs from left to right, and the Lutzow Platz is seen in the lower left centre. Block after block in this considerable area has been completely gutted—striking evidence of the devastation caused by uncontrollable fires

This photograph, and those reproduced on pp. 4-5, were secured recently by an R.A.F. reconnaissance aircraft over Berlin. They are the most graphic yet obtained showing the effect of R.A.F. Bomber Command's tremendous blows at the heart of the German capital since the real Battle of Berlin was opened by the heavy night-bombers in November 1943. Since that time, and to the date of this reconnaissance, Berlin had been visited fifteen times in very great strength by the R.A.F. alone. The honeycombing effect of uncontrollable fires which swept block after block is particularly evident in the districts around the western end of the Tiergarten. The enlargements given on this page and on pp. 4-5 of specific areas in the German capital emphasise the havoc that has been wrought by R.A.F. bombing

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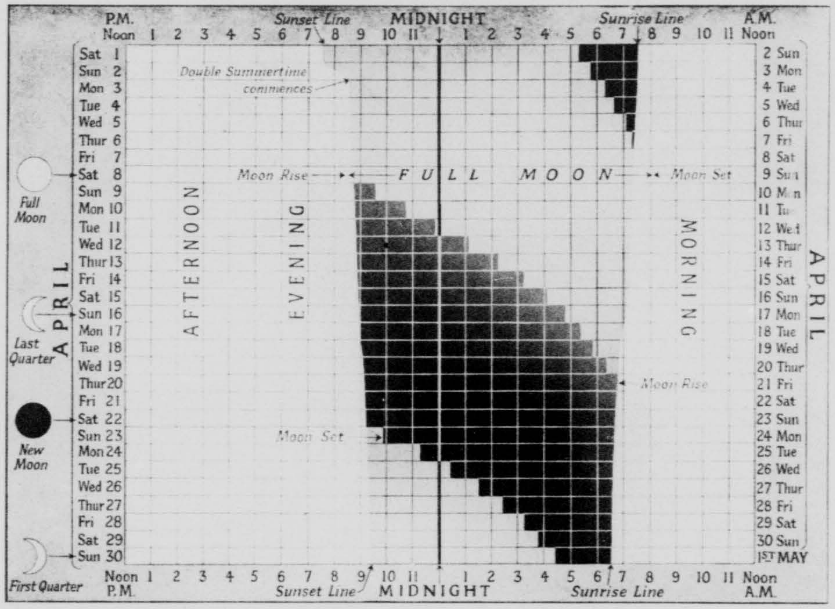
A WAR NEWSLETTER —No. 239

1, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

Red Pimpernel.—Where the devil have those Russians got now? I seek him here, I seek him there but that elusive pimpernel always eludes my latest-cut map. And henceforth I must abandon commentary and "run cunning" with prophecy. It looks bad when my remarks on the capture of Kherson appear as news on the day when the dailies are making play with business on the banks of Pruth. I don't know when "these lines will see print." Shall I gamble on Lwow, Cernauti, Odessa, and describe the booty which fell to the Pimpernel in those strongholds? Or shall I estimate the visible supplies (in barrels) at Ploesti, or describe the scenery on the western slopes of the Carpathians? Or shall I give a picture of the ruined streets of Berlin (from air photographs supplied by the M.O.I.)? Or, alternatively, shall I obstinately maintain my balance of probability and remind all wishful thinkers that there is no escape from the Western Assault; that mountain ranges and concrete defences in depth, rivers and bogs, strewn across 600 miles of territory, lie still between the Red Army and Berlin, and that, even for Stalin's marshals and men, the impossible is not yet a probable? Nor yet for the Western Allies the dread and dreadful certainly.

Italy.—If I have written little about the Italian fronts, it does not mean that I have thought little. I have thought much and sympathetically of what our men have done and suffered in a form of warfare of which at least I know something from old experience. When our men were in the trenches in Flanders and the Somme (in the last war) and Allenby was driving the enemy back in the East in open warfare, it was Allenby who got the halfpence and Haig the kicks. And these last weeks (it is natural) the limelight and the bouquets have gone to the Russian front, for all that Russian mud is deeper and nastier than Flanders ooze and Russian difficulties as great as any encountered in the static warfare of 1916 or 1917. It is natural enough and only half unjust. The Russians deserve every bouquet, and then some. But so, in all conscience, do our Eighth, Fifth and Allied armies and forces. They are writing new chapters in the record of military courage, endurance and initiative under intolerable conditions, holding, advancing, sticking it, in pestilent conditions in the most difficult terrain imaginable. And the flower of our manhood is dying for those bloodily-gained inches. We have faith in our armies and in those who lead them and planned for them. The Italian venture was never planned without a contour map of Italy; the normal (or abnormal) conditions of weather in the mountains south of Rome were examined before the broad plans were laid. Neither the existence of mountains nor foul winter weather can have come as a surprise to them. They knew what they were about. Chances were taken, and perhaps missed. That is war—always a guessing game. But these men, fighting in Italy so grandly, are doing a vital job, influencing the tides of battle hundreds of miles away. They are in our thoughts and hearts, a constant source of pride and anxiety. God keep them!

Medals.—The parable of the labourers in the Vineyard again! We are not content to receive every man a penny. We think we deserve tuppence and the other fellow a bare halfpenny. Mr Churchill put it all fairly and fully, sympathetically and gracefully, and with humour. If it seems odd to interrupt the war effort to defeat our mortal danger (before it be too late) with a debate on haberdashery, it seems odd only to those who refuse to accept the accepted weaknesses of human nature. Men cannot live by bread alone. They need sugar cakes. A pat on the back (in visible form) is stimulus and makes for dignity, responsibility and serenity of mind. In the end (I make no doubt) everybody will get a bit of ribbon except the British housewife, of course, who has borne the burden so bravely, so cheerfully, in "mufti," on the Home Front. She must be content with oratorical dewdrops; and when she proudly "shows her medals" they will be the medals of her menfolk and maids in uniform. Well, she expected that. It won't worry her. She is immune, she is immense. She is above rubies and gewgaws. If anything can vulgarise medal-ribbon, it will be *her* omission from the great divide.



"THE SPHERE" MOONLIGHT CHART FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, showing the period of no moonlight and the period when the moon will be at its full

A limited number of these charts will be supplied free of charge on application to the Publisher, "The Sphere," Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, W.C.1, but 2½d. in stamps must be enclosed with the application

Scurrilous Critics.—"As the day lengthens, so the frost strengthens" is a countryman's saw born of observation out of time. And certainly the wind continues to be bitter. A journalist's variant suggests that as the war lengthens, the wind of criticism grows more bitter. Constructive criticism is good for any journalist and he welcomes it, especially if he doesn't take too pompous a view of his calling. The critic he despises is the bludgeoner or garrotter who lies in wait to assault him without notice: the reader who dashes off an insult anonymous or with a signature illegible from sheer fury, because of some opinion expressed with which he disagrees; the egotist who longs to express himself but, finding no editor ready to employ his services, falls back on "letters to the Press" and wordy insults concerning other men's views which do find their way into print; the suspicious mind ever ready to cry "treachery," "subversion," "cowardice," "pro-Nazism," "anti-Churchill," wherever he meets any honest effort to pierce the fogs of war and to set out the pros and cons of problems of the hour. If the criticism of such readers (I find them an insignificant handful) were to be taken seriously, our Press would be more enslaved than Goebbels'. How often Mr Churchill, who has spent a fighting life in support of freedom of opinion, must cry, "Save me from my friends of this type." Much of what is produced in words every day is redundant and unnecessary. The output of the miner or the farmer is 100 per cent. important. The miner and the farmer know their worth and use their worth as a handle to secure their charter. But the honest journalist, too, is *conscius recti*, and has a charter of sorts. I have, and in it is no clause which bids me truckle to the scurrilous, the anonymous, the egotistical and the Gestapo opinion of correspondents-in-vitriol. I rely on my majority of readers. Neither they nor I expect journalism to be omniscience or *vox dei* in any form, or indeed even a pattern of consistency. They ask only that it should be indifferent, honest opinion (of the hour), reasonably restrained, reasonably courageous, reasonably sane and impartial. They do not want it to be the ape and mirror of every shade of view. Only the garrotter insists on that. To any such garrotter who thinks *any* journalist is a fair and easy Aunt Sally for his half-bricks, I personally say "Guess again" or look out for a whole brick back.

Human Frailties—Amiable and Otherwise.—Constantly I am shocked by the enormous interruption in the national war effort due to the necessary truckling to human weaknesses, innocent and otherwise. I see that evidence in every walk and field. I will take one or two unrelated examples. The desire for visible recognition of good service is an amiable and innocent human weakness. Yet to satisfy it, the labour involved in factory and offices to implement the desire is out of all proportion to its value. Take the "flashes" for C.D. and H.G. These visible signs must be turned out in factories and distributed through hundreds of offices whose first duty should be the training and organisation of their forces for defence at a now once more vital juncture. And here, from the experience of a magistrate, I cull a couple of examples of less amiable weaknesses. Village gossip and scandalmongering leads to an assault. The case comes to court. Half-a-dozen busy magistrates, three or four policemen, two or more solicitors, all with essential work to do, may waste an entire day, with the working hours of many witnesses (farmers, and so on), in the hearing of a miserable trial of pygmy matters in dispute. Or a rebel against authority, an egotist with persecution mania, may mortgage the time of a score of officials for weeks, and even months, on end before at last he is jugged for refusal to pay his fines or attend his summons to court. It is magnificent that we answer these saboteurs of the war effort not with rubber truncheons and concentration camps, but with all the facilities of civilised justice, and all the deference due to the good citizen seeking his rights. It is magnificent, but it is not war. And I wonder by how many irretrievable months these amiable and unamiable saboteurs have prolonged this present disaster and national danger.

"Privileged" Fledglings?

Walking down Eton High Street the other day, I concluded that a visit to the famous school to-day would disarm any surviving critics of privilege in education—and disarm at a mere glance. It still costs a deal of money to park your boy in King Henry's holy shade and leave him to find his way to the sunshine and light of knowledge; and still, I believe, in essentials (attention to the individual, development of individual bents and character, and so forth) the money is not thrown away. But the boys are not band-box boys. It is clear enough they are no longer, if ever, wrapped in cotton wool. The clothes-brush and the hat-brush are laid aside, and they have much still to learn of the use of the boot-brush. If the little Etonian is a walking advertisement in Eton High Street, he doesn't advertise privilege to-day. I had a sentimental twinge as I passed so many little dusty scarecrows. I felt no doubt that they were still being well fed and well looked after in school hours—that *business* was as usual—but that with the organisation of their leisure and their wardrobes, five years of war had played havoc; the clock has gone back and in some particulars life at Eton had retrogressed to the hard school of 1840. And those particulars have not lost their importance to-day—on the contrary, they are the very particulars which national conscience to-day requires to be stepped up in national schools. Odd?

The Old Stager



BRITISH RIFLEMEN IN ACTION AT CASSINO ENSCONCED BEHIND ROCKS AT THE FOOT OF A SLOPE OVERLOOKING THE TOWN. The battle for Cassino and Monastery Hill began on March 15, when medium and heavy bombers rained bombs on many objectives for four hours (see pages 14-15 of this issue). This was continued by the greatest artillery barrage so far laid in the Italian theatre of war, to cover the advance of the Allied tanks and infantry as they entered the town. Fierce fighting then took place in Cassino, in which the New Zealanders were prominent in reducing many of the enemy strong-points. The Germans, however, hit back hard; later, they regained some of the ground they had lost in the first days of the Allied attacks

TWO PICTURES from CASSINO

Where the Struggle for the Town and for Monastery Hill Still Continues Fiercely



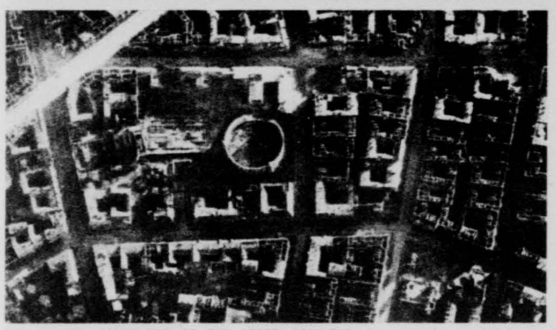
AFTER THE NEW ZEALANDERS HAD BEEN IN ACTION: German troops taken prisoner are held by two soldiers beside a Sherman tank. During the battle for Cassino, New Zealand troops formed the spearhead of the advance into the town, after having been transferred from the Eighth Army front on the other side of Italy



IN THE OUTER INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF BERLIN, HEAVY DAMAGE HAS BEEN CAUSED TO HIGH-PRIORITY MUNITION PLANTS, in addition to the devastation wrought in the heart of the capital itself. In earlier attacks on Berlin (before the R.A.F. penetrated in force to the central areas), these targets had been heavily hit. Recent reconnaissance reveals that—whilst, in some cases, repair work has been attempted—further heavy damage has been inflicted. A notable example is the great Siemens electrical concern, two major plants of which are shown by the photographs to have been heavily hit. This one shows the Siemens and Halske electrical plant at Siemenstadt. Over an area of approximately 900 yards by 720 yards there is very heavy damage in all sections, including the switchgear works, dynamo works, research laboratories, warehouses and offices. *(A second photograph of this area is given on the facing page)*

BERLIN AFTER THE R.A.F. RAIDS

The Heart of the German Capital Laid Waste Since the Opening of the Battle of Berlin in November 1943



THE GUTTED GASHOLDER OF THE STADT GASWERK (in centre), south of the Tiergarten, with the burned-out Scala fronting on the Lutherstrasse to the left. Here the area shown is approximately 550 yards by 400 yards



IN THE CENTRE OF BERLIN. A—Engineering firm's premises destroyed; B—Premises occupied by a group of automobile engineers completely destroyed; C—Roofs of buildings belonging to two engineering firms repaired after damage from a previous attack; D—Iron foundry, belonging to A.E.G., severely damaged by high explosive and fire; E—Osram G.m.b.h., makers of radio valves and associated products, practically all gutted; F—One of the A.E.G. works, making parts for turbines—large buildings all destroyed

A set of official photographs just released by the Air Ministry to show the damage to Berlin achieved by Bomber Command since the opening of the real Battle of Berlin by the heavy night bombers in November 1943. Fifteen attacks in very great strength have been made since then and up to the time of the securing of these pictures

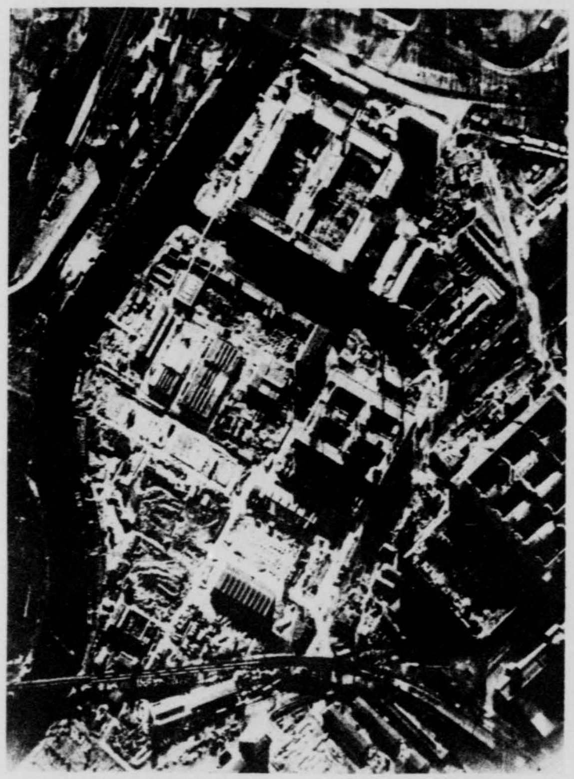
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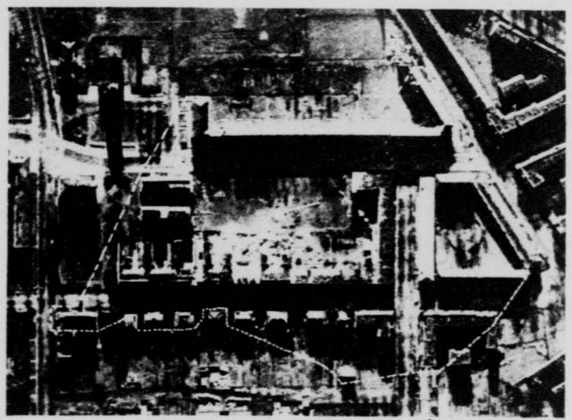
THE AIR MINISTRY BUILDING (at top of picture—the largest building in the view). This fronts the Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin, and lies between the Leipzigerstrasse, on the right, and the Zimmerstrasse, on the left, in the heart of the capital's Whitehall. Although the Air Ministry shows no obvious sign of damage, many public and official buildings in the immediate neighbourhood are either completely destroyed or very severely damaged. The area shown here is approximately 700 yards by 620 yards



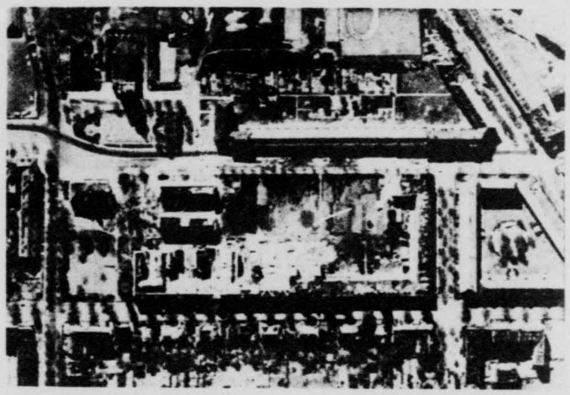
THE MOABIT DISTRICT, north-west of the Tiergarten. Here there is overwhelming evidence of a tremendous spread of fire. In the left centre is the Hansa Platz, and the Spree runs from top right to bottom left. The area shown is approximately 1,200 yards by 900 yards.



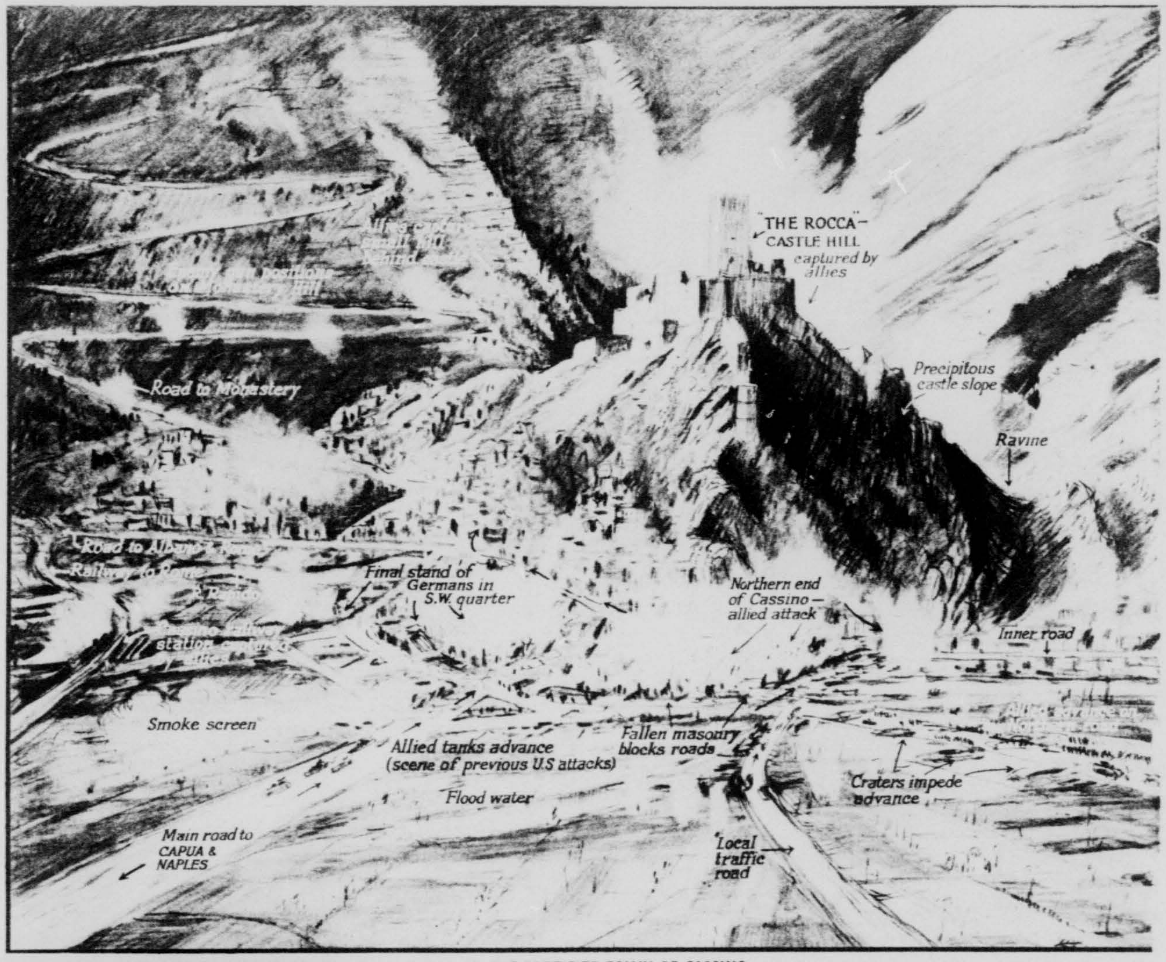
ANOTHER SECTION OF THE SIEMENS AND HALSKE PLANT AT SIEMENSTADT (see also top left of facing page). Severe damage caused by the R.A.F. attacks in September 1943 was, in part repaired and clearance work was carried out. But later attacks caused fresh damage among the buildings of the chemical works, electrical machine workshops and the railway control system building. The area shown here is approximately 800 yards by 600 yards



I—AN 8,000-LB. BOMB ON BERLIN: This photograph, and the one below, show the effects of a block-buster dropped in a Berlin suburb. The upper picture was taken a month after the bomb was dropped. It shows the crater filled in (marked with an arrow) and the visible area of destruction, covering approximately 4,700 yards. The outer dotted line shows an area of approximately 14 acres, over which buildings are seen to have been damaged by blast, as revealed by re-roofing and repairs



II—AN 8,000-LB. BOMB ON BERLIN: This picture, taken still later than the one above, shows the bombed site after considerable clearance. The ends of damaged buildings have been squared off and the crater surface levelled over



THE ASSAULT ON THE FORTIFIED TOWN OF CASSINO, WHICH FOR SO MANY WEEKS WITHSTOOD THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHTS. The lines of assault across the Valley of the Rapido, and how the Allied columns entered the town by various routes after an artillery and air bombardment of unprecedented ferocity. The famous Castle Hill is shown in the centre of the drawing : the Monastery lies outside it, beyond the top-left hand—*Drawing by Percy Home*

CASSINO—The Storming of the Town and its Castle Hill

How the Allied Infantry followed up the Terrific Bombardment

—Special Sphere Drawings (see also pp. 14-15)

The concerted attack on Cassino opened from the north. Allied infantry and tanks advanced towards it along what was described as a specially-constructed road leading up to the northern outskirts of the town. A creeping barrage and smoke-screens gave protection to the infantry, who advanced in short rushes from cover to cover.

This cover was provided by the masses of fallen debris from the destroyed houses. Towering above the scene is the Castle Hill, a mass of rough limestone unscalable on its northern side (at the foot of which a ravine adds to the natural strength of the site). The air and artillery bombardment during the morning had destroyed the upper parts of nearly every building in the town, save a few which were hidden by a shoulder of the Castle Hill. The infantry fought their way through this tangle of debris towards the south-west portion of the town, where the Germans were making a desperate stand in the chief hotel. In the same area is the Railway Station, captured by the Allies after a fierce struggle.

The situation for the attacking force was made difficult by the natural features of the scene. Rising behind the Castle Hill are the lower slopes of Monastery Hill, with its winding roadways. All this high ground provided gun sites, hidden in caves; tunnels and crevices for the German guns, mortars and *nebelwerfers* to operate against exposed bodies of infantry or tanks.

The fighting gradually included most of the town, as well as a large area of the lower slopes of Monastery Hill. Allied forces worked their way forward behind Castle Hill and secured small eminences: these were later counter-attacked by the Germans with varying success. The enemy showed great stubbornness at every point, direct hits being required to knock out gun after gun



THE FAMOUS MONASTERY ON MONTE CASSINO, almost hidden by the pall of smoke during its bombardment by American planes. The buildings and the surrounding hill-side had been fortified by the Germans in order to defend the town of Cassino at the base of the hill, and many Allied soldiers lost their lives from the guns installed by the enemy within the Monastery walls

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THE BIGGEST ALLIED BOMBERS TAKE PART IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF CASSINO. The town and its Castle Hill are lost to sight under the clouds of smoke as the Fortresses unload their high explosives—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

The preliminary assault on the town of Cassino was carried out by both aircraft and artillery. A defended, stone-built town is one of the hardest nuts to crack in modern warfare. Early in the morning the medium bombers went in, operating from a height of 8,000 to 10,000 ft. Then the "heavies"—Fortresses and Liberators—took up the running. The tendency of the big bombers to "spread" their loads meant that the infantry had to be withdrawn from the objective to a considerable distance away. In the case of medium bombers, the withdrawal is considerably less. "There is a quality of lordly, even arrogant, impersonality about a bombing attack on this scale," wrote one observer of the scene. "The bomber achieves a haughty and rather terrible detachment. It appears to operate after the manner of some relentless force of Nature than of a machine fashioned and controlled by men. . . . They passed serenely overhead, they discharged their mission, they returned in the same serene manner. I say that, without any exception, this was the most terrible display of air power that I have ever seen"



DURING THE AIR BOMBARDMENT OF CASSINO, one of the most concentrated of the war. The town and the Castle Hill (top right) are being bombed by wave after wave of Allied planes



AFTER THE TERRIFIC POUNDING OF THE TOWN OF CASSINO: The innumerable craters delay the Allied entry into the bombed town until the sappers are able to erect light-infantry bridges across the shell-holes on the north road—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

One of the problems arising out of a heavy combined attack on a fortified town was exemplified at Cassino. When the bombers, heavy and medium, went in to wreak destruction on the stone buildings sheltering the German machine-gun posts, they created such big craters on the roads that the Allied tanks and infantry were held up in their advance. The craters began to fill up with rain-water; the situation was such that no filling-in was possible. The sappers, working with great skill and courage under enemy mortar-fire, constructed bridges of various types to span the big holes. In order that the infantry might follow up the barrage without delay, light foot-bridges were constructed of the type shown in this drawing. The men proceeded forward in single file, and so into the rubble-choked town

THE FOUR PILLARS OF CZECH WISDOM

The Future of the Country which was the First to Fall Victim to Nazi Tyranny

By FERDINAND TUOHY

1939: "A far-away land of which we know little."
1944: "A near-at-hand country of which we'll hear much."

SUCH, I venture to suggest, will prove to be Czechoslovakia during the next five years which, President Benes assures us, are to form a separate period "in the history of our State" from the first twenty years of the Republic.

We shall hear much of Czechoslovakia for an assortment of reasons. Because of Prague's central, key position in relation to Continental rehabilitation, political re-orientation and policing. Because the Czech leaders envisage their land as a bridge for cementing the U.S.S.R. with Western Europe, and their success or failure will show if a small, strong nation can influence Great Powers. Because Czech reliance on the U.S.S.R. should test whether the latter is to overlay its lesser neighbours. Because the alliances and close friendships formed by the Czechs will clarify whether regional agreements are an aid or a hindrance to a League successor.

Because the Czechs have adopted an active policy towards each of the Great Powers which will



WHEN HITLER WENT TO PRAGUE to proclaim the Czech State part of the German Empire: The scene in the historic Hradcanny Castle in March 1939, after Germany had invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia after the trumped-up Sudeten "problem." Hitler is on the right, addressing the members of the Czech Army Staff, with General Keitel in attendance. When Hitler later appeared on the balcony of the castle, "he was loudly cheered by a large gathering of German residents in Prague"

have the leading say in European affairs. Because what the Czechs manage or are allowed to do with their Germans will be a touchstone for the general problem. Because the Czechs' correction of past errors will give an indication of what has been learnt. Because Czechoslovakia's new domestic planning will hold an interest commensurate with this country's pioneering record betwixt wars. And, not least, because Czechoslovakia can be a practical friend of Britain's on the Continent, and is ready for the part.

Czechoslovakia used to be called the chief success from Versailles. Thanks to Allied victory, which they ever respected, and still do, the Czechs went well on the way to a balanced and sensible democracy. They and the Slovaks had been held down under a feudal system, so first the land was split up among 650,000 small farmers. No estate larger than some 600 acres was permitted. In industry, conditions were vastly bettered by such things as the 8-hour day, factory committees, holidays with pay and sharing of mining profits.

Years before the war, a comprehensive Beveridge system was in operation, which covered 10,000,000 people in a population of 15,000,000. Under it, 1,500 hospitals, clinics and sanatoria were put at the disposal of the citizenry.

Expectant mothers could absent themselves for six months prior to birth, and afterwards; children were cared for under a lavish programme of Health First. Following which, they were given an education which Founder Masaryk intended should give a fundamental interest and dignity to life. If worship was not stressed, a complete level of tolerance and availability was practised. And the *mens sana* principle was rounded off by the Sokol system, under which 1,000,000 young people of both sexes pursued bodily fitness on the Greek model of inculcating comradeship, art and beauty, as distinct from the championship and commercial approaches to sport.

Utopia? Not a bit of it! The Czechs made mistakes, not least towards the Slovaks. Too many political parties were encouraged, and too much latitude was given to minorities for the security of the State to bear. A protectionist policy was adopted which helped to ruin Austria, and eventually it reacted on the Czechs themselves. The Czechs were too fussy over passports and permits, too self-assertive for a budding people. But these hard-headed folk had only just come from under, and that is the way of things.

What matters to-day is that the mistakes are admitted. And that, together with their lack of rancour, is something to admire in the Czechs. For recollect how their country "fell" through little fault of the owners. How, in 1938, they were ready to defend themselves in a strong military position on the strength of treaties with Russia and France, and through France, touching Britain. Old history? Yes, but new history too, since Czechoslovakia intends to push off afresh, relying once again on the same three countries, Russia, Britain and France, plus the United States.

As the western Slav outpost, Czechoslovakia signed an all-in treaty with Russia, which differs from the pre-war one in that either party will assist the other regardless of the existence of any other treaties. The tie will be fortified by a re-arrangement of trade in Russia's regard. Provided the Anglo-Russian Treaty works, the Czechs see themselves automatically linked with Britain through their own alliance with the U.S.S.R. With regard to the United States, strong Czech sympathies



THE FÜHRER RIDES THROUGH CZECHOSLOVAKIA—in triumph, but closely guarded. Another picture taken in March 1939 as Hitler drove through the Czech town of Brunn after the annexation of Czechoslovakia. He was closely followed by the usual Nazi gunmen, and the soldiers lining the route faced outwards—towards the populace

prevail there, and a Hoover Street and a Wilson Station commemorate the fact in Prague.

But the Czechs believe that Europe requires a fourth pillar. In the words of President Benes: "Continental security demands a fourth principal pillar—France." Foreign Minister Ripka looks to "the restoration of France as a Great Power, the existence of which is one of the main conditions for an ensured peace and security in the world." A firm agreement already exists between President Benes and General de Gaulle. At the darkest moment, in London, they encouraged one another when many despaired, and the General regards President Benes as "a symbol of the cause for which the Allies are fighting."

It will be seen that the Czechs are in a peculiarly strong position by reason of their friendships with all four of their elected "pillars," to aid in the re-establishment of Europe in a degree out of proportion to the space they occupy on the map. They should owe much to their leader, whose war-time journeyings must come second only to Mr. Churchill's. Moscow, Washington, the Middle East, North Africa—Eduard Benes returns from them all as lively at sixty-three as he used to be at fifty-three and at forty-three at Geneva (where he doubtless learnt much, about himself as well as about others).

No one knows to what vindictive lengths the Germans may go before they leave Bohemia. In addition to the best part of 3,000,000 Sudeten Germans, nearly 2,500,000 other Germans have been settled in the "Protectorate" in the past five years, and, one and all, know what the Czechs have in mind. The Czechs want to push the whole lot out. In a radio call from London, M. Benes forecast "a mass anti-German revolution throughout Czechoslovakia against everything relating to the Germans."

The revolt, however, is aimed much more at ridding the national territory of the compatriots of Heydrich than at practising vengeance, and may the Germans in their own interest remember that fact when they are tempted to lay about them on departure.

This desire to augment the population of the Reich meets with criticism. If everyone does the same thing, runs the disapproval, Germany will soon enough burst again. Well, it's a big question. But an estimate is that by the compulsory exchange of national minorities between Germany on the one side and Czechoslovakia and Poland on the other, the population of Germany would not be increased by more than one-twentieth.

At the time of the Soviet treaty the Czech Government left the door wide open to a strong, free and democratic Poland. There is readiness to welcome the Poles into more of Upper Silesia than formerly, and this despite what happened when the Czechs were down and out in 1939. Without desiring to push Pan-Slavism, which is seen as a danger rather than a boon, the Czechs are working for a Slav Entente between themselves, the Poles, the Ukrainians, White Russians and Russians. This, they believe, is the best guarantee against a fresh German Drang nach Osten.

As important as the Czechs' attitude to the Poles are their intentions towards Austria and, through an agrarian Republic of Hungary, towards South Eastern Europe as a whole. Dr. Ripka has more than once come out for "a close political and economic collaboration with an independent Austrian democracy." This is almost an about-turn from the past.

A useful thing about the Czechs is that they know what they are after and possess moderation and good sense, attributes which have gained them many new friends. "A strange dispensation of destiny," says Dr. Ripka, "has deepened and extended Anglo-Czech friendship." Dr. Benes was thinking of it when, after looking in on a fellow-voyager at Marrakesh, he observed that his country "had not been ungrateful after the First World War and would not be ungrateful after this one."

However, the Czechs mean to avoid a repetition of 1938, and it will be of no avail for some of us snug islanders to protest against



THE MAN WHO BROUGHT ABOUT THE CZECH DOWNFALL. Konrad Heinlein, the leader of the Sudeten Germans, who was exiled by the Czechs, but later appointed by Hitler as Nazi Commissioner for the annexed territory

"this small militaristic State" when the Czechs re-arm, as they intend to: a strong Army and a far stronger Air Force than formerly. It will be a foolish cry, because aggression is alien to Czech thought, whilst their forces would be among the first placed at the disposal of a successor League.

But all this is the future. What of the present?

From London, the Czech Government have called upon all Czechs and Slovaks to come out in organised revolt without further waiting. There have been complaints in Moscow papers that Czech resistance has been too passive, even lagging, compared with guerilla activities in other occupied countries. Yet one can imagine people who feel themselves hated and marked being chary about revolting prematurely.

A matter for the Czechs; even as they will later have to face demands by the Czech Communist leader Gottwalk, when they come to rebuilding their free and democratic Republic, second edition. Gottwalk, who is in Moscow, claims that the big financial, industrial and agrarian interests and their political representatives failed at their jobs, and that too many went voluntarily over to the enemy.

Maybe, along with others, the Czechs would like to take the best from Russia, while remaining themselves.

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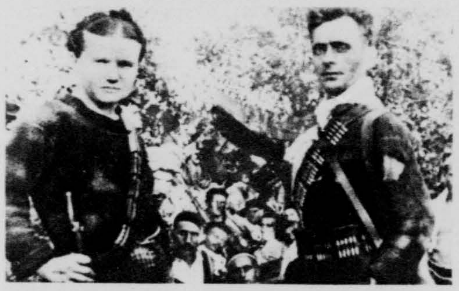


A BAND OF GREEK GUERRILLAS, OR ANDARTES, gather for a meal up in the hills. From their fastnesses they swoop down on the Germans, cutting lines of communication and wreaking acts of sabotage

The ANDARTES of GREECE

The Guerrilla Army which is Resisting the German Invaders

March 25 is Greek Independence Day. This year, the hope of freedom came nearer to reality for the people of Greece, who have never ceased to pray and to work for deliverance from the German yoke. Amongst those who have fought to make the hope a reality are the Andartes, the guerrilla army of Greek patriots. Since the first days of the German occupation the Andartes have been a force to be reckoned with : to-day they are a perpetual menace to the invader. Except in the cities and certain strongholds, no German is safe. The roads, bridges and railways throughout the country are under constant attack by the guerrilla bands. With the loss of the Italians and their own desperate needs in Russia, the Germans are unable to defend even their main communication lines in Greece The task of the Andartes is not simple, however. The Germans, unable to hold down the country by force of arms, have resorted to reprisals against the civilian population. In some areas they have burnt every village within a circle of 50 miles in reply to a successful coup by the Greeks. Thus a floating population of over a million civilians has taken refuge in the mountains, and must be fed and supplied. But the Andartes, with experience of past centuries of fighting an invader, increasingly well-armed and now united in a common effort against the Germans, will play an even more important part when the time for the liberation of Greece comes



FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF HER COUNTRY : A Greek woman who is enrolled in the ranks of the Andartes



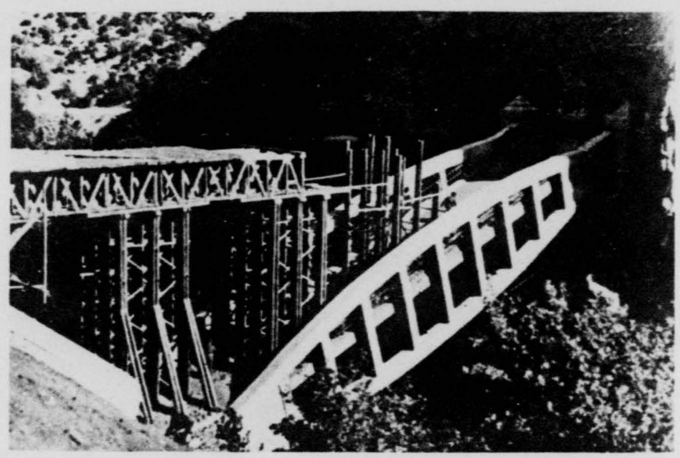
BRITISH LIAISON OFFICERS WORKING WITH THE GREEK GUERRILLAS. In the background may be seen the scrub-covered mountains which the Andartes have made their home



AN ANDARTE CARRYING ONE OF THE BRITISH LIAISON OFFICERS across a river up in the mountain regions



AN ITALIAN ARMOURED CAR (Autoblinda 40) captured by the Andartes before the Italian capitulation



A BRIDGE IN THESSALY BLOWN UP BY THE GUERRILLAS. Epirus and Thessaly are the two principal areas of operation for the Andartes : through these run the main German north to south supply routes

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The USE of the TANK in ITALY

Where the Methods of Warfare are Different from Those Formerly Employed in the Western Desert

PERIODICALLY, military experts descend upon the tank and declare it to be full of grievous defects—if not altogether obsolete. In Parliament, a secret debate is taking place on this subject. The experts have had reports of shells knocking out the tanks and setting them on fire, when caught in some position into which they should not have been sent. The fact—not yet fully realised in certain quarters—is that the tank is peculiarly sensitive to its environment.

There are evidences that the enemy has been employing them from a distance. On occasions they have been thrown into a general assault to add to the total weight of the attack—obviously a High Command order which a tank commander "on the spot" might not have advocated, in view of unsuitable terrain, or some other similar consideration. On other occasions, German tanks have emerged ("sallied forth" would be a more appropriate phrase) upon bare, unprotected highways in a manner which has meant their almost immediate destruction—as at Caroceto during the recent Italian fighting.

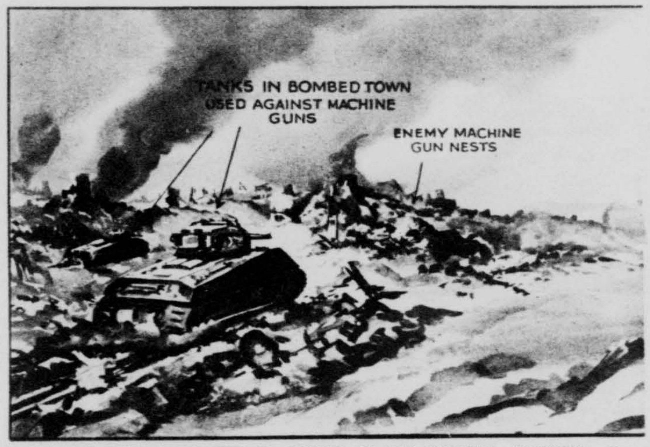
On the other hand, a survey of the day-to-day uses to which tanks are being put by local commanders shows that this arm is a highly useful (indeed, an indispensable) weapon under certain conditions. Tanks, for instance, could be sent into the demolished streets of Cassino, where the principal targets were machine-gun nests. Here the tank could support the infantry by effective shell-fire, without running the risk of being knocked out by a superior counter-attack. On other occasions, the tank has "gone to earth" in useful fashion—as static artillery with hull-down silhouette alone exposed to the enemy. Again, where the broken nature of the country-side may have permitted it, tanks have usefully supported the infantry in an open attack.

Tanks have also been used as a means of rapidly concentrating a force at a given point. The men clamber like bees on to the vehicle's exterior and deploy when the scene of action is reached.

Only occasionally nowadays does an old-fashioned tank *v.* tank battle develop on the old Western Desert lines. But the situation may arise in broken mountain country, and it must not be overlooked when considering the possibilities of the tank's activities.



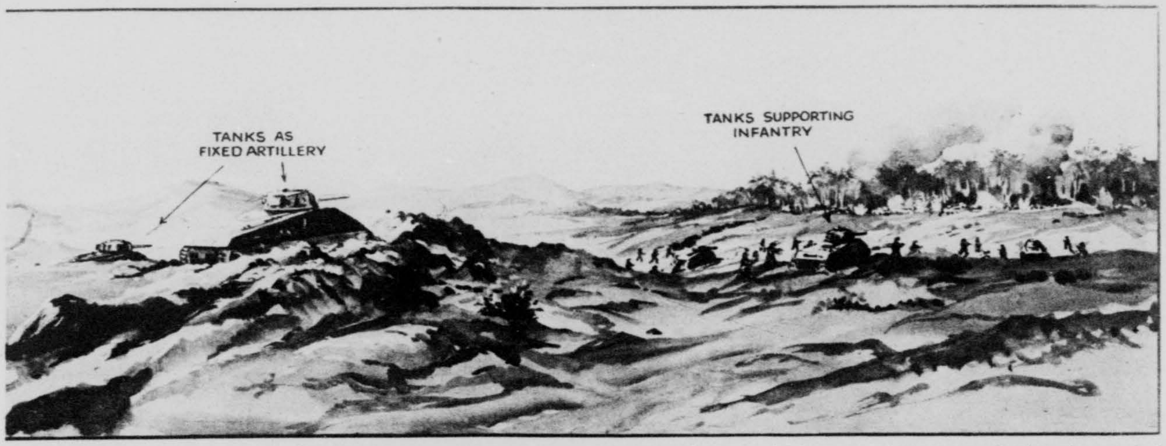
HOW THE RUSSIANS USE THEIR TANKS: The Red Army has frequently been taken into action in this manner, crowded on the sides of the big vehicles. In this way, they have often been able to effect a surprise on the retreating Germans on the Eastern Front. This picture was taken during the operations around Leningrad earlier this year



1—HOW THE TANK IS EMPLOYED IN WARFARE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. On hull-down position to act as static



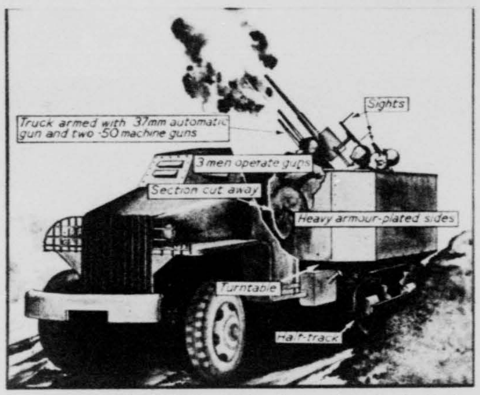




the left, tanks are advancing into the bomb-shattered ruins of a town to wipe out machine-gun nests : in the centre, they are seen dug into the grounds in artillery : on the right, they are advancing across country to lend support to attacking infantry—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*



II—HOW THE TANK IS EMPLOYED (CONT.). On the left, infantry have mounted the vehicle and are being carried into action : on the right, tank engages tank in the old Western Desert style, firing their guns over open sights—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*



A NEW HALF-TRACK VEHICLE used by the Americans in the Cassino area. The armament consists of an automatic 37-mm. gun and two ·50-calibre machine-guns. The vehicle is self-propelled, and its sides are armoured : usually camouflaged netting conceals "half-track" and guns— —*Drawing by B. C. Wood*



THE BIGGEST-YET BRITISH ARMOURED CAR—the A.E.C. Mark II. Details of this biggest and most powerful armoured car have only just been released. The A.E.C. Mark II carries the punch of a tank in the form of the now famous 6-pounder anti-tank gun : in addition, it mounts a 7·92-mm. Besa machine-gun, mounted co-axially with the 6-pounder, and a light A.-A. machine-gun on top of the turret. Powered with a Diesel oil-engine of proved reliability, developing 153 b.h.p., the A.E.C. has a maximum road speed of 42 miles per hour. Across country it can reach 18 miles per hour. The armour is 1¼ ins. thick in the front and 1 in. at the sides. The total loaded weight of the car is 12 tons, 12 cwts. A standard wireless set is carried. The tyres are of very large section and have the new familiar "run-flat" principle, which enables the car to keep going even after a puncture or a burst. The crew consists of commander, driver, gun-layer and loader, the latter acting as wireless operator as occasion demands

On left—**THE GERMANS USE THEIR TANKS IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE ALLIES BACK ON THE ANZIO ROAD**—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

Within the beachhead, where the fighting has often been of the bitterest nature, the Germans have been driven to using their tanks on the highway in a manner which has exposed them to the Allied counter-fire—with disastrous results for the enemy. Down the exposed, coverless road the German tanks have been seen to start crawling towards the battle line. Our guns on these occasions have plastered them and sent up the roads into leaping fountains of earth. Men like black specks have been seen to jump out of the helpless vehicles into the illusive shelter of a ditch, as some of them were hit and flared up with oily smoke pouring out of them

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CAPTIVE AMERICAN FLYING MEN. The German caption claims that all these men were shot down in one day over Occupied Europe. The men are en route to a prison camp for internment. The Germans quote their American prisoners as saying that the anti-aircraft defences had been "so awful that they thought they were in the infernal regions"!



BRIGADIER TILNEY (on right), who was captured by the Germans when we lost the island of Leros, in the Dodecanese. He is here seen talking to General Muller, the German Commander—presumably shortly after the Brigadier's capture



BRITISH SOLDIERS captured (according to the Germans) in the Nettuno bridgehead. The man nearest the camera is wearing the shoulder-flash of the Irish Guards. This picture comes to London by way of a neutral country



THE R.A.F. ATTACK ON THE AIRCRAFT BEARINGS FACTORY AT LA RICAMARIE, IN FRANCE—a photograph made during the flash of a heavy bomb explosion: Aircraft of R.A.F. Bomber Command attacked a needle-bearing factory at La Ricamarie, near Clermont Ferrand, France, on the night of March 10-11. This unusual oblique picture shows a heavy bomb exploding in the target area. The light from the explosion lit up the surrounding countryside and enabled the cameraman from the R.A.F. Film Unit, who was flying in one of the attacking aircraft, to make the picture. The works at La Ricamarie turn out needles and complete bearings for variable-pitch propellers, undercarriages and wheels. It has a capacity of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 needles and 160,000 bearings a month



GENERAL KESSELRING TOURS THE ITALIAN BATTLEFRONT. A picture made while inspecting his men outside the Anzio beachhead. The General is the tough-looking, burly man on the left; the other officer is his young aide-de-camp



A PARIS SUBURB AFTER AN ALLIED AIR ATTACK. This picture was taken by the Germans after the district had been plastered during a raid on December 31. There are many German-operated war industries clustered around the edges of the French capital, which make the great city a target for our bombers



THE IRREPRESSIBLE DR. GOEBBELS. "Europe is winning" is one of the slogans coined by the Propaganda Minister. This picture was taken in a Berlin war factory, which employs much foreign forced labour, whilst a meeting of the workers was in progress

BEHIND the SCENES in GERMANY TO-DAY

A Collection of Recent Pictures Showing Events in the Beleaguered Nazi "Fortress"



ADMIRAL HORTHY AND HIS FRIEND ADOLF HITLER. The Hungarian Regent, with other Hungarian leaders, was summoned to the Führer's Headquarters some time ago. Fresh demands were there presented to Hungary for a greater war effort, in view of the wonderful Russian successes on the Eastern Front. The Hungarians did not (could not, or would not) give Hitler satisfaction: they were detained at Headquarters until the occupation of their country by the Nazis was an accomplished fact; so the wily Regent has at last been trapped! Admiral Horthy, in this picture, is wearing the Iron Cross presented to him by Hitler when things were going much better for Germany



THE MAN WHO MAY BE HUNGARY'S QUISLING. Bela Imredy, a leading Hungarian pro-Nazi, of whom much may soon be heard in connection with the Quisling Government which the Nazis have already set up in Budapest. Ironically, he is wearing national costume in this special portrait



ANOTHER VICTIM IN THE LION'S DEN? According to a recent official announcement, the Croatian Prime Minister, Mandic, and Foreign Minister Peric visited the Führer's Headquarters on March 1 "to discuss all current mutual problems." Hitler is here greeting the unhappy Prime Minister, while the equally apprehensive Foreign Minister looks on (on the extreme right). Croatia was formerly part of Yugoslavia



A MILITARY CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS at the Eastern Headquarters of the Nazis. The following high officers are seen in this picture: General of Artillery Hansen, Commander-in-Chief of a German Army (in centre); Infantry General von Oven, commanding a German Army Corps (on left); Major-General von Mellanthin (standing on right); and Major-General Rein (sitting at extreme right). All are "discussing the Russian military situation"



CARPENTIER MEETS MAX SCHMELING. The German boxer (on left) congratulates the French boxer in Paris on his fiftieth birthday. Carpentier has been named as a "quisling" by the Fighting French for his "collaboration" with the Nazis. Schmeling was wounded in Crete and discharged from the German Army a short time ago



THE SCENE IN THE UNDERGROUND A.R.P. CONTROL ROOM during an R.A.F. raid on Berlin. Seated on the right of the official with the telephone is Berlin's Police Chief, Graf von Helldorf



FAR BELOW THE BURSTING BLOCK-BUSTERS AND RAGING FIRES, Dr. Goebbels, Gauleiter of the German capital, studies a map of "incidents" as a raid develops. With him is the Director of Berlin's A.R.P., Gerhard Schach

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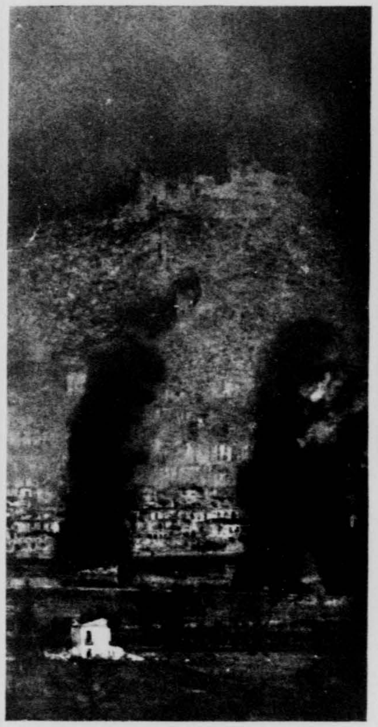


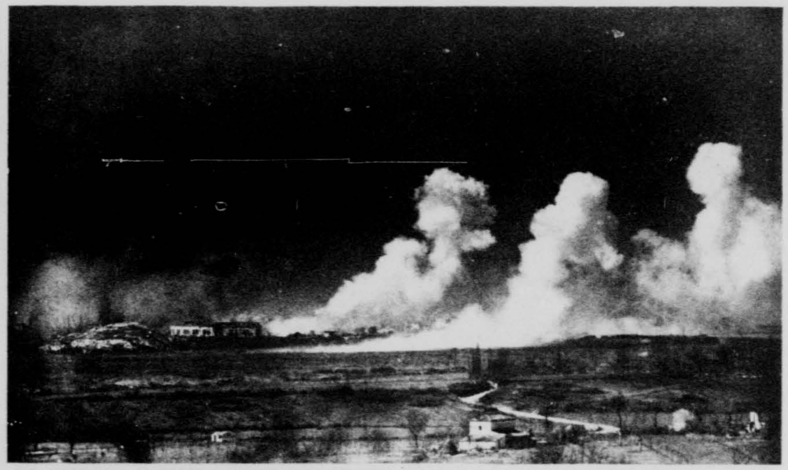
THE TOWN OF CASSINO UNDER THE MOST INTENSE WEIGHT OF BOMBS EVER PUT ON SO SMALL A TARGET. Spout after spout of thick black smoke leaps up from the earth as the heavy bombers pass over. Castle Hill, crowned by the Rocca, rises in a hump on the extreme right; the lower slopes of Monastery Hill (which is crowned by the famous Abbey) are seen on the left. Two thousand five hundred tons of bombs were being rained down on the town when this picture was taken on March 15



THE ATTACK BEGAN AT 8.30 IN THE MORNING OF MARCH 15. By noon the town was absolutely unrecognisable: it seemed to have lost all its original shape and character. Here and there gaunt houses were visible out of a pile of "rubble" when the dark clouds of smoke drifted away and it was possible to get some view of the work of destruction wrought by the bombers. This picture was taken during the height of the unprecedented attack

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THE DENSE PALL OF SMOKE MOUNTING HIGH UP INTO THE AIR, with the whiter plumes of more recent bomb-bursts drifting with the wind. Behind the pall lies the town of Cassino, disintegrating under the attack

CASSINO LAID FLAT IN FOUR HOURS

Actual Pictures of the Terrific Bombing Attacks Carried Out on March 15

On March 15 the town of Cassino was flattened under the most terrific bombing attack ever witnessed in any theatre of battle. For long the town stood in the way of the Fifth Army striving to reach the road to Rome. Now it does not exist, except as a heap of rubble. Within the space of four hours, from 8.30 in the morning till lunch-time, a weight of 2,500 tons of bombs was rained down on the small target area by wave after wave of medium and heavy bombers flying ceaselessly above the doomed town. The intention was to reduce the many German strong-points to rubble and to smash all the Nazi defences. How this was achieved is revealed in the official pictures reproduced here, taken by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. After the attacks had begun, spout after spout of thick black smoke leaped up and coiled over Cassino until three-quarters of the town was completely obscured in the widening and deepening dark smudge. Only a few Messerschmitts got into the air to oppose the bombers, and only two of the eighteen waves of attacking planes encountered any anti-aircraft fire. After the bombing had ceased, a terrific artillery barrage from massed Allied guns opened up.



THE GAUNT HILLS BEHIND THE TOWN OF CASSINO HAVE COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED UNDER THE PALL OF SMOKE, and the town itself is beginning to disintegrate as the heavy bombs drop without ceasing. It was intended to reduce Cassino to a mass of rubble and to wipe out all the fortifications and machine-gun nests installed in the hotels and houses by the Germans. The town as such has now ceased to exist, and the roadway to Rome is now within striking distance of the Allied forces

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HOW THE AMERICANS WENT ASHORE FOR THE INVASION OF KWAJALEIN ATOLL, in the Marshall Islands—a picture taken during the assault on Namur and Roi Islands

The WAR in the PACIFIC

Some New Pictures from the American-Occupied Islands and from New Guinea

As a further step forward in the Central Pacific, the U.S. Navy and Air Force attacked the Marshalls in February and successfully occupied certain of the atolls and islands of the group. The preliminary bombardments by sea and air were both considerable, and they paved the way for the invasion by "Task Forces." The above picture was taken as a swarm of Coast Guard and Navy landing craft were heading for the beaches of Namur and Roi Islands in the Kwajalein Atoll, after the guns of the Fleet and aerial bombs had pounded the Japanese positions unmercifully. By the end of the first week, 10 of the most important of the 32 atolls of the Kwajalein group had been captured, including the primary objectives of Namur and Roi. The Marshalls landings were accompanied by the greatest naval concentrations in history



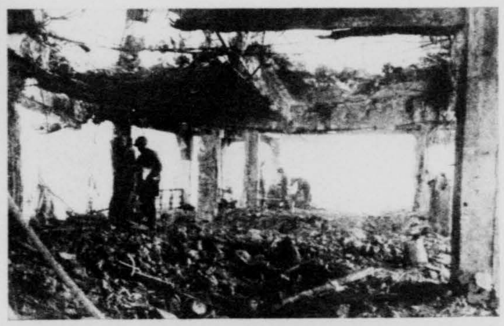
A "COMMAND POST" IS CONSTRUCTED BY THE AMERICANS : A scene from Arawe, in New Britain, showing how these underground positions are constructed by U.S. infantrymen. The heavy construction is effective in warding off mortar and light artillery shells and light aerial bombs. It has proved the most successful type for pill-boxes, command posts and any structure needed to house vital equipment in jungle warfare



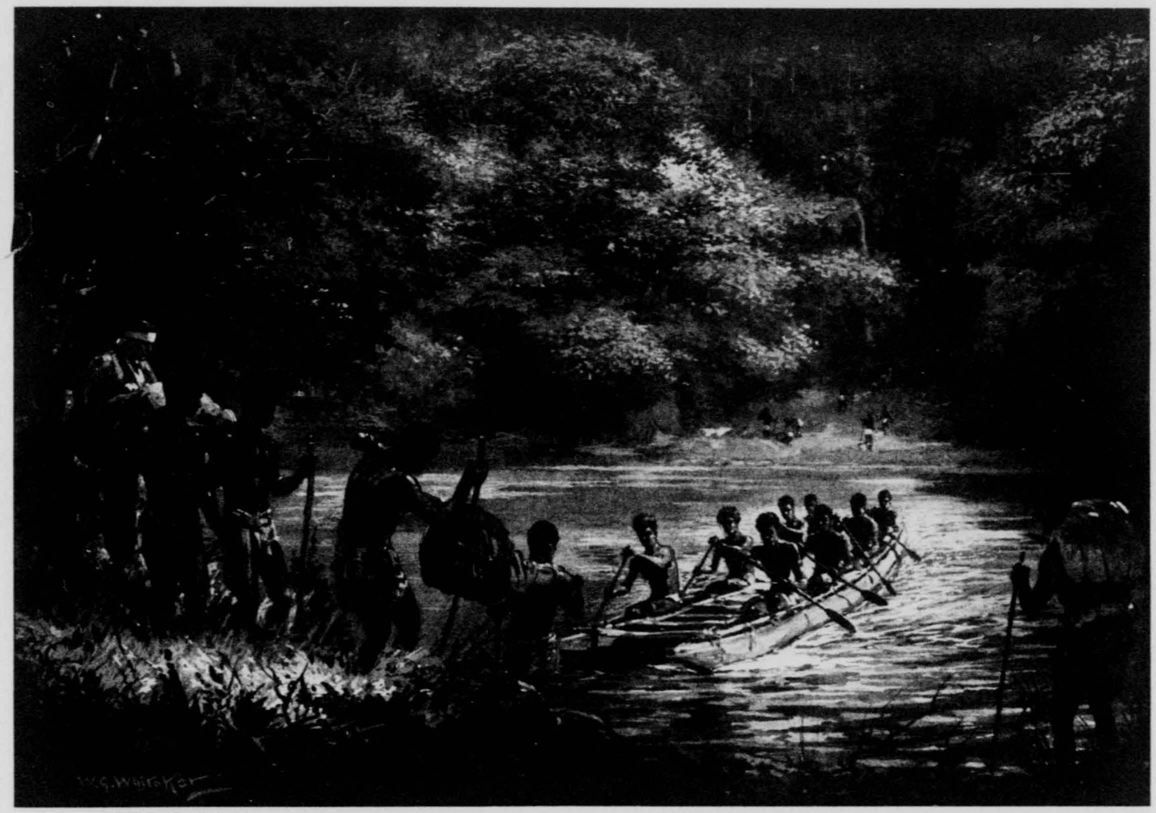
DURING THE ATTACK ON KWAJALEIN, IN THE MARSHALLS. Formed like a giant mushroom, a column of black smoke shoots skyward from exploding Japanese bombs and shells as carrier-based fighter planes blow up an enemy ammunition depot on Bigej Islet, in the Kwajalein Atoll, during the American operations against the Marshall Islands. Kwajalein, the largest atoll of this group, was captured in a combined American land, sea and air offensive in February. More than 8,000 Jap soldiers were killed in the action, but U.S. losses were light. Of the great number of American warships participating, none was lost



DEATH IN A FOXHOLE IN THE MARSHALLS : An American Marine, rifle in hand, has just shot a Jap who had refused to leave his foxhole during mopping-up operations on Kwajalein. The incident occurred on Namur Island, where Jap foxholes had been reinforced with concrete blocks



THE REMAINS OF A MIGHTY JAPANESE "BLOCKHOUSE" : This building consisted of three storeys : it was built of reinforced concrete on Namur. Nevertheless, it was totally demolished after the terrific air and sea bombardment just before the invading American troops went ashore



A SCENE IN NEW GUINEA SHOWING THE INDISPENSABLE PART PLAYED BY THE NATIVE BEARERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC OPERATIONS and the various types of work they carry out. Without these men, the task of the Allied troops would be almost impossible—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

Without the help of the native porter in New Guinea, the operations in the hills and jungle of that difficult country against the Japs would have been impossible. "These native carriers," writes one informed expert, "work about six hours a day. If a porter works longer he wears out rapidly." A normal load is forty pounds: this can be carried up steep ridges, and the men can go on climbing for three hours with only short spells. The carriers are divided into detachments of about twenty men, each commanded by a "boss": their pay is ten shillings a month, with food, tobacco and clothing supplied. To give them more would be to demoralise them! The natives build their own camps along the supply route, and there they stay the night. Supplies for the Army are passed from camp to camp until they reach the actual battle zone. Roads do not exist in the parts of New Guinea where American and Australian soldiers are now fighting: for white men to take up their own supplies and fight at the same time would be an impossibility, hence the importance of the native bearer. They handle all types of equipment, and carry all the necessary supplies right up to the forward areas.



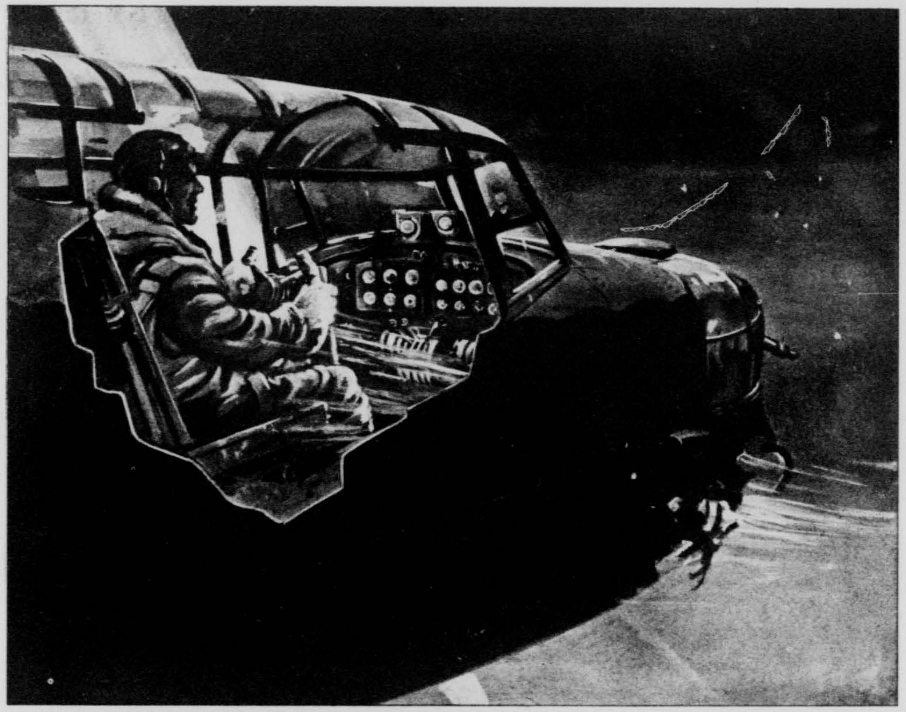
A STARVING JAP PRISONER is fed by his captors after the victorious assault on the Marshalls. The man on the left is an American-born Chinese in the U.S. Army



LEFT TO DIE BY HIS COMRADES. This wounded Japanese soldier lies huddled in pain after he was left behind by his retreating comrades in the Sanga River area in New Guinea. He was taken to a Casualty Clearing Station and received food and proper medical attention. So far as the Jap High Command are concerned, badly-wounded soldiers are not worth attention, and are frequently abandoned on the battlefield



IN NEW GUINEA: Natives carrying a wounded man down the slopes of "Shaggy Ridge" to the Army Dressing Station at Guy's Post. In the background is the Faria River with the Ramu Valley in the distance. This picture gives a vivid impression of the type of country in which the native bearers operate in New Guinea



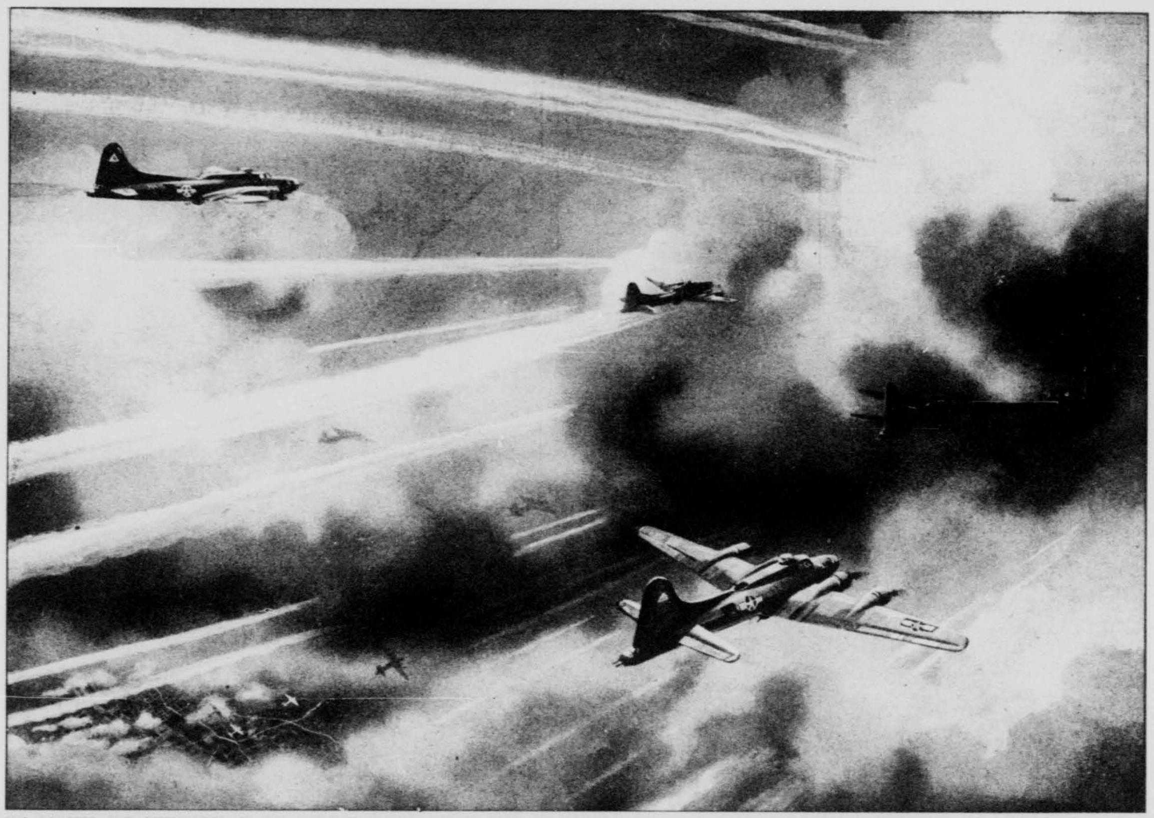
LOW TEMPERATURES OVER GERMANY DURING RECENT BIG RAIDS: A Lancaster pilot on a flight to Berlin is frozen to the controls after the nose of the aircraft had been damaged by flak. It was difficult to free his hands, and he has now lost two of his fingers though frostbite—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

THE WAR IN THE AIR

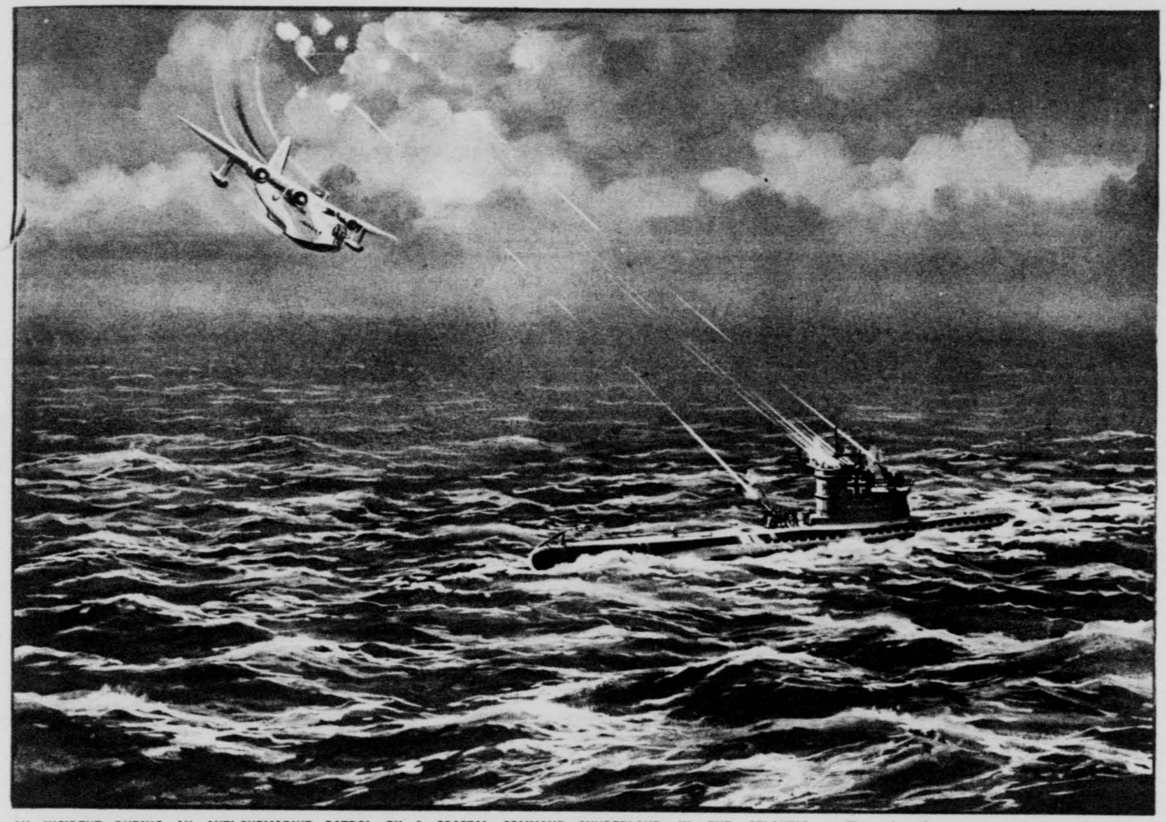
Bombing Germany in Sub-zero Weather Conditions; An Incident during the U-Boat War; An Air Station in the African Bush

Weather conditions during recent big raids on Germany have not always been favourable for the Allied bombers taking part. On many occasions the cold has been intense, the thermometer dropping as low as 58 deg. below zero—which is very cold indeed! The drawing on the left depicts what happened to the pilot of a British Lancaster when the nose of his aircraft was hit by flak over Berlin. On the return journey the unbroken stream of icy air flowing into the cockpit froze the pilot's hands to the controls. It was difficult to free them when he landed, and he lost two fingers in consequence, through frost-bite. That is what the airman's most searching and subtle enemy can do!

The American daylight bombers have also experienced severe weather, which some of them have described as the worst thing encountered during a flight over Germany. In recent days the temperature over Europe has been very low indeed, and the clouds have been so thick at times that the pilots could not see the planes flying only a few yards away on each wing. On these occasions the bombers have had to fly high to get above the weather, using "overcast bombing technique" as one pilot put it. As high up as 27,000 ft. some of the aircraft have still been in heavy cloud, with ten-tenths cloud beneath them.



THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES OF THE WEATHER DURING RECENT RAIDS ON BERLIN: a formation of Flying Fortresses passing through heavy clouds on the way to the German capital. On this occasion there was cloud up to 27,000 ft. and the temperature fell as low as 58 degrees below zero, many of the crews suffering from severe frostbite—*Drawing by Roland Davies* (See notes above)



AN INCIDENT DURING AN ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL BY A COASTAL COMMAND SUNDERLAND IN THE ATLANTIC: The aircraft captain outwits the U-boat commander by diving *under* the flak and destroying the submarine—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

The Sunderland was on patrol several hundred miles west of Ireland when the U-boat was spotted on the surface. The flying-boat attempted to make use of cloud cover, but the enemy sighted it and opened fire at 3,000 yards range with all guns. Instead of aiming at the aircraft, the U-boat put up a box barrage through which the Sunderland would have to pass to make an attack. "I made as though to climb above the barrage," said the pilot, "and then, when the U-boat lifted it, I promptly dived under." At 1,000 yards range the front gunner opened up with immediate and terrific effect. At 400 yards the U-boat attempted avoiding action with a sharp turn to port, and at 200 yards the enemy's fire was silenced. Depth-charges were dropped from 50 ft., and very soon the submarine simply disintegrated

On right—

The man who, before the war, was Marine Superintendent of Imperial Airways is now the Commanding Officer of a Royal Naval Air Station, which has recently been hewn out of the African bush. He is Commander C. Oliver Foley, O.B.E., R.N., and his command, near the coast of Sierra Leone, is H.M.S. "Spurwing," one of the newest and largest air stations in West Africa. This is situated in what, only a short time ago, was African bush. Many tasks have to be undertaken by "Spurwing's" aircraft. There are convoys to be met out at sea and escorted; anti-submarine patrols to fly over the Atlantic, perhaps developing into a U-boat hunt with destroyers and corvettes; coastal reconnaissance flights have to be undertaken; and, not infrequently, urgent up-country flights have to be made to bring a patient to the base hospital. The station's boundaries enclose a first-class modern airfield, as well as barracks and all the installations of a large naval establishment. An arm of a river runs up to the edge of the airfield, and here are moored the station's amphibious aircraft, which can taxi downstream and take off over the shipping they are to protect



A NAVAL AIR STATION ON THE BANKS OF A RIVER IN SIERRA LEONE, IN WEST AFRICA. The station has been cut out of the primeval bush: aircraft operating here include Kingfishers, Seafoxes and Walruses. In this quiet arm of the river minor repairs can be done while the planes are still in the water (*See notes at left*)

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RUMANIA IN 1912. Before she had regained Transylvania, the Bukovina, Bessarabia and the Dobruja. In that year, the country had only a small strip of coastline on the Black Sea, and she was definitely one of the weaker powers in the Balkans



RUMANIA IN 1939. The Dobruja was gained from Bulgaria in 1913, Transylvania from Hungary in 1919, Bessarabia from Russia in 1920, and the Bukovina from Poland. This was the moment of Rumania's greatest expansion—but it was not to last long!

RUMANJA ASKING FOR PEACE TERMS?

What She Has Acquired—and Lost—in Territorial Possessions During the Last Thirty Years of War and Intrigue

THE statement reported by Dr. Benes that Stalin considered that Hungary must be forced to restore Transylvania to Rumania gave the opening for Rumania to prepare a break with Germany. For the return of Transylvania the Rumanians are prepared to yield the territories claimed by Russia on their eastern frontier. They are a Latin people, with a Latin language, looking to the West for their culture, and apt to despise their Slav neighbours. They regard Transylvania as the cradle of their race, and hate Hungary, who held it to the end of the Great War, for her oppression of the 2,000,000 Rumanians living under her yoke. These Rumanians did not occupy specialised areas in Transylvania (as did the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia), but were inextricably mixed up with the Hungarians, making it an insoluble problem to divide the territory equitably.



WALKING INTO THE LION'S DEN. In April 1943, Marshal Antonescu was "received by the Fuhrer for a two days' conference. The Fuhrer and the Rumanian State leader once more confirmed their firm will to continue the fight until absolute victory." Marshal Antonescu (in centre) is here seen on his way to Hitler, with Field-Marshal Keitel on the left and State Minister Meissner on the right

In August 1940 Hitler made the vital decision, without considering the opinions of either State, of returning to Hungary more than half of Transylvania which had been given to Rumania by the Peace Treaty of 1920. Hungary rejoiced, but was not to be satisfied with less than the whole, and Rumania, forced to yield to the power of Germany, was in despair.

Though the Rumanian Government under General Antonescu (who has held complete power since the abdication of King Carol in September 1940) joined the Axis and sent millions of Rumanians to fight in Russia, the people, have little heart in the war. After regaining Bessarabia which had been occupied by Russia in June 1940, the Rumanians had no desire to fight for Germany in Russia, even though great promises of land in the Ukraine were held out as bribes. They only wanted to return home and fight Hungary. Their losses have been tremendously high, 200,000 reported killed, apart from the very large number of very seriously wounded.

A glance at the three maps will show the changes which have occurred to the shape and frontiers of Rumania. In 1913 Rumania consisted chiefly of the two former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, with the small district of the Dobruja, lying south of the Danube, added at the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. In 1939 Rumania appears in the map increased almost to double her original size, by the addition of Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina, ceded to her at the Peace Treaty of 1920. By 1940 Rumania had shrunk again in size, having lost more than half of Transylvania to Hungary, the Dobruja having been returned to Bulgaria and all Bessarabia and Bukovina having been taken by Russia. After Germany attacked Russia, the Rumanians again reoccupied Bessarabia, but already Russian troops are at the frontiers, and the peasants are hurriedly returning to Rumania, and there is every likelihood that Bessarabia will have to be given up again.



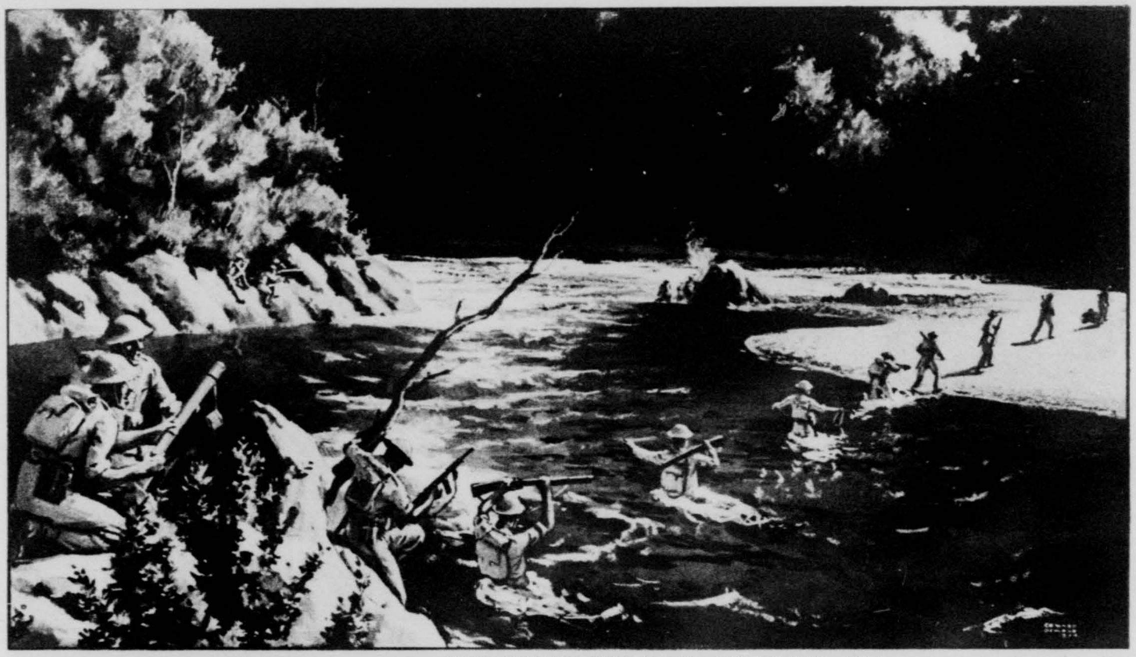
RUMANIA IN 1940. In September 1940, Transylvania was partitioned by Hitler and part given back to Hungary; the Dobruja again went back to Bulgaria; and Bessarabia had already been ceded to Russia, together with the Bukovina



ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT. On June 6, 1943, "German and Rumanian troops were celebrating the anniversary of their attack on Sevastopol." On this day Antonescu visited the eastern front with other high Rumanian officials, and here he is seen talking to Captain Wack of the German Army



GERMAN IRON CROSSES FOR RUMANIAN SOLDIERS. These Rumanian nationals distinguished themselves during the fighting at the Kuban bridgehead when this picture was taken they were stated to be in action along the Crimean coast. A German officer made the awards of their Iron Crosses



ACROSS THE JUNGLE RIVERS IN THE ARAKAN PENINSULA : Allied troops pursuing the Japs as they retreat into the jungle in the Buthidaung-Mayu area—*Drawing by Edward Osmond*

THE FIGHTING IN BURMA

The experts say that in May the weather conditions in Burma will become such that all serious campaigning must then come to an end for the time being. But, meanwhile, Allied troops on the Arakan front have been following up their advantages and forcing the Japs to retreat back into the jungle after the break-up of the enemy attempt at encirclement of the British 7th Division. The drawing reproduced above shows a typical fighting scene within this area: the British troops are fording a swift-flowing jungle river by night, with wary outposts protecting the operation from the river banks. The principal weapons, it will be observed, are Service rifles, automatic guns and mortars serving as mobile, short-range artillery



SEVEN MEN AND A BOY save Battalion treasures in Arakan : Fighting their way out of a Japanese ambush, seven Gurkha riflemen (accompanied by a five-year-old Bengali boy—a waif they had adopted) forced their way through the tangled Burmese jungle for seven days, to bring back the Battalion treasure-chest containing several thousand rupees. A gunner is here seen inspecting the Gurkhas' identity-cards on their safe return to the Allied lines



A SCENE AS THE 7TH DIVISION FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT OF THE JAPANESE RING : Men of the 1st Punjab Regiment of the Fourteenth Army are here seen carrying a stretcher-case aboard a special hospital sampan on the way to a Casualty Clearing Station. This picture was taken at the time when the Japs had encircled the 7th Division, hoping to force a way through to North-Eastern India. Their attempt failed, and the initiative in this battle area has now passed to the Fourteenth Army



PUNJABI TROOPS AS FIRE-FIGHTERS on the Arakan front : Villages in this region suffer from enemy bombs and shell-fire. Here Indians of the 16th Punjab Regiment are seen helping to extinguish a village fire after a raid which proved disastrous for the lightly constructed native houses



THE UBIQUITOUS JEEP brings a casualty to the Medical Staging point, from which he will be transported by sampan to the C.C.S.



A CRUDE STRETCHER is used to evacuate a Chinese casualty. A big American transport plane, used for supply, stands in the background

SCENES DURING the RECENT NIGHT RAIDS on LONDON



THE MORNING AFTER THE RAID: Firemen salvaging valuable antiques from a shop which had been damaged the previous night. Few of these articles of furniture were affected, although the building itself suffered from blast



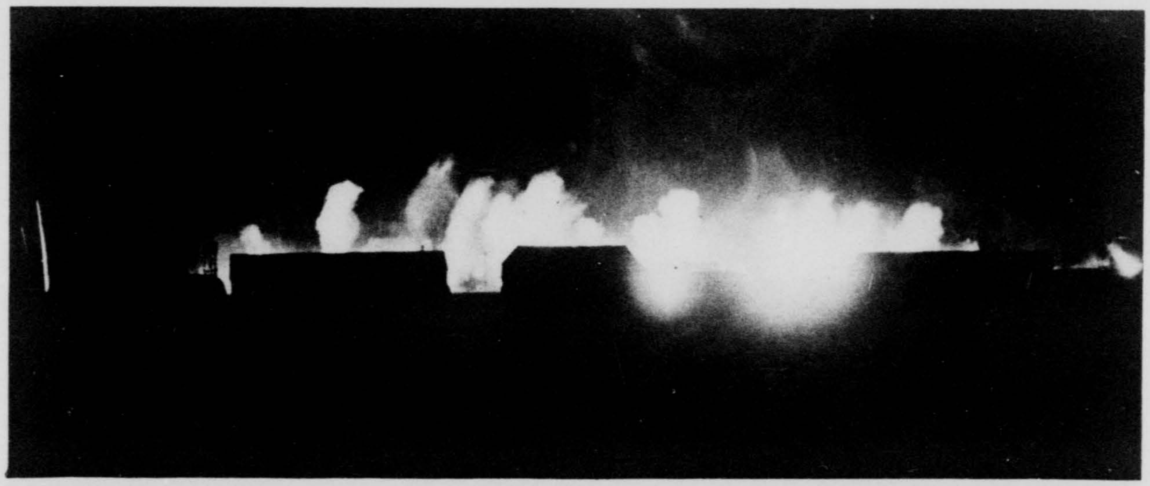
U.S. SERVICEMEN SALVAGE THEIR KIT after the building in which they were quartered was set on fire. The top floors are seen alight in the upper left of the picture



A PILE OF SALVAGED GOODS, from shops burned during the previous night's raid, heaped on the pavement. Shopworkers are rummaging amongst the miscellaneous collection in order to identify their own belongings



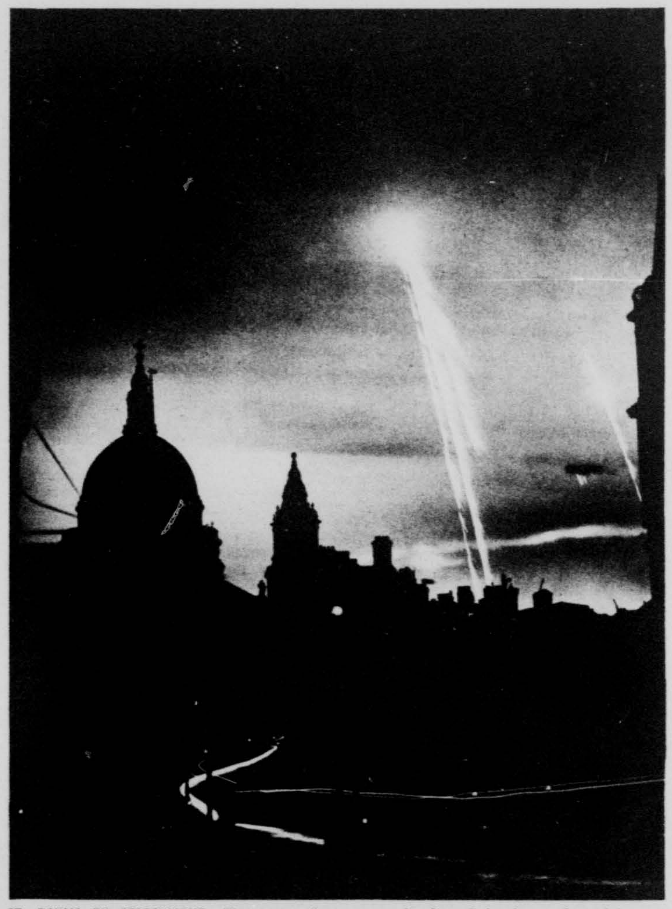
A LITTLE TRAGEDY OF THE RESUMED BLITZ. An elderly couple sit amongst the belongings which were brought out of their home when it was damaged during a recent night raid



AN UNUSUAL PICTURE, TAKEN BY NIGHT, SHOWING A CLUSTER OF INCENDIARY BOMBS BURNING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON. The houses are all of the semi-detached, residential type: many of the bombs have dropped on open ground; those which have fallen on the houses are being tackled by the fire-fighting parties organised by the local householders themselves



A FAMOUS LONDON CHURCH: Charred rafters from the burnt-out roof have fallen on to the pews, but the altar is still intact. The churches of London have suffered very heavily



ST. PAUL'S BY SEARCHLIGHT. The extraordinary scene in Central London a few nights ago during the height of a "Luftwaffe" raid. The strange trails seen on the right come from the rocket shells sent up by our secret A.-A. projectors



PRISONERS' PARCELS LOST IN A RAID. Red Cross parcels destined for British P.O.W.s were stored in a Territorial drill-hall. Many were destroyed when the hall was hit by fire-bombs: what remained were salvaged in the manner shown above



A CHEERING SIGHT "THE MORNING AFTER." The engine of a German raider, thrown fifty yards away when the plane was shot down on to empty shops within the London area



THE FIREMEN AT WORK. Even while the bombers are overhead the N.F.S. are at work quelling the blazes caused by incendiaries. In many areas of outlying London, it is the little houses which have suffered most damage

The HOME GUARD and the COMING INVASION

The Present Position of the Great Army which Sprang into Being after the Dark Days of Dunkirk

By CHARLES GRAVES

ONCE again the invasion season has started, and the question of the Home Guard's military efficiency comes up for discussion. There are, of course, three possibilities. There is the remote chance of a seaborne invasion coupled with an airborne invasion; there is the possibility of an airborne invasion; and finally, the comparative likelihood of the landing of airborne suicide squads whose job would be to disrupt communications and sabotage everything within reach before being rounded up.

The War Office has already decided what role the Home Guard would play in any of these eventualities, but one cannot discuss them in print. It is possible, however, to say that the Home Guard would be exceedingly useful to the Regular Army in containing and helping to defeat any landing in this country, manning observation-posts, doing night patrols, holding bridges, barring roads, catching spies, and even sending out mobile battle patrols to deal with small squads from the air.

It is always a mistake to generalise particularly about a body of men so diverse as the Home Guard. What may be perfectly true of one battalion may be quite inaccurate about another. Even inside the same battalion there are astonishingly varied degrees of efficiency. This is only natural when so many members of the Home Guard are factory workers whose hours of attendance on parade are largely affected by their work, usually of national importance.

Apart from this, the situation in the depths of the country on the one hand or in the heart of a town on the other, has naturally affected the amount of training possibilities. With the shortage of petrol and transport, it has been much more difficult for commanding officers to get full parades in rural areas.

In the past year, more and more weapons have been issued to the Home Guard, at least one of which is still on the secret list, and as the Regular Army is given improved weapons, so surplus types are released for the Home Guard, and further powerful anti-tank weapons are amongst the latest to reach us.

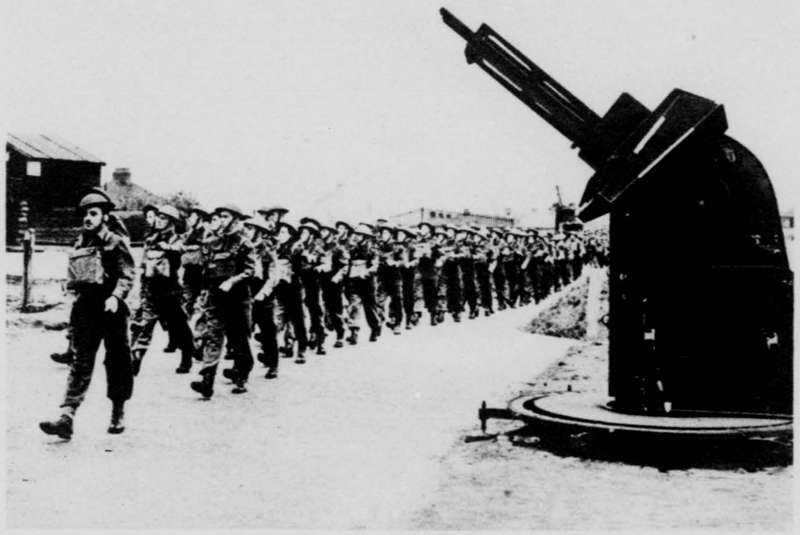
Unfortunately, the extra weapons coincided with such a strict concentration on battle drill and battlecraft that the men had difficulty in mastering their new weapons; some even forgot their old ones. This tendency has been aggravated by the fact that the Home Guard is in a permanent state of flux as far as its personnel is concerned. It is true that the factory units and agricultural units are not affected in the same way. But the average town battalion in the Home Guard may lose 400 to 500 trained or semi-trained men a year, who are replaced by raw recruits—either youths or older men who had avoided Home Guard service.

This avoidance can be caused either by sheer lack of patriotism or, more usually, by the fact that the man's working hours are so long that he genuinely did not feel that he could give his best on parade. This factor has been disregarded, in many cases incorrectly, by the Ministry of Labour, with the result that Home Guard instructors find an increasing number of men on their hands whose hours of attendance per month are far too few to enable them to be trained up to a satisfactory standard.

Quite frankly, I do not think that the average Home Guard in a General Service (Infantry) unit is as efficient or as keen as he was two years ago, in spite of, or because of, the extra weapons and subjects which he has to learn. Map-reading, for example, ought to be absolutely unnecessary for a Home Guard in a town battalion to learn. It is his business to know the whole of his area like the back of his hand, and therefore he should not need to use a map at all.

It is platitudinous to recall that every Home Guard is now nearly four years older than he was in 1940. The older men are liable to get varicose veins from the stiff leather gaiters which they wear on parade. They are working harder during the day than ever before, because more and more youngsters are directed to the Forces, leaving more and more work for the more elderly survivors. It is gratifying, of course, for the sergeant-instructors to realise that if they do their job properly they can see to it that the youngsters who are called up into the Army from the Home Guard are at least partially trained and have a sound knowledge of such simple weapons as the rifle, bayonet, Sten, 36 grenade, and so on. But they themselves are much less fit than in 1940, as I saw recently when men of my own company were going through the gas compound. Two minutes of D.M. gas had a definitely deleterious effect on some of the older men, who were racked with coughing, vomited, and in some cases actually had to have smelling-salts.

That is one side of the picture. The other is the Ack-Ack units of the Home Guard which have been given a super-priority recently, in contrast to the latest plans for the G.S. units, who are now being trained in light rescue work and suspect that they are to be brought down to the level of the A.R.P. Major-General Lord Bridgeman, the Director-General of the Home Guard, has explained this in public quite clearly. He began with the rhetorical question: "Was this war made for the Home Guard or was the Home Guard made for the war?" Lord Bridgeman's argument is that there is logically no difference between the duty of manning A.-A. guns to shoot aeroplanes out of the sky and that of putting out fires caused by bombs which drop from them. Both are necessary for the defence of the country. Both are, therefore, duties in which the Home Guard can fairly be asked to take a hand if the need arises; and once again, it is merely a question of priority and of a realistic attitude to the needs of home defence. In connection with this, Lord Bridgeman emphasised the fact that he avoided calling in the Home Guard until the last minute, for this purpose.



THE HOME GUARD AND THE "Z" BATTERIES: These men operate the secret "rocket projectors" which form an important part of the anti-aircraft defences of Britain (as mentioned by Mr. Graves in his article). All types and all ages go to make up the Home Guard, whose services to the nation since the dark days of Dunkirk have been inestimable. When the Invasion of the Continent takes place, the Home Guard will again be called upon to carry out important duties for which they have been preparing since their enrolment

The Ack-Ack units, in the meantime, are being equipped with modern light A.-A. weapons, including Bofors, as well as 3·7's and the rocket guns with which the Home Guard anti-aircraft batteries were and still are equipped.

For the "Z" batteries, as we all know, have at last been "released." I understand that General Sir Frederick Pile had wanted long ago to have the "stop" removed from the rocket guns. But the vetoing was on a very high level indeed, and it was not until the Germans had talked at great length about their rocket installations in the Pas de Calais area that the ban was lifted in this country about our "devices."

This will certainly have improved the morale of the Home Guard who operate them. It was in 1941 that the first attempt to man these rocket batteries with Home Guards was made—at Liverpool. For certain reasons, nothing to do with the technical side of it, this did not prove a success. By June 1942, however, volunteers for Ack-Ack work were hastening to the new batteries. Many of them were gunners of the last war who were expecting to meet weapons to which they were accustomed. Their original chagrin was acute, but they were quickly to discover the death-dealing possibilities of the new "devices," as they were officially called. There was only one fly in the ointment—they were not allowed to wear the badge of the Royal Artillery, nor to use gunner ranks, such as bombardier.

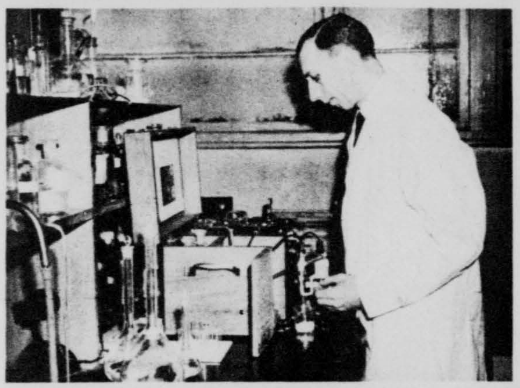
Owing to their civil occupations, the Home Guard Ack-Ack gunners employed on these "Z" batteries do only one manning night in eight days, but their keenness and intensive training make up for their lack of practice.

To-day, in view of the hard work in handling the projectiles, the enlistment of Home Guards to the Ack-Ack batteries from the General Service (Infantry) units is confined to men between the ages of twenty-five and forty-one. Which means that the G.S. units now consist largely of men under twenty-five, middle-aged men, and Home Guards who are not mentally or physically fit enough to pass the medical examination necessary for their acceptance in the Ack-Ack units. The only exceptions to this rule are men whose hours of work are such that they cannot man the batteries one night in eight. It is only natural, of course, that the Home Guard directorate should take these steps and skim the cream of the Home Guard for what seems to be the only way in which the men are likely to look the Germans in the face—in action against the *Luftwaffe*. But it is discouraging for the officers and senior N.C.O.s of the G.S. units who have trained so hard for so long.

There is no doubt that hard training under capable Army instructors has raised the level of the Home Guard Ack-Ack to a high pitch of efficiency. There is no doubt, too, that apart from their success in helping to shoot down enemy aircraft at night, they would give a very warm reception to any enemy aeroplanes which attempted to dive-bomb or machine-gun any of the factories and other strategic points where these batteries of light anti-aircraft guns are located, and in this way the Home Guard will be performing an invaluable job in the event of invasion. I repeat, however, that the general impression of the Infantry units is that their chances of real active service even in the event of invasion have largely dwindled; and they think that they would for the most part be used, at the maximum, as lines-of-communication troops, but more probably for civil defence.

No doubt this impression is erroneous, but it is general enough as to have quenched some of the old bright enthusiasm of the volunteer days when invasion seemed a certainty.

HOME NEWS-ITEMS in PICTURES



"H 11," THE PAINLESS TREATMENT WHICH HAS BROUGHT NEW HOPE TO CANCER VICTIMS: Mr. James Henry Thompson, who is responsible for its development, at work in his laboratory at Sunbury-on-Thames. "H 11"—a painless treatment which is said to ensure a fifty-fifty chance of regained health to cancer sufferers—is being used in hospitals and by doctors in Britain. The treatment usually takes six months or more, and is given by subcutaneous injections every day. The scientist who developed it is Mr. James Henry Thompson, a native of Liverpool, who took his science degree at Liverpool University twenty-three years ago. To-day he is Director of Research at Hosa Laboratories, Sunbury-on-Thames, and lecturer at King's College, London University. In 1931 he won the £500-a-year Melchett Research Scholarship



SPUN GLASS: Factory girls handling the threads of glass cotton-wool. There are only three factories in Britain making this material to-day: it is used for vital war work—principally for the insulating of battleships—as it never changes temperature in severe cold or tropic heat. The factory at Darlington (where this picture was taken) is working at full pressure, "spinning" the glass out of medicine, scent, and other bottles. A 1-lb. jelly jar makes miles of this thin, cotton-like thread, which is then woven into blankets for aircraft and battleship insulation. It is hoped after the war to use this fine material for curtains, sheets, and even clothes. The glass is first melted and then passed as a hairlike thread to huge drums. When finished, it looks and feels like cotton-wool, so fine are the threads into which the glass is converted



THE WEDDING IN LONDON OF KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF GREECE: The bridal couple at the Yugoslav Embassy just after the marriage ceremony. King Peter is twenty years of age; Princess Alexandra is twenty-three. They were married last week at the Embassy in Upper Grosvenor Street, with our own King acting as "Koum," or best man. All the royalties at present in London (except King Peter's mother, Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, who was unable to attend owing to illness) were guests at the ceremony. The bride was dressed in an oyster satin wedding-gown, with old lace over her hair and a sprig of flowers, in the Greek Orthodox custom. King Peter wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yugoslav Air Force



AN AMUSING COMMENTARY ON CONDITIONS IN EIRE TO-DAY—one horse-power through the streets of Wexford. Mr. W. Malone is a greengrocer in the provincial Irish town of Wexford. Eire has been heavily hit by the petrol shortage: hence Mr. Malone has converted his Austin car into a 1-h.p. cart, and makes his delivery in the manner shown above—a real horse supplying the horse-power. Note the closed-down filling-station by the roadside on the left



THE VILLAGE POSTWOMAN OF COCKERHAM, LANCASHIRE, *now seventy-one* years of age but still working. When Jane Preston was a girl she did not want to become a milkmaid; so she took on the job of village postwoman "till something better turned up." That was fifty years ago. To-day, at seventy-one, she has walked a total of 150,000 miles: every day, for six days a week, she trudges from nine to eleven miles over her round. The first three miles are along a rough road on the edge of the salt marshes of Morecambe Bay. When the wind howls across the flats the going is very strenuous indeed. Nevertheless, Jane Preston has only had three weeks off duty in all her fifty years as postwoman: she is not thinking of retiring until after the war

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

STORIES OF THRILLS AND ADVENTURE

Political Excitement in Wartime Crete; A Chelsea Back-street Story; Two Masterly Simenons; Peter Cheyney's Bibulous Mr. Callaghan; A Plot to Kill Hitler

ONE of the best parlour games (Adults, for the use of) has always been for one member of the party to quote a passage of prose or verse and for the others to try to identify it. This is not necessarily as forbidding or as erudite a pastime as it sounds, and it is most entertaining when the players pick bits of whose derivation one is quite, quite certain—and quite, quite wrong. For instance, Mr. Hemingway did *not* write:

"It would be too much. Understanding this. For myself, no."

"A hell of a time for scruples," Burke said.

"It would be against myself. What do you expect?"

"I don't know. But we're on the spot."

"I do not follow."

"He says we are desperate," Stone explained to Nisus. Then to Burke. "It is nothing to us. But I understand how he feels about it. He can't go back and take another. Anyway, they'll be watching that place closely now."

"No. But it's us staying here, or taking a boat from someone."

"There are other means."

"Name them," Burke said.

It is an extract from a novel by Mr. James Aldridge, a writer whose style owes much to that successful American. **THE SEA EAGLE** (Joseph. 8s. 6d.) is first and foremost an adventure story, taking place in wartime Crete. Briefly, two Australians, left behind after the evacuation of the island, join up with Greek anti-Metaxists, and after helping them to rescue their prisoners, are provided with a boat in which to sail to Egypt. Such condensation gives no idea of the story's occasional poignancy or of the undoubtedly controversial political element. Though it has none of the romantic interest of the author's previous *Signed with Their Honour*, it is still a story which I recommend to you; a story which is far better than its dialogue.

Mr. William Kean Seymour has written an accomplished first novel in **THE LITTLE CAGES** (Hale. 8s. 6d.). It is a cross-section of the lives of a family living in Chelsea in poor conditions before the war. The children are grown up and married or occupied with less successful love-affairs. The mother is a working-class woman of sixty, who has daily work as a charwoman which helps to keep her and her invalid husband.

Each member of the family is shown as imprisoned in the cages created by class, circumstance, youth, age, idealism and disillusion. One daughter is married to a worthless creature with whom she lives in noisy squalor. When he deserts her, she brings her three children back to her parents' little home. Another daughter, who is a smart, good-looking barmaid, falls tragically in love, and has a baby by a young man who refuses to marry her, although his parents provide for her financially.

The son's problem is the same situation reversed; he is a weak, bookish young man of Socialist convictions, and falls in love well out of his social depth. When he learns the girl's contempt for the married state, he is deeply shocked, and they part for a time, only to resume their relationship later. In all this, as you will see, the agony is piled on pretty thickly, and the half-happy solutions to each little tragedy are never entirely satisfactory.

Partly because of this aspect, which is, after all, faithful to many lives, this is an honest and sincerely conceived novel.

This week's three contributions to detective science—or four, if you count Simenon in for his usual couple—are far above the average. First of all, there is that masterly French writer's **ON THE DANGER LINE** (Routledge. 8s. 6d.), which, following his formula, or his publisher's, contains two short but complete novels. M. Simenon abandoned some volumes since the detective-versus-suspect technique, and now concentrates on character and environment, whether blameless or guilty. The first of these stories is of a young man at whom his criminal associates hurl the worst epithet, that of "amateur," and who returns nostalgicly to the home town he had left twenty years before. Without much conviction, he pursues his business of confidence man and seller of bogus emeralds, but his real interest is in the little provincial town itself. He has wandered in and out of jobs, and in and out of prison, over half the world, but in this small provincial centre he finds the only existence that he completely understands.

In a desultory way, he earns a few thousand francs from jealous wives and old aunts, until he achieves the more solid comforts by marrying his astigmatic childhood sweetheart, the daughter of the local bootshop-keeper. He has no affection for her. This he reserves for the little slut who has followed him to the town, and it is in a fit of jealousy over her that he kills a man, and the story ends in violence and tragedy.

The second story in the book is of a complex creature, a kind of humane terrorist, who risks his life in order to prevent the accomplishment of one of his society's plots. To me, this story was not as satisfactory as the first, possibly because the phase of anarchism which it represents is now made pallid by greater outrages. Possibly, too, because it recalls an earlier and more genuinely exciting Simenon story.

In spite of which Simenon retains his lead in his own excellent field, and is still inimitable and a collector's treasure.

Some altruist should write to Callaghan Investigations about the state of their staff's stomachs. In every successive and eagerly-awaited novel of Peter Cheyney's, I read with awe and reluctant admiration not only of the incredible amounts of alcohol which Mr. Callaghan and his sub-sleuth Nickolls consume, but of the godless hours at which they arrange these drinking bouts. Mr. Callaghan, for instance, will embark with relish on a breakfast to which strong tea is only the appetiser for half a bottle of rye. As a meal, tea doesn't exist for him, and four fingers of Scotch are accounted an aid to celebration in the early hours of the morning. Neither he nor his leather-lined friend ever suffer from any physical effects, and that is only one of the admirable but incomprehensible things in their exploits.

THEY NEVER SAY WHEN (Collins. 8s. 6d.) displays these old pals, one elegant and brainy, one shapeless but faithful, at their tough best.

"In this ladies differ,
Essentially from men,
For they seldom say yes
And they never say when!"

So carols Mr. Cheyney, and so behave the ladies of his invention. For the ladies (or dames) of Mr. Cheyney's books play a more important part than was ever recognised by Conan Doyle or Edgar Wallace. They slink and they cavort and they drive powerful cars, and their clothes, which the author describes in the greatest detail, are faultlessly becoming. But none of Mr. Cheyney's heroes ever fall for them in a big—or matrimonial—way. It is strictly business with those guys, and if business happens to go along with a little fun and a lot of drinking—why, so much the better! As usual with this writer's work, there is a plot elaborate enough to fill the space of four sub-plots, and there is a very satisfactory conclusion. As usual, again, I enjoyed it all immensely, and recommend it to other readers for the same reason.

Mr. F. L. Green's intelligent thriller, **ON THE EDGE OF THE SEA** (Joseph. 9s. 6d.), is concerned with a London business man who becomes involved in a plot to kill Hitler. The story has nothing to do with trials of war criminals or post-war planning of a more than usually practical nature; for the period is June 1939, and the excellent scheme is intended to have a major effect on the coming war.

On a trip to Germany Foss, partner in a London export firm, is invited by von Pless, his Berlin sub-agent, and a member of an anti-Nazi movement, to take part in a plot to assassinate the moustached one. The plot is simple and apparently as water-tight as such things can be. Foss is to send a man out from England to do the job with the Movement's help, and Foss is to be paid £15,000 for his services. Foss can't resist this money, and arranges for a killer to be ready to leave for Germany at a moment's notice. All the details are to be fixed at the other end by von Pless, who is sending a messenger, one Rennenberg, to communicate them.

When this further accomplice arrives, it is evident that there is some mystery about him, and eventually he turns out to be a Gestapo officer. It is from this point that the author's indulgence in complication and intrigue begins to affect what is essentially an exciting story. Mr. Green's story-telling is indeed excellent, but, although he is to be praised for leaving no loose ends in his construction, it might also be asserted that he ties those ends up in too elaborate knots. His great talent is for extracting thrills from situations and for controlling suspense with the greatest effect. It's ingenious and worth reading. Not even the fact that it's indirectly concerned with Mr. Schickelgruber should spoil your pleasure.

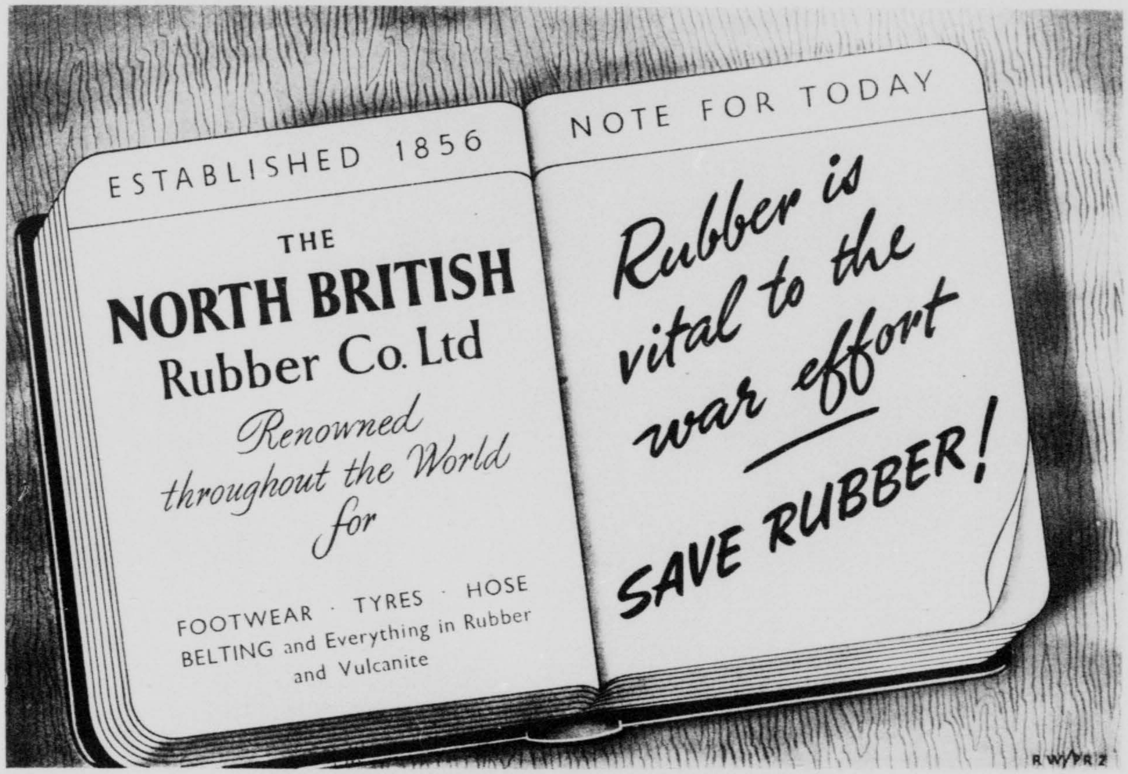


A NEW BABY LLAMA ARRIVES AT THE ZOO: A male baby Peruvian llama has just been born at the London Zoo. It is a big calf standing over 2 ft. high and weighing 15 lb. It is distinguished by unusually handsome markings, with a white body and black head and tail. The mother is Dolly, a Whipsnade-born animal, who had previously presented the Zoo with four calves

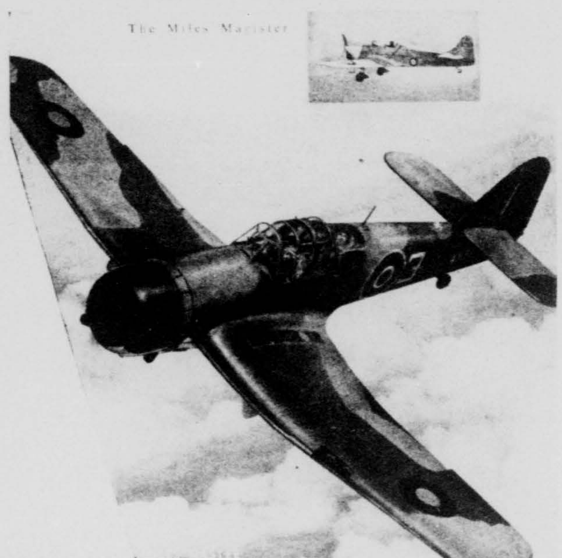


THE FIRST BABY GIBBON TO BE BORN AT THE ZOO FOR YEARS: A concolor gibbon, one of a pair living in the outdoor gibbons' cage on the main lawn, now has a baby. The parents came from Indo-China in 1936: their baby is the first to be born in London for many years. These gibbons are famed for their agility, grace and amusing antics—but they can also bite!

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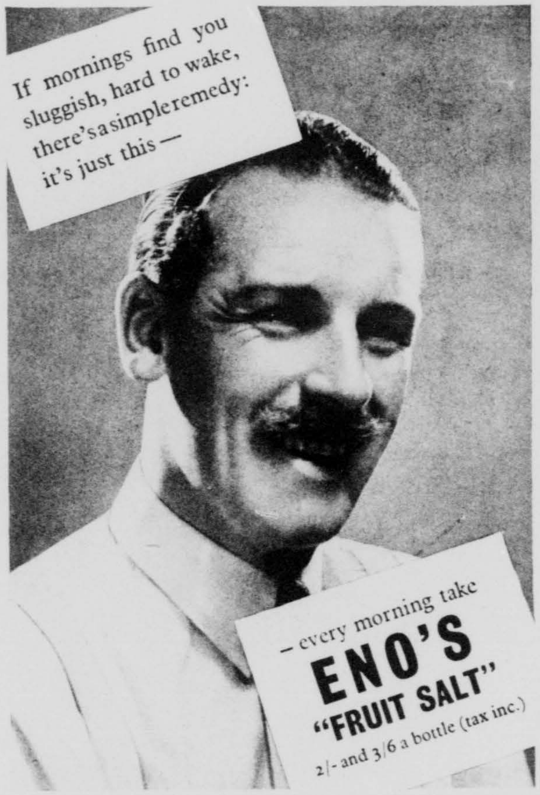




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ADVICE BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

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FAMOUS QUEENS...

HIGHLAND QUEEN



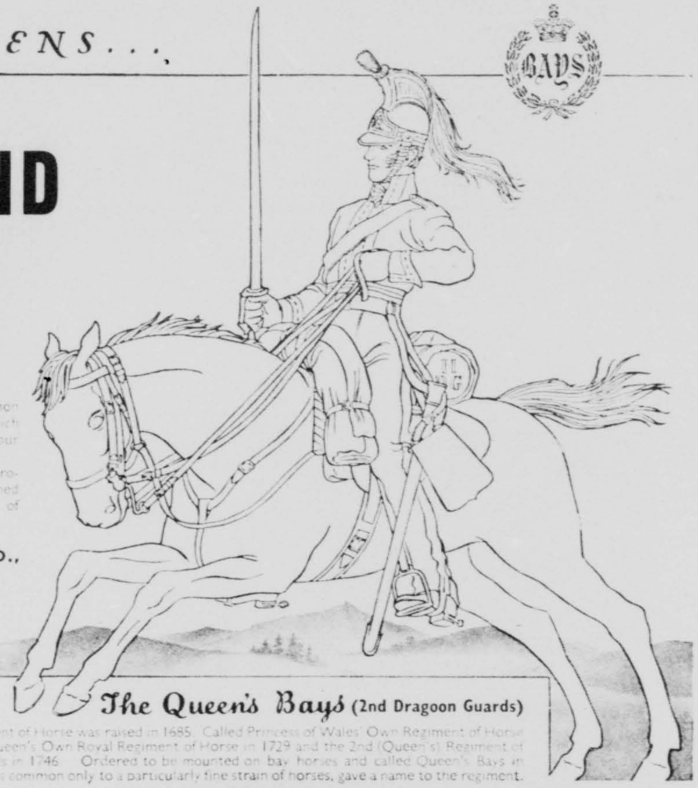
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THE SPHERE, MAY 6, 1944
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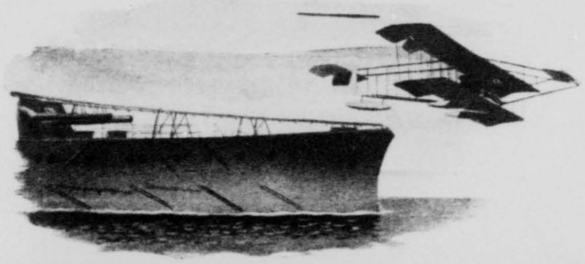
THE SPHERE

Vol. CLXXVII No. 2311 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC MAY 6 1944

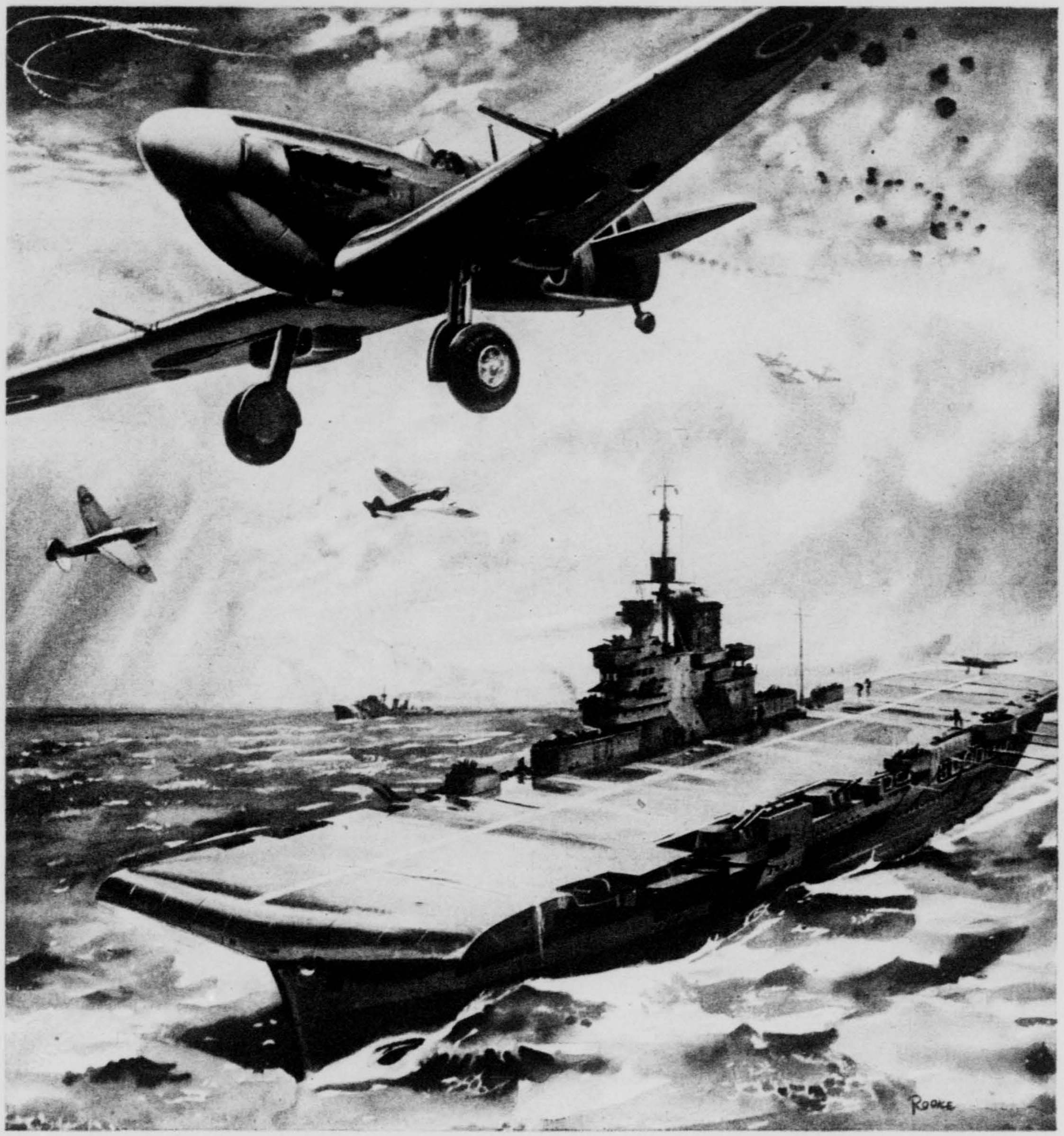
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Volume CLXXVII No. 2311 The SPHERE, London, May 6, 1944

THE SPHERE

With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"

The Empire's Illustrated Weekly



THREE PRIME MINISTERS AT NO. 10, DOWNING STREET: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL WITH MR. MACKENZIE KING, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA (ON LEFT), AND MR. PETER FRASER, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND. They were the first of the five Dominions Prime Ministers to arrive in this country for the first Imperial Conference of the war, which began on Monday last

There are now six Premiers in London, gathered here for the Imperial Conference which will mark a new stage in Commonwealth relations. Apart from Mr. Winston Churchill, the Premiers have come from the farthest ends of the earth: Mr. Peter Fraser from New Zealand, Mr. John Curtin from Australia, Field-Marshal Smuts from South Africa, Mr. Mackenzie King from Canada, and Sir Godfrey Huggins from Southern Rhodesia. All arrived in this country by air and within a few days of each other. On Monday last all gathered at one table, with Mr. Churchill at their head, for the opening of the long expected Conference, which begins as a Council of War: it may last for some weeks, during which time the Premiers will sit together in the War Cabinet for the first time. It is seven years since the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth met together—in 1937: but that was long before the outbreak of war. On Friday of last week, April 28, Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Peter Fraser called on Mr. Churchill at No. 10. when the above picture was taken (*see also page 163 of this issue*)

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A WAR NEWSLETTER —No. 244

1, New Oxford Street, W.C.1

The Lull.—At the moment of writing, there is a lull. The guns of Moscow are silent, the Red Armies are coiling for new springs forward. Italy remains chiefly in the political news. In the west, the softening process proceeds like a familiar routine, and the punctual statistics of blasting from the air are "taken as read," like the annual report of a dividend-paying company which never gives any trouble to shareholders. But under the surface the pot simmers—everywhere. Though General Montgomery finds time to watch football, though critics review new plays, books, pictures and art shows, though a few cricket grounds are cut and rolled, and the spring shrubs and flowers burst into blossom, and farms and gardens are tended, the pot simmers and bubbles, and the lull is not very easy, even in Britain. It is contagious. It has affected the day's mail. Fewer letters are written, fewer bills paid, fewer plans made, fewer movements observed; possibly even there is less talk than usual. And if in Britain the pot simmers, what is it like below the surface in occupied Europe, or in Germany? The phoney war had a disintegrating effect on the nations involved. The Second Front war of nerves, we may suppose, may well be not less shattering to tense nerves than the rain of 8,000-pounders. The curtain will soon go up on the new tragedy in blank verse, and the actors are all dressed up and waiting in the wings. We await the sound of the tapping by the conductor's baton. I think we shall welcome the sound.

Budget.—The "mixture as before" was in all circumstances the best tonic we could expect from Dr. Anderson and we are grateful. We shake the bottle and drink the nasty stuff down every day, hoping it will make us better. A brighter gleam was the post-war prospect of a fairer form of motor-car tax, based, I hope, on petrol used and not on horse-power. I noted the warning about inflation. It concerns us all very closely. I think the warning signal already has gone up. I vaguely comprehend how the rise in wages puts up the price of goods produced and leads to inflation. But I am a child in these high, financial and economic matters; I always long to cry out: "O, Sir, please, Sir," and ask my silly question. It is this. We hear that wages have risen by so much per cent and private incomes by so much. I want to ask: "*Whose wages?* Not mine, Sir." I want to ask the silly question: what is the position of the thousands of pre-war employers of labour who find the ceiling demands and the approved wages of their former types of employees all immensely higher, while their own incomes are largely reduced? In short, what is the fate of all those hundreds of thousands of wage-earners whose wages are less, not more, and whose incomes have had no share in making the new average of splendidly enhanced earnings? For them, for us, inflation already is not a danger, but a *fact*, and a very unpleasant one. The answer, I suppose, lies in this argument: "Unless you are an industrialist of an essential category, you stew in your own juice. You do not matter to the State. You may hope to benefit some day in some degree by the returning prosperity of the exporters and agriculturists whose prime job of putting Britain on her legs again it will be the State's first task to encourage. Meanwhile, your portion will be patience in hardship, and for many post-war years 'the mixture as before.'"

A Nation of Shopkeepers.—For the first decade of peace, it is clear enough (and wise and right enough and inexorably logical) that we must be a nation of industrious shopkeepers with a vengeance. And it will be the task of every Government we may have to see to it that we *are*, by encouragement applied with carrots before and a stick behind. The arts of peace, the culture of security, except in so far as these can be applied to the dressing of our shop windows and the greater attractiveness of our exportable manufactures in industry, must blush unseen and grow in a cold frame. The architect may hope, and perhaps the music-hall artist—for these arts directly benefit the welfare of the essential industrialist. But, for the rest, that quiet, care-free security which scientific researchers may expect, is not on the map of the future. You cannot paint pictures, write books, compose symphonies, if your day is mortgaged to washing plates, cooking meals, sifting cinders, digging potato patches. And which of these artists, once renowned, can hope to find, to pay, to keep, a cook or a general, or a part-time help, under the post-war standards of pay and conditions which the post-war reserves of domestic labour will demand as a right? Or to employ a gardener or handyman at £4 a week with free cottage and perks? Very few. The new effort to improve national education and culture must, by the force of economic necessity, proceed *pari passu* with a steady decline in the national culture which depends on the flourishing of the Arts of Peace. Which is a pity, an unavoidable misfortune.

A Parliamentary Novelty.—You and I, plain John Citizens, are told no secrets brewing in Whitehall. We must get our notions of the shape of things to come by reading between the lines or peeping under the flap of the Big Top. We must watch straws in the wind. Of late I have thus got hints that both Parliament and the B.B.C. may yet take a hand in fostering the great post-war ideal to make Britain in very deed a nation of shopkeepers. I do not rule out that, soon after the war ends, the B.B.C. will succumb to carrying trade advertisements, and that voices in Parliament will "slip in," if not unashamedly recommend, new gadgets and patent pills to the public. That reference to the honing of razor blades recently made was a tremendous trifle, a significant pointer, a straw in the wind. It was not *hapax legomenon* neither. There have of late been other signs and portents that the dignity of Parliament may be further stretched to commercial ends.

Theory and Practice in Planning.—I delight in all the pretty architectural pictures of replanned London and replanned Auburn. The St. Paul's Piazza and the sunk garden at Piccadilly Circus are as convincing and attractive as is the residential square of labour-saving cottages, each embowered in its blossoming orchard, designed to replace the damp and crumbling hovels in present-day Auburn. There can be no progress without dreams, no brass-tacks without theory, no works without faith. But theory and practice are all too often at variance and all too sharply distinct. I can almost hear the complaints which will issue from the embowered square at Auburn. I note that in all the planning for homes for workers consideration is totally given to the *housewife's* point of view. I have been throughout the war a strong upholder of the housewife, whose labours on the Home Front have done so much to win the war and who can look to no reward but from official dewdrops and consideration in replanning, such as this. The trouble to come (as I see it) in the reconstruction of village life is that the ancient criterions and standards have not (and will not) changed. Still to-day and to-morrow the worker, the man, comes first and the housewife is still the first to admit it. The worker must live close to his work. He (and she) would rather live in a hovel close to his work than in a dream house on a site which requires a bicycle ride to and fro. To get results, in water, light and sewerage, at an economic price you must group your housing schemes and, if you group, you ensure this complaint from half the owners on the estate. Theory marches on, but the bad old notion of pandering to the bread-winner still sticks in Auburn, whether in the matter of Sunday dinner or labour-saving kitchens and running taps.

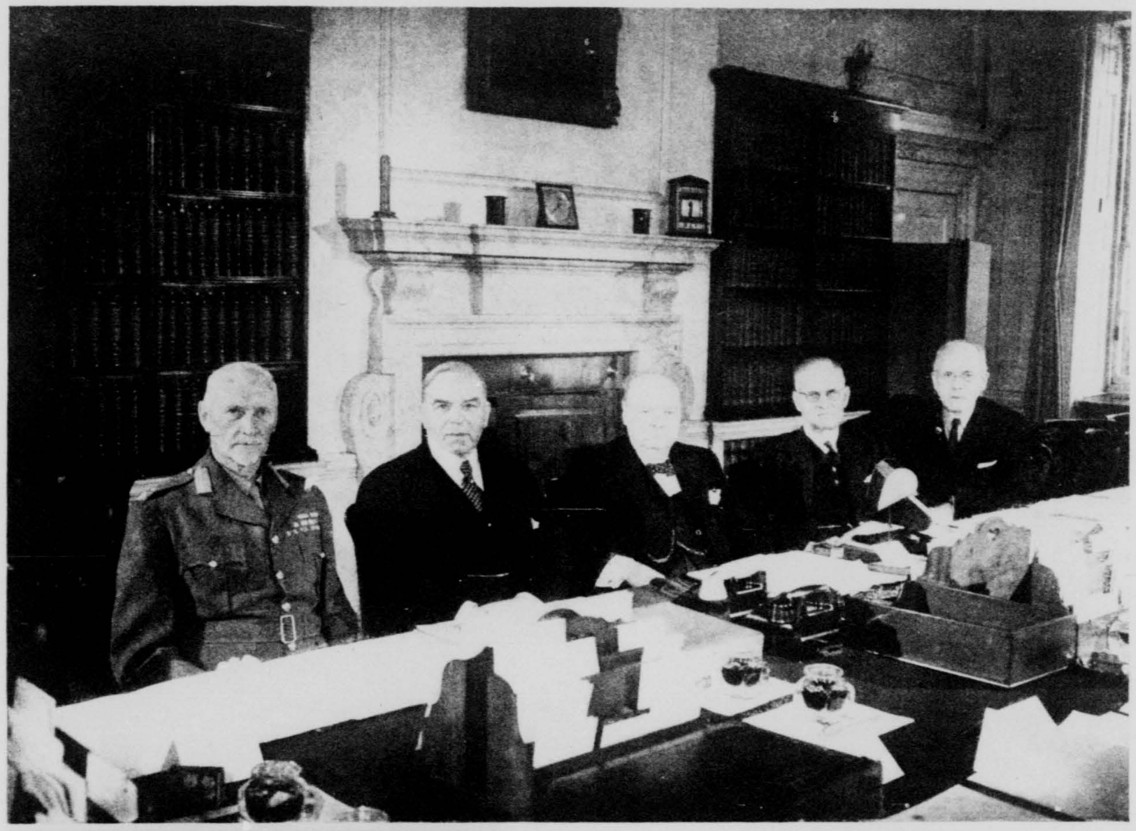


THE MINISTER AND THE MUNITIONS GIRL. Mr. Ernest Bevin recently paid a visit to a war factory, where he was shown round the shops and talked to many of the men and women whom he watched at work. Amongst these was Miss Ruby Loftus, subject of Dame Laura Knight's outstanding picture of a girl factory-worker in last year's Royal Academy. Miss Loftus is one of the most highly-skilled workers in a Welsh Ordnance Factory

Sir Derek Keppel.—Sir Derek Keppel, who served King George V as friend, companion and faithful servant from the King's marriage to his death, outlived his loved master by eight years, and died in his eighties. When the Duke of York married Princess May of Teck in 1893, Sir Derek was the only "household" who attended them in their honeymoon at York Cottage, coming in daily to deal with the vast mass of correspondence. A Norfolk man and neighbour, he had known King George from boyhood, and as the years went by he shared in all the King's pursuits and duties, ever closer and ever more tested in friendship. The King had round him all his life a number of these tested old friends, who shared his memories and jokes and loved his rough chaff. To one and all, he was a master and friend in a million whose faithfulness and straightness were the sunshine of their lives. And among these faithful old friends Sir Derek Keppel stood out for his loyalty, his devotion, his selfless service in many capacities. In his looks, in his manners, in his noble simple, upright character, in his dignity, his grace, his essential kindliness (without which the finest manners are mere technique and hollow), he was the living, walking model of English chivalry and nobility, a figure of which England, in any phase of social evolution, has good cause to be proud. Of all his great qualities, I fancy his loyalty stands out first. No man has ever given a perfect definition of a "gentleman." The clue may lie in the perfect co-ordination and practice of a number of loyalties—loyalties to a man's own convictions of what is right, and to those whom he serves with single-minded, selfless devotion.

A Peerage Trifle.—At this critical hour in human destiny, the trivial still rubs shoulders with the important and helps not only to sharpen the contrasts, but to preserve the balance of the human mind. And so I read with mild interest that Viscount Mamblas, for many years a familiar figure at the Spanish Embassy, in Clubland and in London Society, a friend and sometimes a candid critic of England, a man of very polished manners and of serious mind, is changing his name. He will be known henceforth as the Duke of San Lucar. It is perhaps an odd time to compare the usages of the Spanish and the British peerages. In Spain a nobleman can in his lifetime cede one of his titles to his son or heir, and that title may be of equal rank with his own. Thus the Duke of Alba's daughter is already a Duchess. In the British peerage, the courtesy-title usage is in a sense (usually) the ceding to the eldest son the use by courtesy of a minor title in the peerage concerned, but that title is never of the same rank with the father's. It is usually one degree, but often more degrees, lower. Indeed, I believe the "proud" dukedom of Somerset can offer its heir nothing higher than the barony of Seymour. In England the "cession" is purely a title of courtesy and creates no peerage rights or privileges. Whether such "cession" under Spanish usage turns the recipient into a peer of Spain I do not know. If it be so, the differences in this usage are two, not one. My note, I admit, is somewhat "off the record." In England even sober conservative journals have of late been questioning the fitness of hereditary peerages in the scheme of modern democracy. I should imagine that in Spain the anomaly is not yet so apparent.

THE OLD STAGER

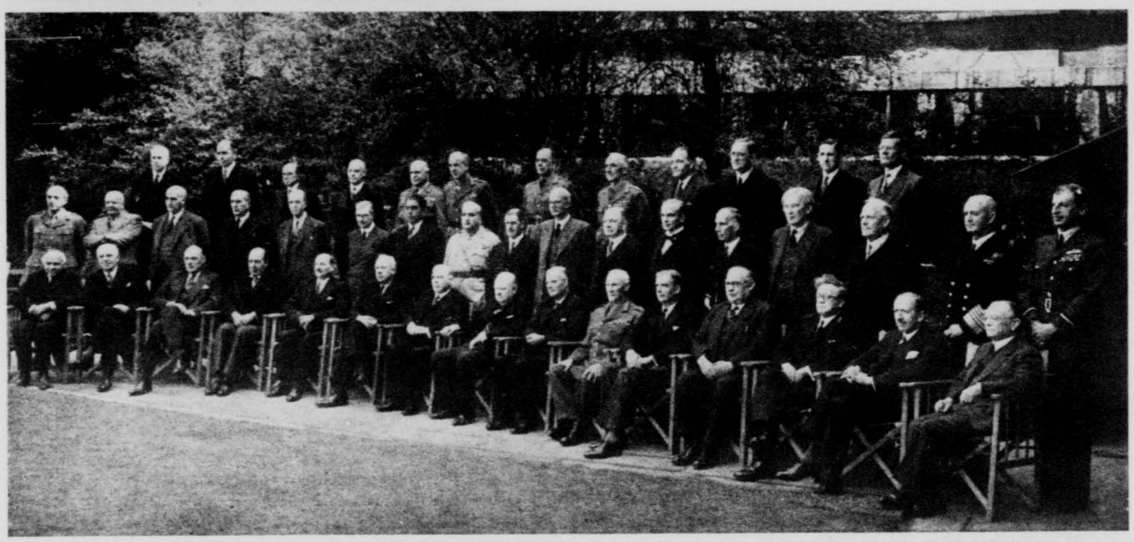


THE DOMINIONS PREMIERS MEET

The Historic Scene at No. 10 Downing Street Recorded by the Camera, as the Four Overseas Statesmen began their Sessions with Mr. Winston Churchill

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FOUR DOMINIONS PRIME MINISTERS in the Cabinet Room at No. 10, with Mr. Winston Churchill

Field-Marshal Smuts, of South Africa, is seated on the left; Mr. Mackenzie King, of Canada, is on the Premier's right; Mr. John Curtin, of Australia, on his left; and Mr. Peter Fraser, of New Zealand, on the extreme right. This historic camera record was taken at the first meeting of the Empire Prime Ministers on Monday



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL WITH THE DOMINIONS PREMIERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET in the garden of No. 10 after the first Conference

In this historic picture are the following British and Empire Leaders—from left to right in the first row: Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Woolton, Mr. Lyttelton, Sir John Anderson, Mr Attlee, Mr. Peter Fraser (New Zealand), Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada), Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. J. Curtin (Australia), Field-Marshal J. Smuts (South Africa), Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord Cranborne and Mr. L. S. Amery. In the second row are: Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Colonel Denys Reitz, Lord Cherwell, Mr. S. M. Bruce (High Commissioner, Australia), Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir James Grigg Sir Firoz Khan Noon (India), the Maharajah of Kashmir, Sir Godfrey Huggins (Southern Rhodesia), Mr. Oliver Stanley, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. V. Massey (High Commissioner, Canada), Mr. Brendan Bracken, Mr. Jordan (High Commissioner, New Zealand), Admiral Sir A. Cunningham and Marshal of the Air Force Sir C. Portal. In the back row are: Sir J. Stephenson, Mr. N. Robertson, Sir R. Hopkins, Sir F. Shedden, General Sir T. Blamey, General Stuart, Sir H. Ismay, General Puttick, Mr. Forsyth, Sir E. Machtig, Mr. Mackintosh and Sir E. Bridges

TROOPS FROM THE SKY

Pictures Taken During the Biggest Exercise Yet Carried Out by Airborne Troops in England

Last week airborne troops were employed in one of the biggest exercises yet carried out in this country. Within a space of twenty minutes, scores of gliders landed without a mishap at an English airfield. Guns, ammunition, bicycles and other equipment rained from the skies, whilst on the ground gliders poured out their loads of troops, doctors and stretcher-bearers. The demonstration was part of a large-scale combined operation by the R.A.F. and the British and American Armies. It was watched by Air Chief-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces now gathering in the United Kingdom.

The gliders used (and shown in the pictures reproduced here) were British-made Horsas, which can carry a number of fully-armed soldiers, a jeep or a variety of equipment and supplies. The "tugs" were American Dakotas, as well as British Albemarles. The speed with which the operation was carried out made a great impression on all the observers.



AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EXERCISE: Horsa gliders marshalled into position for moving to the take-off point. These huge, engineless aircraft are British-made: they were towed off the ground by American Dakotas and British Albemarles

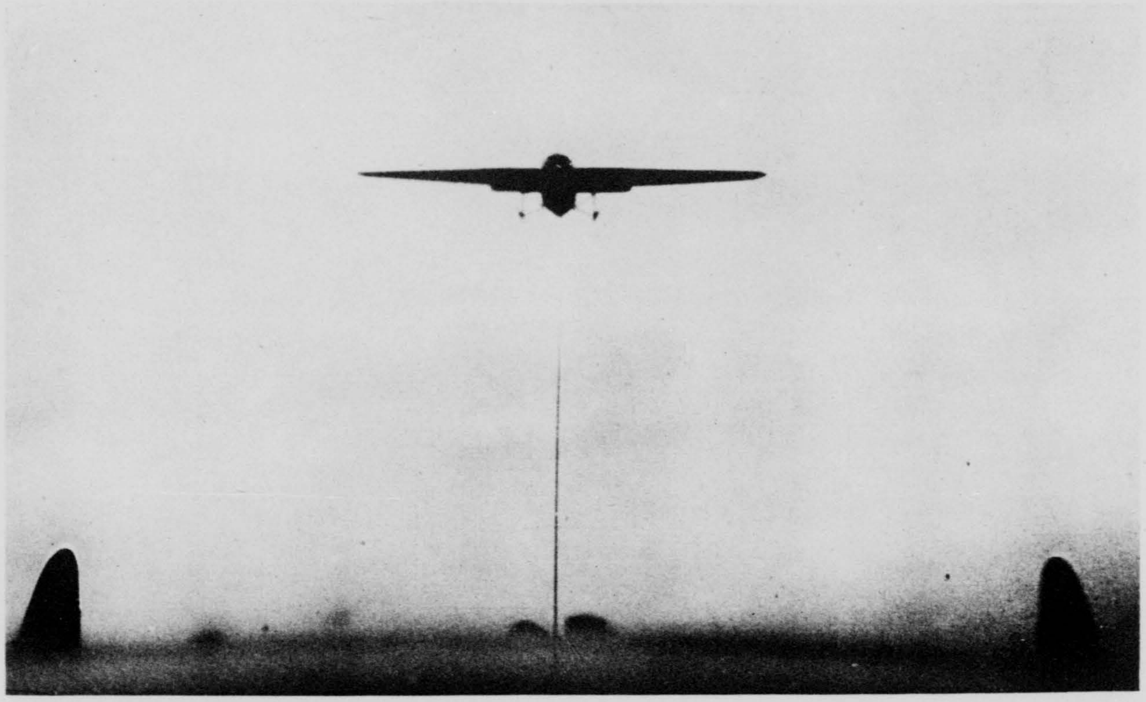


EQUIPMENT CONTAINERS BEING CLIPPED TO THE AIRCRAFT. As soon as the airborne troops land, this material is instantly available for immediate ground operations. Note the bulky overalls of the paratroops covering their parachutes



EN ROUTE TO THE LANDING POINT: A paratroop in the aircraft making the final adjustments to his parachute harness and fixing the safety-clips

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A HORSA GLIDER IN FLIGHT, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE TUG AIRCRAFT. The glider always flies higher than the towing plane in order to avoid the slip-stream from the engines of the latter. The tow-rope is long and made of nylon. After it has been cast off, the Horsa glides down to earth to the spot previously indicated to the pilot



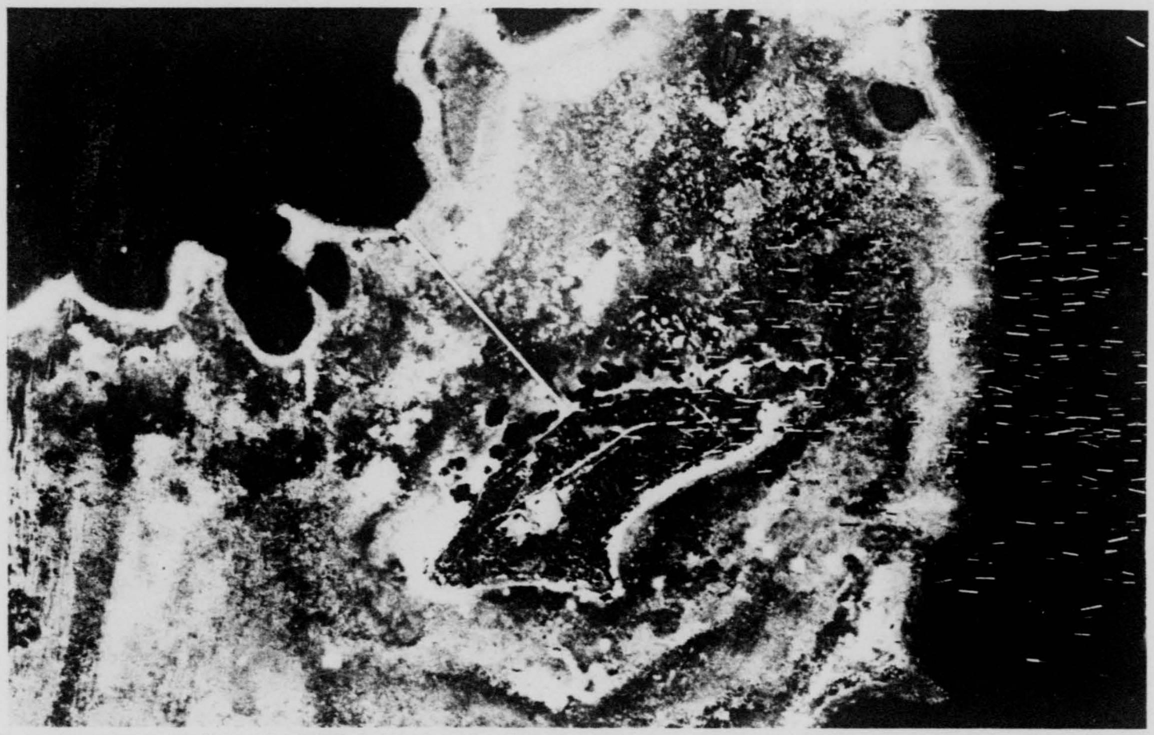
IN AN AIRCRAFT DURING THE EXERCISE: The Second-in-Command explains the method of the coming attack to one of the men who will drop by parachute on the "enemy position"



THE OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN REACHED: A paratroop sergeant is waiting to make his jump through the side of the aircraft as soon as the pilot indicates the proper moment



THE COMPLETE AIRBORNE SOLDIER. This man is one of a Motor-cycle Section: both he and his machine have just landed, and he is off at once to make contact with other airborne sections. The light-weight machine he is riding is fitted with a high-speed, two-stroke engine capable of a fair turn of speed: it is suitably geared for rough surfaces and it is light enough to be carried bodily over ditches



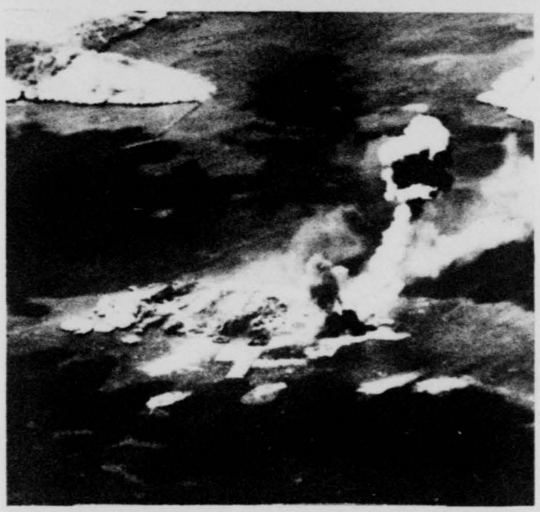
A SHOWER OF FIRE DESCENDS ON THE JAP BASE OF PONAPE, IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. The incendiaries are here seen released over the island of Langar, which forms the tip of Ponape: they passed on to hit the city, lying outside the picture to the left. Langar Island itself was attacked later and was left a mass of flames by the American Liberator bombers

Ponape—like Truk—lies in the Eastern Caroline group of islets in the Central Pacific: it is one of the centres of administration of the Jap-mandated group and, like Truk, is one of the principal bases of the Jap forces. Since early in the year it has been the object of unremitting attack from the air by American bombers, both by high explosives and incendiaries. Two of the pictures reproduced on this page show scenes at Ponape during the course of these attacks. The harbour is of considerable importance to the Japs: its installations must have suffered severely

AMONGST the PACIFIC ISLANDS

Where General MacArthur's Air Forces have been Constantly in Action Against the Japs

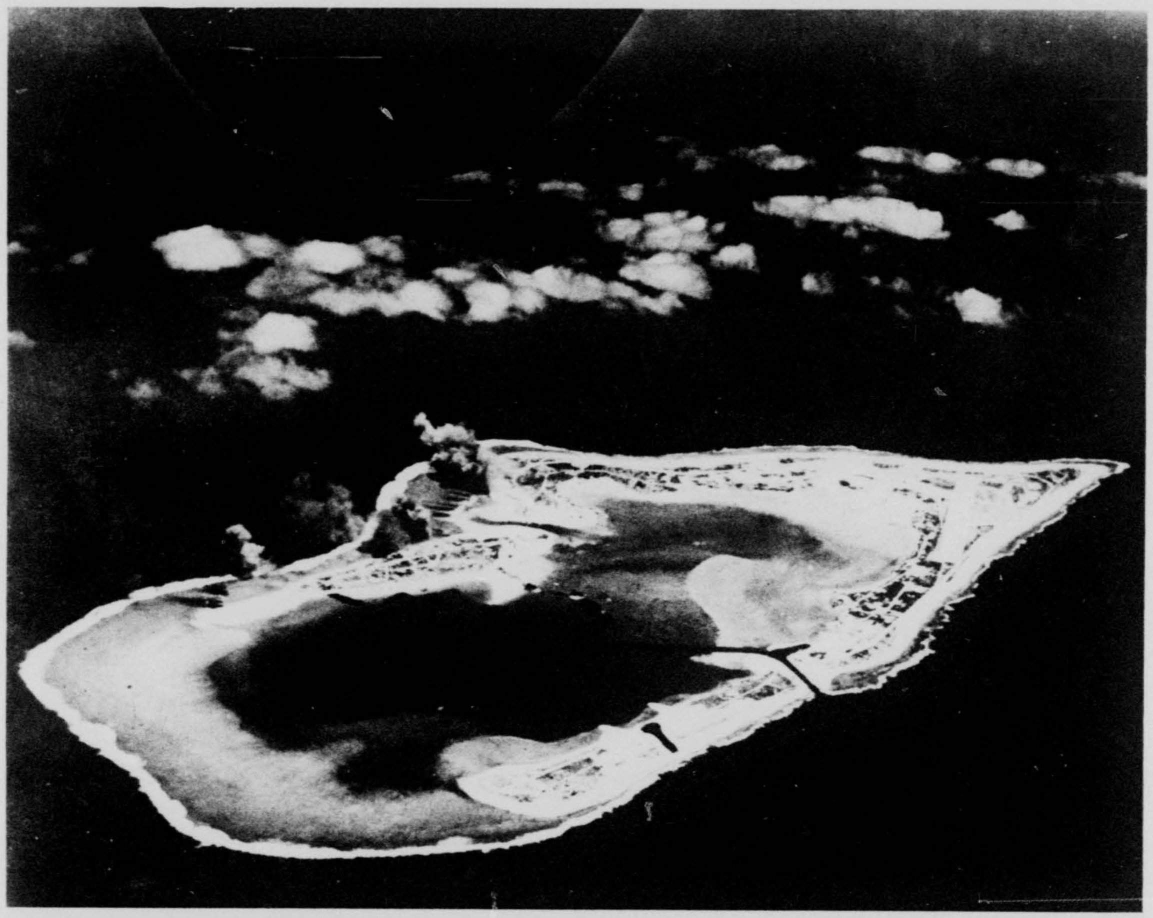
—Some New and Impressive Aerial Photographs



PONAPE: The Jap ammunition dump on Langar Island, which guards the mouth of Ponape Harbour, goes up in smoke. This was only one of a number of similar attacks carried out on the same objective by Liberators of the Seventh Air Force. In the foreground of the island behind is a heavily damaged seaplane ramp: behind it are a number of burned-out machine shops used by the Japs

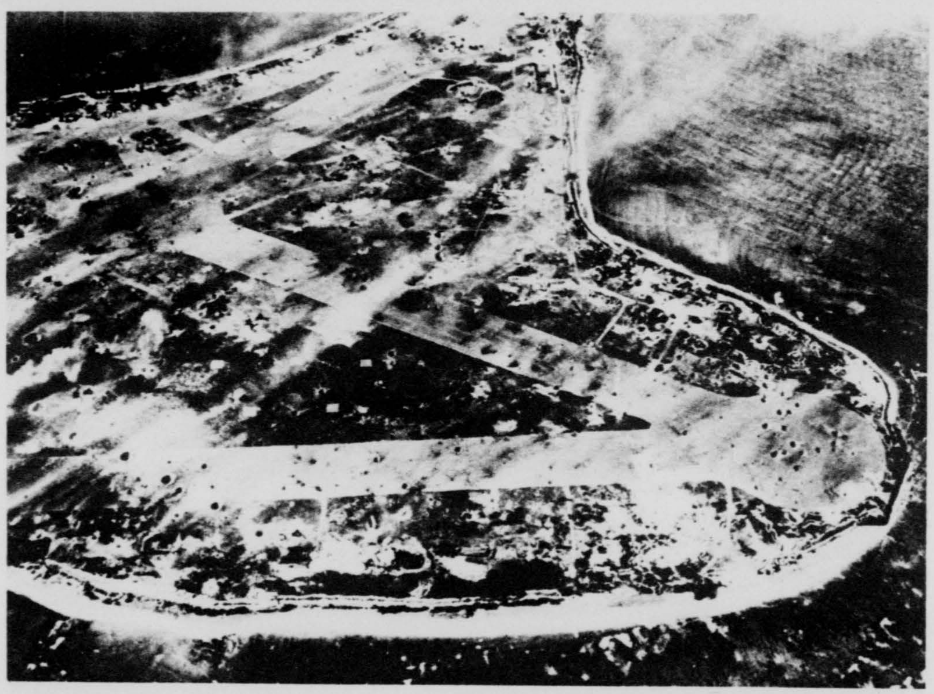


HOW THE AMERICAN "TASK FORCE" ENTERED INTO POSSESSION OF THE GREEN ISLANDS. This small group lies off Buka, at the northern end of the Solomon Islands: they command the channel between the Solomons and New Ireland. With their capture on February 14 General MacArthur said, "For all strategic military purposes this concludes the campaign for the Solomons." This pictures was taken as the "task force" cruised through the entrance to the lagoon on the Green Islands in a prelude to the seizure of the Jap base established there: tank landing craft are leading the way, and barrage balloons are flying above the little armada. Only small ground opposition was encountered



A FINE IMPRESSION OF TINY WAKE ISLAND: This Japanese-held islet has been bombed many times by the Americans: the above picture was taken on March 11, when Liberators again returned to the attack. In spite of intensive anti-aircraft fire, all the bombs were on the target. Note the thick plumes of smoke rising from the far side of the island

Wake Island lies about 2,000 miles from Hawaii and Pearl Harbour, on the direct route to Hong Kong. It is a tiny spot, with a big lagoon in its centre, which before the war was an important link in America's communications by air. In all, it has an area of about one square mile. It was annexed by the United States in 1898, and it remained in American possession until December 27, 1941, when it was occupied by the Japs just after Pearl Harbour. It was attacked by American bombers on February 24, 1942, since when it has been a frequent target. The Japs have installed strong anti-aircraft defences on the island; but it is not unlikely that—when the proper moment comes—the Americans will once again enter into possession of this important and strategic speck in the mighty ocean



On right—**AN AIRFIELD IN THE MARSHALLS, now being repaired for American occupation.** The islands of the Kwaialein atoll in the Marshalls group were captured during the period February 1-5, 1944. This picture shows the terrific devastation caused just before the invasion by the air and sea bombardment of the runways of the airfield on Roi Island. Pitted everywhere with craters, it is obvious that no Jap aircraft could have taken off during the critical invasion period. It will now be the task of the "Seabees" (or Construction Battalions) to rebuild this air base for the use of the American forces

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HITLER'S "FORTRESS" STILL YIELDS ITS SECRETS

The Fissures in the "Great West Wall" Through Which Come Details of the German Plans and Activities. By FERDINAND TUOHY

IT wasn't long before Hitler replied to the drastic new security measures aimed at sealing up the Allies' Second Front secrets inside Britain. While Denmark was cut off from the outside world, German-controlled Vichy fell upon certain diplomatic pouches leaving for Madrid, Lisbon and Berne; and more with the same end in view is to be expected.

Yet the battle for secrecy cannot turn in favour of the Germans at this late day. No matter what bans and interdicts they have recourse to, the Allies will continue to extract more secrets from Hitler's Continental "Fortress" than the Germans can ever hope to get out of Britain—or Russia either. Conditions inside the "Fortress" render this inevitable, and the Germans are as aware of the fact as anybody else. They have only to observe obvious symptoms around them in order to realise that the British Isles are proof against most, if not all, of them.

Have we not wondered, of late, at the degree of certainty with which communication is now regularly sustained with the Resistance movements, with Revolt in the "Fortress"? At times it sounds almost as if one may drop in on the partisans by appointment; or withdraw from them whom one chooses for reasons of political strategy. Liaison with friends of the United Nations in Occupied Europe is so sure that it must provide a non-stop nightmare for the Nazi security services. Just imagine if, in this dramatic hour, we had to sit back in the knowledge that bitter enemies were passing in and out of Britain, under our noses.

A hunted veteran like the French Tory leader, Louis Marin, can get to England, from Vichy, just when he wants to; and doubtless a mine of useful information the old diehard proved himself to be. Pre-ordained arrivals are even signalled from the relatively far-off Polish Underground. Who shall be wanted to-morrow from the "Fortress"? And who returns thither?

"Stalin has ears everywhere," wrote Goebbels recently. There is another stark prospect for the German General Staff, which knows that it is no exaggeration. The Red Army has paid tribute to its information services, reaching well back into the heart of Europe and reposing now on active partisans, now on sympathisers in enemy-held centres.

One can well imagine the hidden tic-tac services that have been devised across a continent, the smothered passing-on of information from group to group, a kind of drum-telegraphy of the African bush. Nor is it stretching things to picture the working man, forced to labour for Hitler, as time and again in a position to observe matters of military consequence—as the railwayman, keen-minded and hating.

Then there is the growing leakage associated with police, functionaries and Civil Servants nominally collaborating with the Germans. Such people have to be let in a little on the inside, and the Germans know that less and less of them can now be trusted; that more and more are buying their way back to safety by helping their Resistance movements, not least by the supply of first-hand information.

In this kind of war, it is never too late for a rat to mend, of such value can an intelligent rat be, and it is good to see from the latest underground papers how officialdom and the police are being pressed to make the liaison with partisans, the latter so organised as to be in constant touch with the Allies.

As invasion spreads, the Allies will run the risk of their men talking after capture, under tricks, deprivation and for less worthy reasons; but we have no huge numbers of vassals and unwilling conscripts, hundreds of thousands of men only dreaming of how to cross over, and thereafter ready to tell all they know with a will and fervour.

But now take a trip in the mind's eye inside Germany. There you find another cause of constant disquiet in the not-so-secret "Fortress,": the millions of foreign labour-conscripts. Working in war factories and on public utilities when not on the land and on menial duties, these labour-slaves pick up local details which work well into the general mosaic of knowledge of the "Fortress," and there is always an escaping trickle ready to relate everything. This menace to Nazi secrecy is such that notices have gone up, warning Germans "Don't talk with a foreigner. Remember he is your enemy!" A poster warns against "The Shadow" who is listening; the portrayal being of a Tom Walls figure with slouch hat pulled well forward. A British Intelligence officer, it seems, weaving in and out of the foreign workers, collecting what they know!

Fugitives from the Reich gain in value, thanks to what they glean during the weeks and months they often spend in passing from Germany to neutral and Allied territory.

Almost wherever you turn, the "Fortress" has fissures. In a recent order of the day, von Rundstedt spoke of the West Wall as infested with British spies and saboteurs—though whether he implied of British nationality was not clear. We do know that "peep" raids have for long been the rule; Commando units landing in darkness and probing key-points. And Allied air mastery switches on another arc-lamp over the "Fortress," vast areas of the invasion jigsaw having been fitted together by the cameras of reconnaissance aircraft. It is safe to say that for one German spy-plane that ventures over here, ten or more Allied spy-planes dart about above the Continent.

The Germans have been very talkative about their West Wall, and, whether it be done to hoodwink us or to sustain German home morale, silence had been better for them; the silence we kept in 1940 when we had nothing to talk about. The need that Goebbels sees to goad German morale has never been necessary here, least of all in this silent, secret hour; and that, too, contributes to our knowledge of over there.

Then there is the necessity under which Germany labours of keeping in touch with the neutrals or co-belligerents. She cannot afford suddenly to ban travel. Too much of her vital war industry is dependent on these European countries outside the war, and the result is a business *va-et-vient*, with its attendant risks of information seeping out either intentionally or through blabbing. The Germans have taken this matter in hand, but they cannot be sure even of their own nationals once these get outside the hell that is current Germany. German deserters from the sinking ship, both military and civilian, are a growing company.

Hundreds are crossing over into neutral territory, if we hear only of star performers like Fraulein Kapp, Karl Kleckowski, Captain Hamberger, Dr. Vermehren and his Graefin Elizabeth. These were either on Gestapo work or accredited correspondents, two more of whom have ratted in Finland. These kind of people are worth their weight in wolfram as informants about the state of affairs inside the "Fortress," and how can Hitler hope to draw kindred ratters from the Allied countries?

Not that we haven't to be on our guard. Intricate machinery must be constantly at work to put us off the track, to lead us pretty dances, to spread optimism and, alternatively, pessimism. The Germans are past-masters at the business, notably in the "windows" looking on Occupied Europe.

Meanwhile, neutral correspondents in Germany get strafed by Goebbels for indiscretions, to say nothing of their commentating German colleagues. Goebbels is hoist by his own petard of mammoth doping and publicity, and he cannot shut up now.

So much for the obvious leakages from Hitler's "Fortress"—all well known in both camps, all incapable of being plugged at this time of day. Other means and methods of maintaining contact with what goes on over there I leave to your conjecturing.



"THE FORTIFICATION OF THE ATLANTIC WALL": A heavily reinforced fortress under construction on the French coast: this picture gives an idea of the great depth to which Hitler is sinking his much-boasted defences. Note the concrete gun-turret on the right



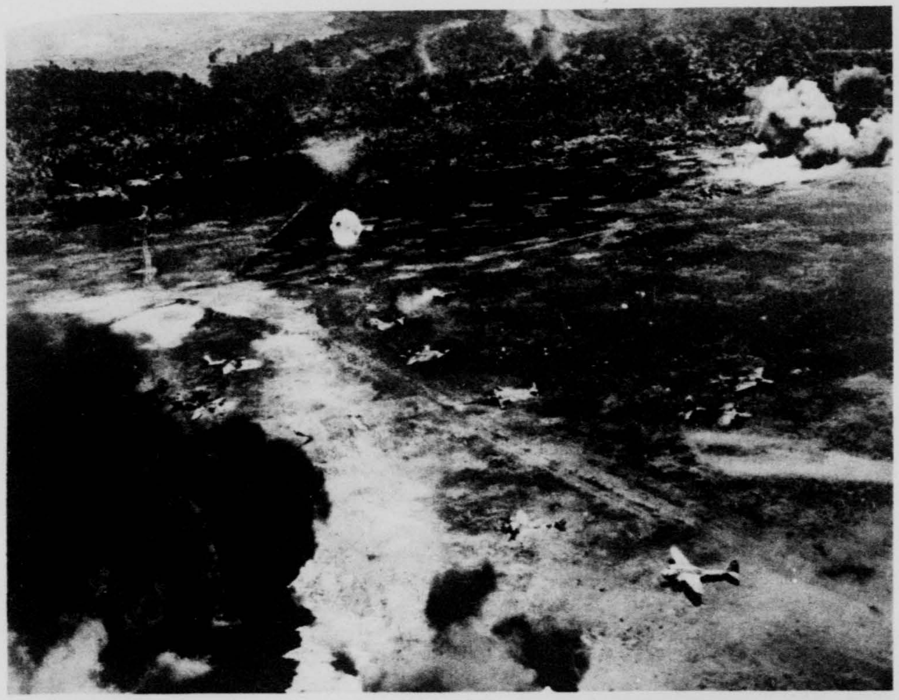
A MIXED CROWD OF "DEFENDERS OF THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS" INSPECTED BY ROMMEL: Filling the gaps in their ranks, the Germans are using odd units of various nationalities to man their defences. Slovaks, Lithuanians, Alsatians and Muslims from Yugoslavia have all been put into German uniforms and asked to defend the Aryans. This is one of the latest additions to the *Wehrmacht*—a small unit composed of dissident Indians whom the German propaganda machine calls "The Free Indian Forces." The picture was taken during an inspection by Marshal Rommel on the "Bay of Biscay Coastal Sector"



ONE OF THE GERMAN ANTI-INVASION DEFENCES: "A concrete bunker on the shore of the French Riviera coast." For some months past the German propaganda services have been distributing pictures similar to this—presumably to impress the neutrals and to scarce the Allies!



—AND THE POLES STILL POUR SCORN ON THE GERMANS: These two signs were painted up in Warsaw by members of the Polish Underground Movement. The sign at the top, painted on the Poniatowski Bridge over the River Vistula, reads "Germany Broken 1918-1943"; the lower sign, on the Kosciuszko Boulevard, says "Poland will triumph"



THE AIRFIELD AT HOLLANDIA before the Allied landings on the northern coast of New Guinea. Wrecked and shattered Japanese aircraft litter the airfield after the U.S. attack, while great clouds of smoke and fire rise from the blasted targets. In the centre of the picture, a white parachute with a deadly bomb attached floats slowly downwards

The CAPTURE of HOLLANDIA

And the Air Raids which Paved the Way for the Landings

Towards the end of April, General MacArthur made the dramatic announcement of the capture of the Humboldt Bay region in New Guinea and the occupation of Hollandia. In the latter area, the air bases used by the Japs were captured and are now being used for further operations against the enemy. Paving the way for the huge Allied landings on April 22 on the northern coast of New Guinea, the Allied air forces carried out heavy air raids on the Hollandia airfields. The pictures reproduced here were taken during the three-day attacks by the aircraft of the Fifth U.S. Air Force. The Japanese lost a total of 288 planes: most of these were destroyed on the ground—burned and strafed as they stood lined up on the airfields like clay pigeons. The three-pronged landings which followed this preliminary air bombardment were made by the largest ground and naval forces ever assembled to attack the enemy in the Pacific



SMOKE RISES FROM PRACTICALLY EVERY POINT on the Japanese airfield at Hollandia as Liberators of the Fifth U.S. Air Force skim across, unleashing their deadly load of high explosives



WRECKED INSTALLATIONS AND BURNING ENEMY AIRCRAFT after the devastating surprise attack by the Americans at Hollandia before the Allied invasion forces went ashore

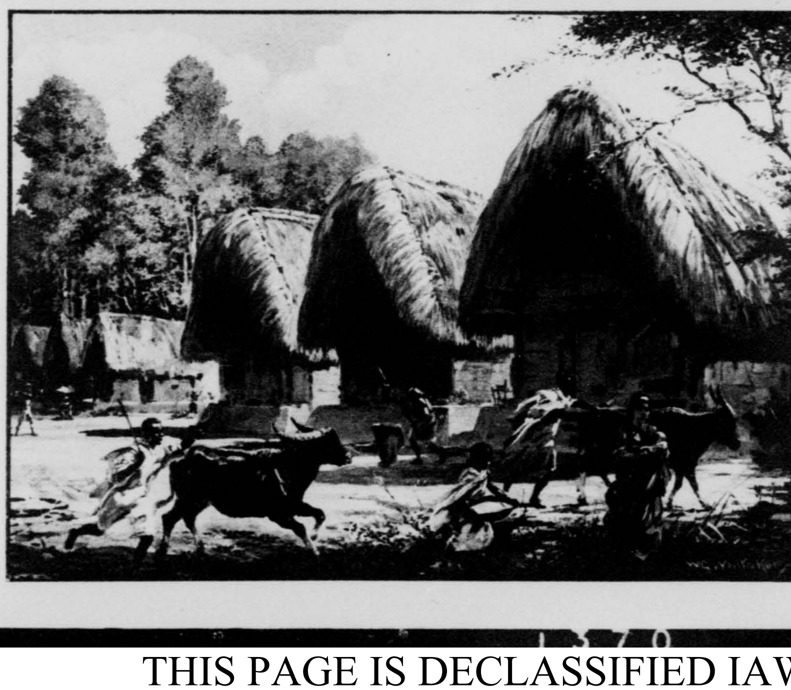


A STRING OF BOMBS FROM THE FIRST GROUP OF B24 LIBERATORS "walks" across the Japanese airfield at Hollandia, annihilating dozens of enemy bombers and fighters spread helpless on the ground. In all, a total of 288 Jap planes were destroyed before the Allied troops went ashore—a crippling loss to the enemy during the ensuing operations on sea and land

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THE AIR SIDE OF THE WAR IN BURMA: ALL THE AIR OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT OVER JUNGLE AND RIVER COUNTRY, where the pilots need sharp eyes to detect the enemy's movements. This scene shows a group of fighter-reconnaissance Hurricanes attacking Jap positions in the Tiddim Road area—*Drawing by Roland Davies*



It is admitted on all hands that, in the air over the fighting fronts in Burma, the R.A.F. hold a decided mastery. Especially during the long and difficult withdrawals of Allied troops to Imphal—notably that of the 17th Division from Tiddim—the R.A.F. prevented Jap air interference: this gave the British command freedom of movement for the consolidation of the Imphal defences—a precious asset. A fighter-reconnaissance squadron of Hurricanes, the only one of its kind in this area, has been operating under Army control, searching out targets between Tiddim and Kohima, and strafing the Japs whenever opportunity offered. Flying over the jungle country is not ideal work for fighter aircraft, but few opportunities have been missed by the keen-eyed pilots

On left—**DURING THE JAP ATTACKS ON MANIPUR, the enemy raid all the native villages for food**
—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

Apparently in order to travel as light as possible, Japanese columns have been raiding native villages for food supplies. Cattle and rice are the chief commodities carried off by the raiders. If supplies of food are not obtained in this way, the Japanese trooper goes hungry. This makes him a very hungry customer as a raider. The Naga villages around Imphal and Kohima have not been spared; the villagers do a good deal of work for the wealthier Manipuri. The drawing here shows some would-be Japanese raiders being checked by an Allied scouting party. The huts of the Naga villagers are quite well built, although the heavy thatch of the roofs has a somewhat shaggy appearance. The walls of the dwellings are neatly constructed, and each hut is built up on a base, raised some two or three feet from the ground. Most of the villagers possess neatly woven baskets in which food and other articles are carried or stored





DURING THE FIGHTING FOR IMPHAL: One of the "intense little battles" in the hills of the Manipur Plain—a scene on the Imphal-Tammu Road when the Japs were driven out after eighteen days—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

The FIGHTING in BURMA

Scenes during the Struggle in the Manipur Plain around Kohima

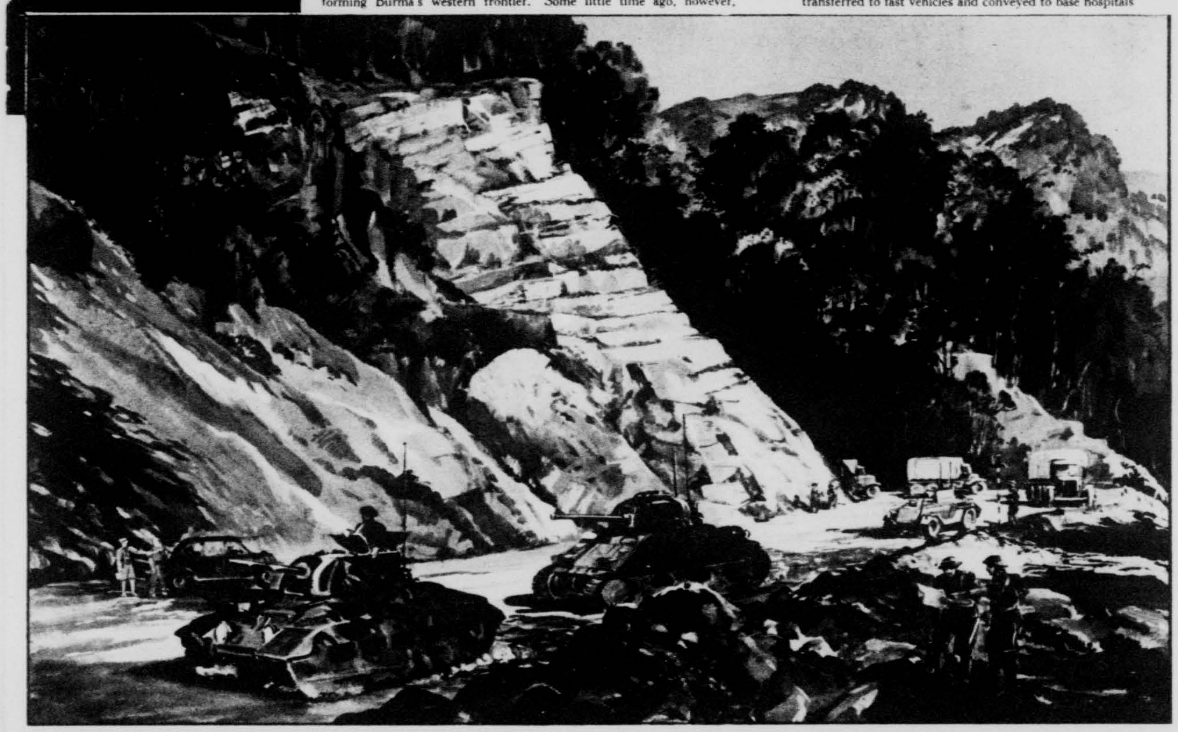
—*Special Sphere Drawings*

Intense little battles were fought in the hills around the Manipur Plain as the Japanese sought to gain strategic positions or as the British and Indian troops pushed the enemy off vantage points. One such fight took place on the Imphal-Tammu Road. The enemy units were killed or taken prisoner at a point overlooking the road after occupying it for eighteen days. For more than a fortnight intermittent attempts were made to prise the enemy from a position from which they were able to fire at our motor transport. They resisted the efforts of tanks, bombers and infantry to shift them: then, after an air bombardment, men of a West Country regiment cleared the greater part of the hill. That night Japanese from lower down the slopes counter-attacked four times. At dawn there were forty-eight Japanese dead on the wire around our position.

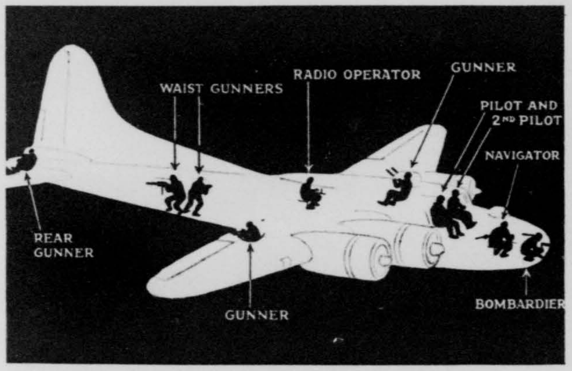
A few hours later the last enemy gun-post was disposed of

***Below*—A BRITISH RELIEF COLUMN IS RUSHED TO KOHIMA TO EVACUATE THE WOUNDED—a scene on the main road to Dimapur**—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

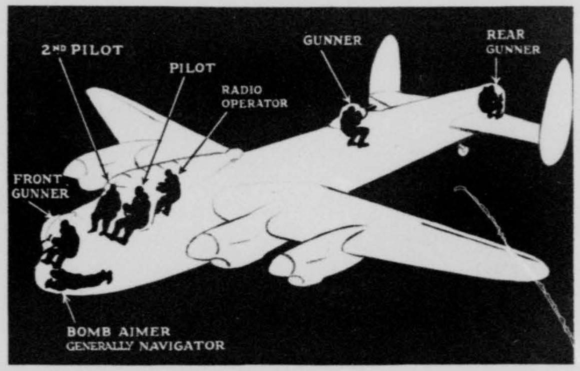
For many years all connections between India and Burma were by sea: it was a much easier route than the parallel jungle barriers forming Burma's western frontier. Some little time ago, however, an all-weather road was cut from Dimapur in Northern Assam, through the intervening hills and past mountain peaks, to the little border state of Manipur. In many places the road clings to the mountain-sides at about 5,000 ft. above sea-level. Between Dimapur and Kohima this road climbs all the way; after Kohima station is passed, the descent is persistent all the way to the plain of Manipur. Occasionally the road dips where the streams cut across its path. The section of road shown here is between Kohima and Dimapur: it is on this road that a dash was made by a special relief force for the purpose of evacuating wounded from Kohima. This was successfully accomplished, the wounded being transferred to fast vehicles and conveyed to base hospitals



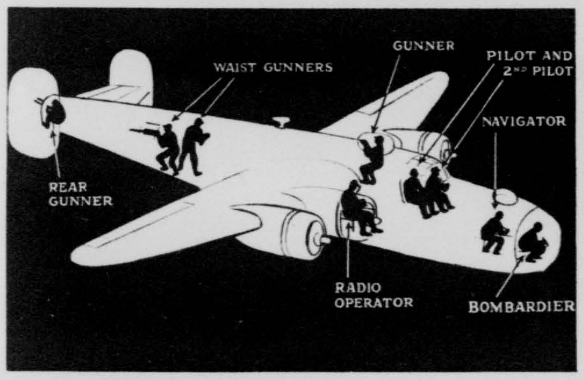
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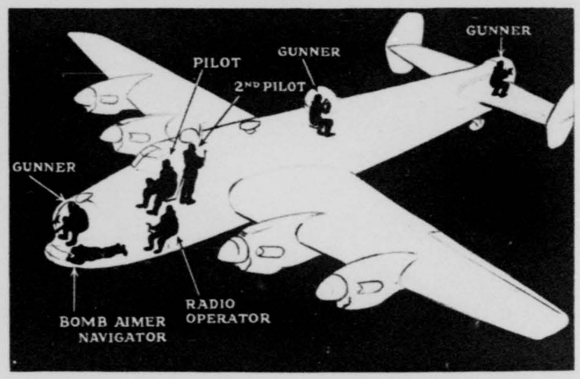
TEN MEN MAKE UP THE CREW OF A FORTRESS, DISPOSED IN THIS FASHION



THE BRITISH FOUR-ENGINED LANCASTER CARRIES A CREW OF SEVEN



THE AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBER USUALLY CARRIES A CREW OF NINE



THE HALIFAX ALSO HAS A CREW OF SEVEN, OF WHOM FIVE ARE FORWARD

THE BIG BOMBERS

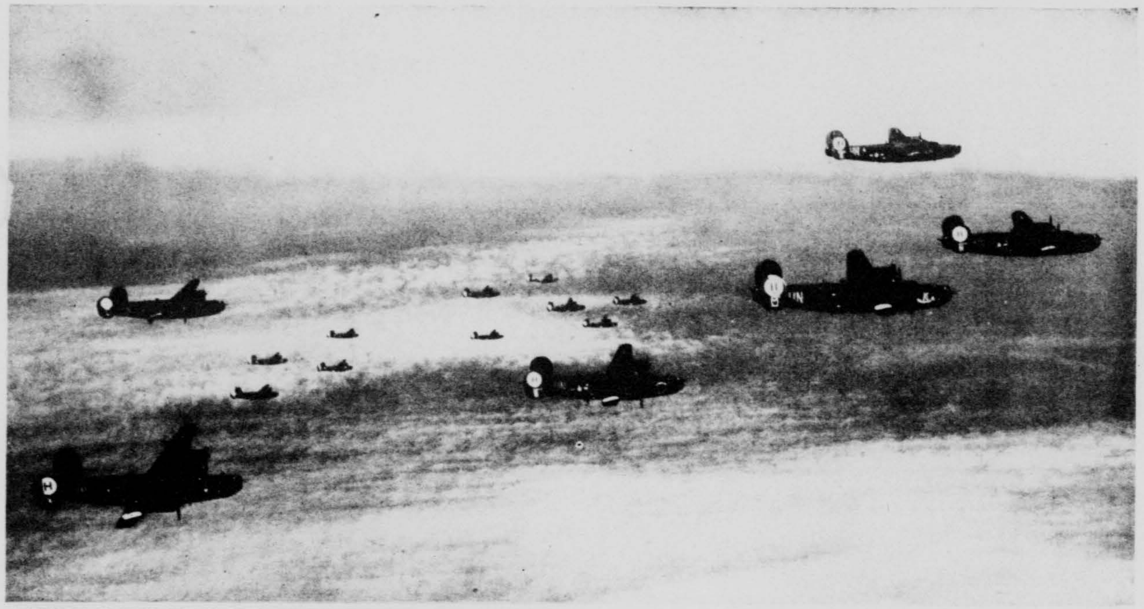
And the Crews They Carry on Night and Day Operations Over Germany

How the crews of the big day and night bombers are disposed within the aircraft : The four types shown by Mr. Roland Davies in the silhouette drawings above are the American Flying Fortress and Liberator and the British Lancaster and Halifax: these are the "heavies" which are maintaining the day and night offensive over Germany and the occupied territories. The American aircraft carry a greater number of aircrew than their British equivalents: in the Fortress, there are no fewer than five gunners, in addition to the pilots, navigator, bombardier and radio operator; in the Liberator there are four. The two British aircraft, however, usually carry only three gunners. Lancasters and Halifaxes only bomb by night and the gunners are there to ward off Nazi night fighters. The Fortresses and Liberators only bomb by day, and frequently they have to fight their way in to the target and out of it—hence the necessity for a gunner at every angle



WHAT CAN HAPPEN TO A BOMBER WHEN IT MAKES A HEAVY LANDING. This is a Mitchell B25 medium bomber: whilst being flown by a Naval pilot the aircraft landed at the Washington National Airport, overran the landing-strip and plunged down a 20-ft. embankment. The result was that the aircraft broke its back, the fuselage splitting aft of the pilot's cockpit. None of the crew was seriously injured!

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LIBERATORS ON THEIR WAY TO BOMB FRANCE BY DAYLIGHT: These big American aircraft carry a crew of nine men, as indicated in one of the silhouette drawings given on the facing page: four of these men are air-gunners. Invariably, when carrying out their hazardous daylight operations, the "heavies" fly in close formation, as indicated in the above picture. This is in order to bring the heaviest weight of fire-power to bear on the Nazi fighter aircraft, which come up in swarms to contest the air with the invaders. The sixteen bombers seen here can bring no fewer than sixty-four machine-guns to bear on the enemy, the whole formation thus literally bristling with guns. The formations are usually "stepped-up" from front to rear and each aircraft supports its neighbour in a carefully thought-out plan. It is only by the adoption of such combat technique that the daylight raiding of Germany and France has been rendered possible. This picture was taken on April 10 as the force of Liberators was approaching Bourges, south-east of Orleans, for an attack on the aircraft assembly plant and transport base which the Germans have established there



A.D.G.B., THE INITIALS WHICH DENOTE THE NEW ORGANISATION WHICH HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF FIGHTER COMMAND. Mosquitoes of the Air Defence of Great Britain, ranging as far as the Bay of Biscay, shoot down three Junkers 88's—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

After a long and memorable career, Fighter Command was abolished some months ago and the Air Defence of Great Britain was launched in its place. Now the initials "A.D.G.B." are creeping into the communiques from the Air Ministry to baffle those who still remain in ignorance of the change-over. The Air Defence of Great Britain is not only concerned with patrolling the shores of this country: its long-range aircraft fly out as far as the Bay of Biscay. Recently seven Nazi planes, operating from French bases in attempts to interrupt the anti-U-boat reconnaissance in that area, were destroyed in one day and others were damaged. Two of the Nazi Junkers 88's were shot down by A.D.G.B. Mosquitoes in the morning, and another three were brought down by similar aircraft in the afternoon

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FROM THE FIGHTING AREAS IN ITALY

Scenes from the Anzio Beachhead and the Garigliano River Battlefield

—Special Sphere Drawings

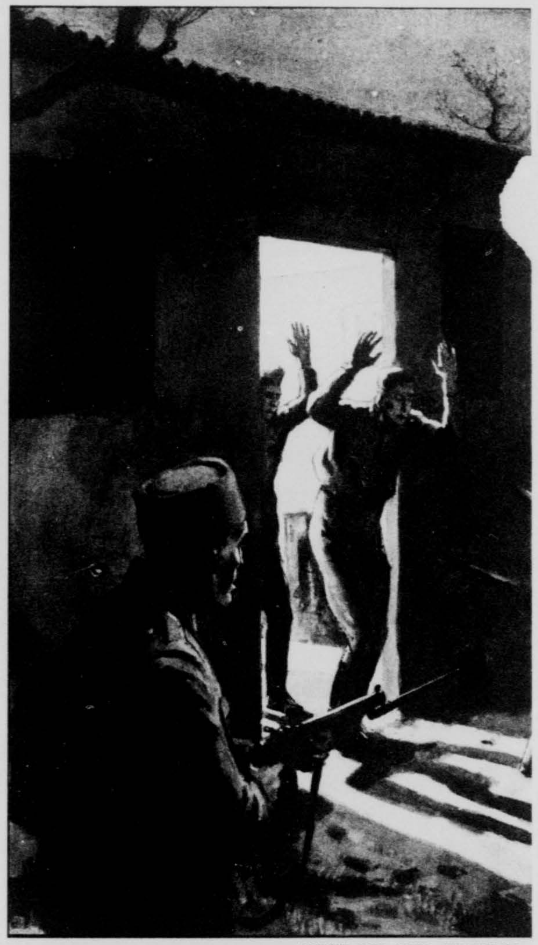
The drawing by Mr. Osmond on the right illustrates one of the most successful raids carried out by British troops in the bridgehead during recent weeks. It was made by a force of infantrymen, supported by tanks and tank-destroyers, who took sixty-one prisoners, killed nineteen Germans, wounded many more, and wrecked enemy strong-points three miles behind the enemy's lines across the Pontine Marshes.

The raid was carried out without any artillery preparation and caught the Germans completely by surprise. The attacking force returned without a single casualty. The Allied troops set off soon after 4 a.m. by the light of a waning moon, sappers going ahead to clear mines from the path of the tanks. As they crept up the road they passed a house where they heard the sound of a party. The advance guard continued with their task, but the men following stopped at the house. The occupants were having a drinking party and were unaware that anything was amiss until their captors arrived.

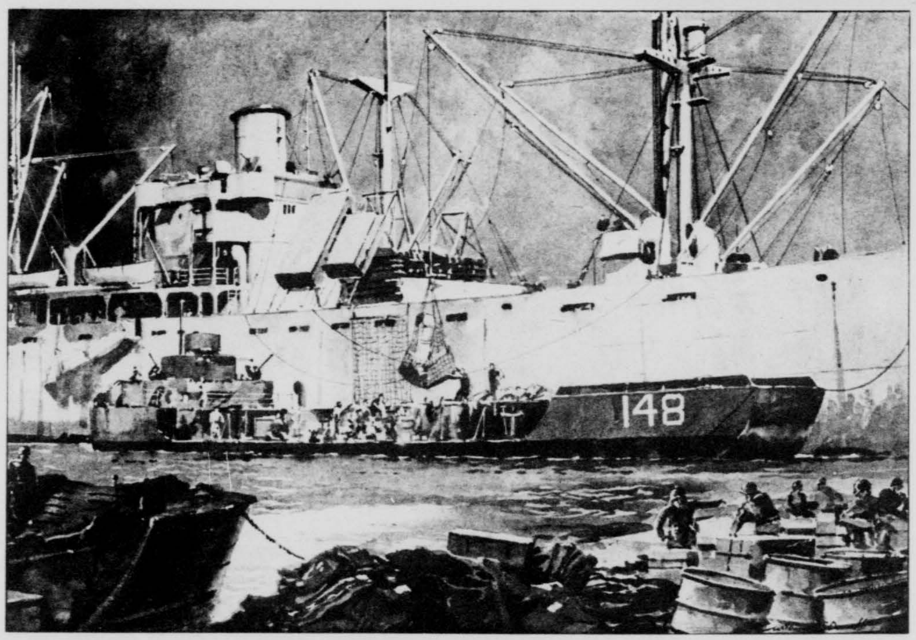
The operation lasted only six hours. The only loss suffered was one tank, which struck a mine. Members of the raiding force, back at their head-quarters, told how they had chased the enemy. They found only one among the whole lot who was not glad to be a prisoner. The raid was officially described as a reconnaissance in force and was carried out to capture prisoners, not to take territory. As usual, on the night before such early-morning sorties the raiders painted their faces with streaks of green, black and yellow paint.



"HOMES" OF THE EIGHTH ARMY: A tank crew up in the fighting area. The men of the Eighth Army on active service live in many different kinds of billets which they call "Home." The contrasts are great—the infantryman's home consists of a hole in the ground; troops a little farther from the line are fortunate if they find a half-demolished house in which to shelter; others are fortunate enough to find undamaged houses. Some rely—and even prefer—to live in their "bivvies." Here a group of New Zealand tank men are working and resting in front of their own special mobile home—a tent extension from the tank, which can be erected in a few minutes



WITHIN THE ANZIO BRIDGEHEAD perimeter: one of them is



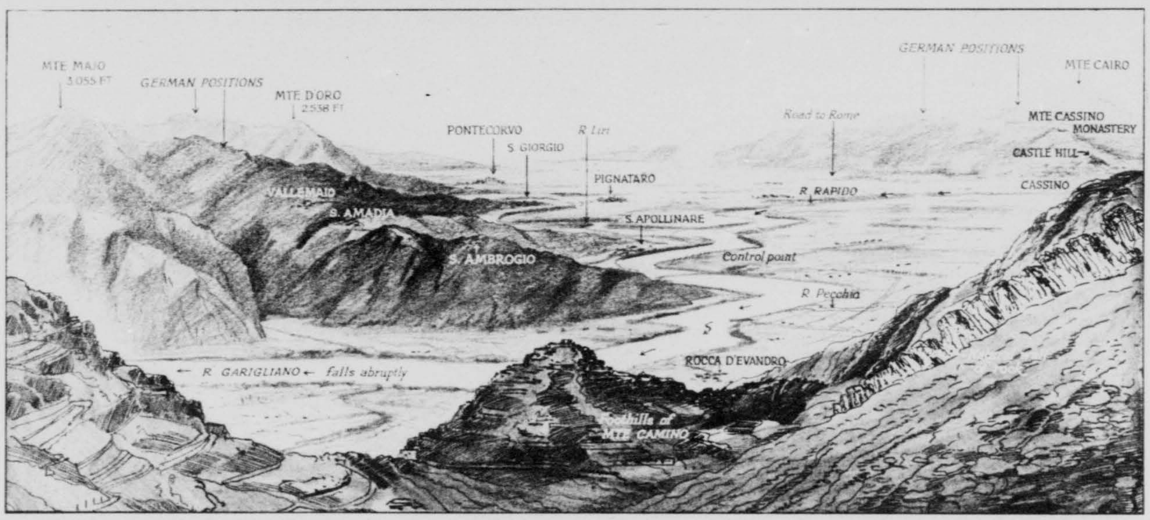
THE CEASELESS LANDING OF ALLIED STORES IN THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, a work which proceeds steadily in spite of German air attacks. This drawing shows a Liberty ship transhipping stores and equipment into a Tank Landing Craft for transference to the shore (*See notes at right*)—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

On left—Even the side gangways of the landing-craft are used to carry the immense amount of equipment required in the beachhead. The Liberty ship is so well fitted with derricks and winches as to be entirely independent of shore gear for unloading. Note the heavy "jumbo" derrick stowed up the foremast, and which is used for exceptionally heavy lifts: note also the life-rafts of the Liberty ship; these are kept on special launching-ways ready to be dropped in the water at an instant's notice. The enemy has tried to disrupt the landing operations by long-range shelling with 210-mm. guns.

Ever since the Allied landing at Anzio in January last, military stores and equipment of all kinds have been landed in a continuous stream broken only for short periods when excessively rough seas made landing operations impossible. The stores landed have been disposed in dumps on shore in such a way as to minimise the effects of enemy shelling and bombing. The situation in the beachhead to-day is one of great interest. The piling-up of stores continues without cease, and the Germans have many times stressed that an offensive is "imminent," possibly to coincide with the opening of a "Second Front" operation. Only subsequent developments will reveal the meaning of the building-up of this small area into what is virtually a great military store-house. At any moment now, the solution may come . . .



THERE HAS BEEN A PAUSE IN MAJOR OPERATIONS. In place of these, large-scale raids have been made by British troops in enemy-held territory around the depicted in the drawing above. It illustrates a big raid made last month when infantrymen, tanks and tank-destroyers penetrated three miles behind the German lines across the Pontine Marshes and took sixty-one prisoners *(See notes at left)*—*Drawing by Edward Osmond*



THE PROLONGED STAND ON THE GARIGLIANO FRONT, where rapid oscillations in the river level have puzzled the Allied forces. Controlled by the Germans, the river level has suddenly dropped five feet, and then risen again. This drawing shows a view of the Plain where the control points probably exist, as seen from the slopes of Monte Camino—*Drawing by Percy Home*

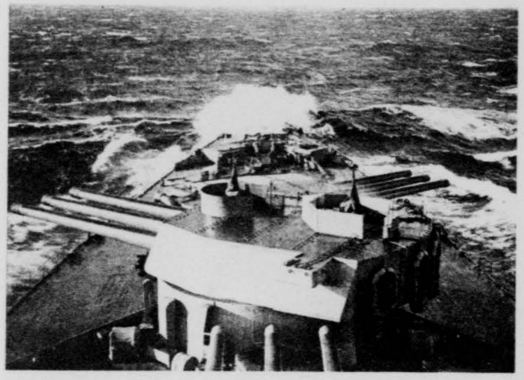
The situation on the Garigliano front (which extends from the sea to the Liri Plain) was recently bettered by a small extension of territory on the extreme left, in a direction north-west of Minturno. This was doubtless done in order to make the butt end of the line more "comfortable." But another occurrence affected the whole length of the line and especially the supply of food and ammunition to the Allied forces: this was the sudden fall of the river by some five feet, followed soon afterwards by a rapid rise above the normal level. Enemy action higher up the river was responsible for this: it gave the engineers responsible for the maintenance of the pontoon bridges a good deal to think about. If the enemy were in a position to dam up a sufficient body of water and then release it in a torrent, bridges might be swept away or submerged: damage and delay would in any case result. The plain through which the Liri and Rapido Rivers and their tributaries flow is flat and marshy, and it is probable that control weirs already in existence can be operated, but the bulk of the water may be limited by the height of the river-banks. The drawing above shows the junction point of the Garigliano, Liri and Rapido Rivers, as seen from the Camino heights

WINTER IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

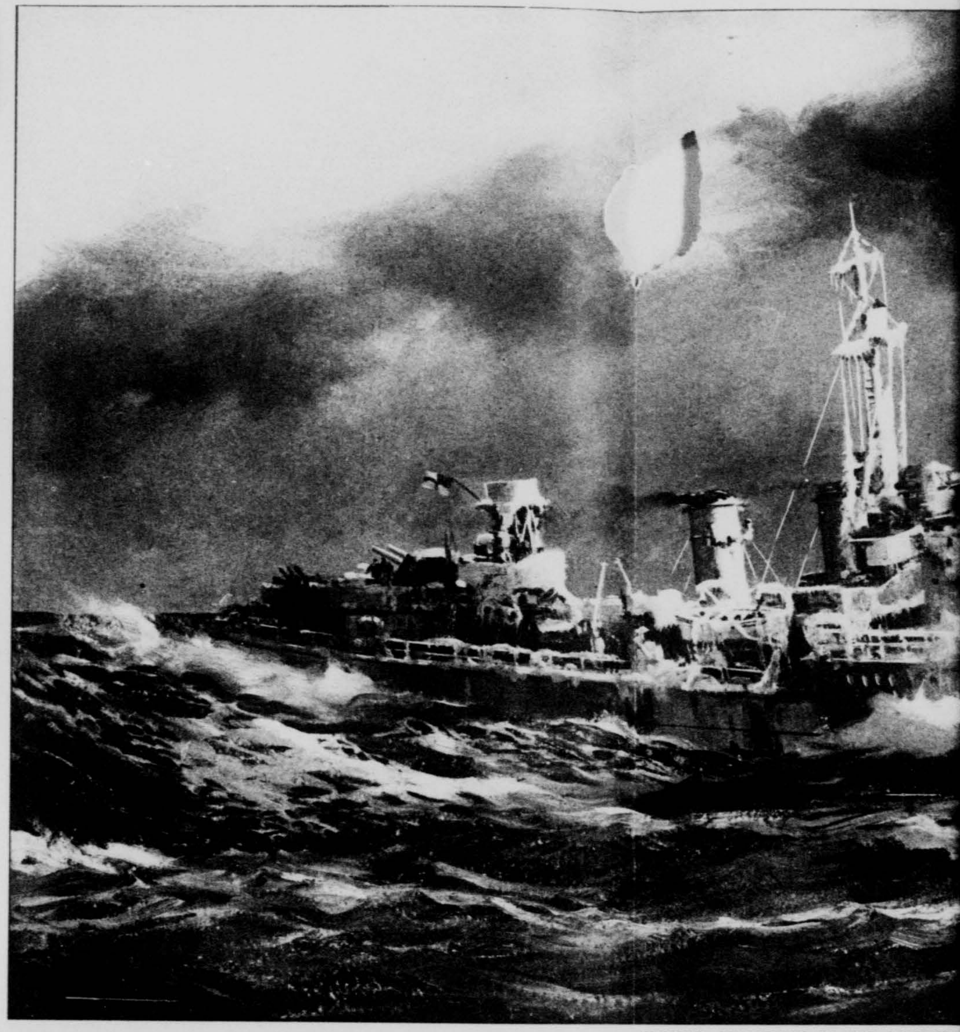
Four Months of Heavy, Ice-laden Weather for the Ships of the Royal Navy on Anti-U-boat Patrol

Those who have to deal with the sea have very often a "sixth sense" which enables them to foresee, as it were by instinct, the kind of weather they may have to endure in the course of the forthcoming weeks. An example of this occurred in the autumn of last year when officers of H.M. ships foretold a stiff winter in the North Atlantic. This pre-judgment was fully justified. Ships of the Royal Navy, the Royal Canadian Navy and Allied vessels have endured four months of bitter weather, necessitating much additional strain and watchfulness. The ordinary cold weather has often hardened overnight, with a bitter icy wind. The pitching vessel would then receive a fresh coating of ice with every plunge until, in some cases, the weight of it on the ship would begin to endanger her stability. Every rope and iron stanchion would become encased, in addition to the heavier masses of ice which would form on any flat or shelving surface. Large lumps of ice would sometimes fall with a crash to the deck, endangering the safety of the crew.

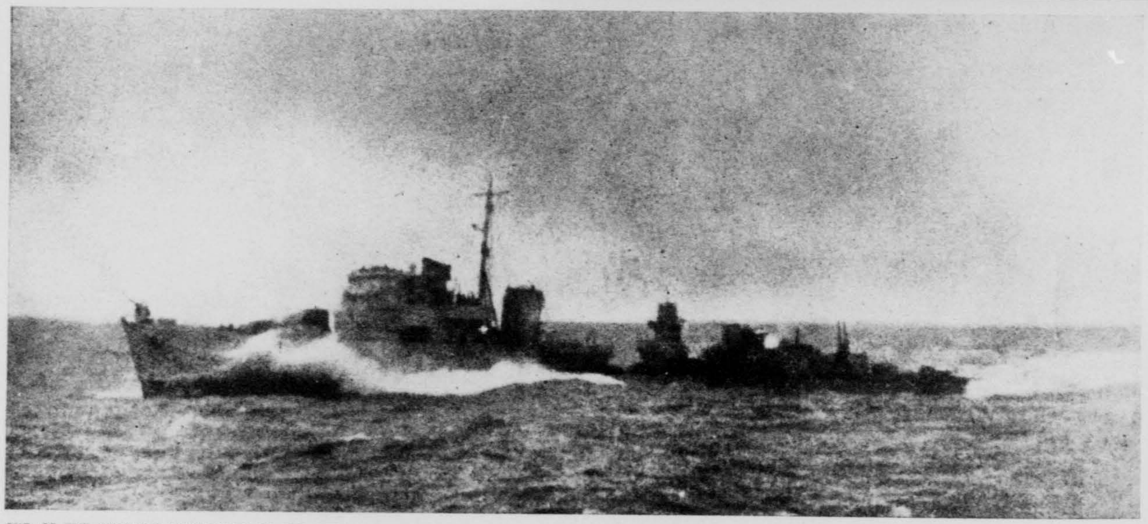
In the drawing on the right a British escort destroyer of 1,250 tons is depicted. Some of these smaller vessels—the corvettes, for instance—became loaded up with ice: in one case, a vessel of this type was estimated by her officers to have carried 500 tons, half her own displacement. For seventeen hours it continued to increase, although efforts were made to chip it away. The slender foremast became so heavily crusted that it broke, and the top weight given by the solid formations of ice began to give the ship a list to port. In some parts of the ship where ice, snow and sea water had collected, the crew kept their watches standing in nearly a foot of freezing slush. Although the crew worked for hours, the anchor and anchor chains were still frozen when the ship eventually got into port. It took two days to chip away the solid mass of ice.



ONE OF THE BIG SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN ROUGH WEATHER, with a heavy sea breaking over the fo'c'sle. This vessel is the *Rodney*, a battleship of 38,000 tons launched in December 1925 and still doing valuable work at sea. Sister-ship to the *Nelson*, she mounts 16-in. guns and carries a complement of over 1,300 officers and men. Her cost to the nation was over £7,600,000



WINTRY CONDITIONS IN THE ATLANTIC
SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, which have
making heavy going in a turbul

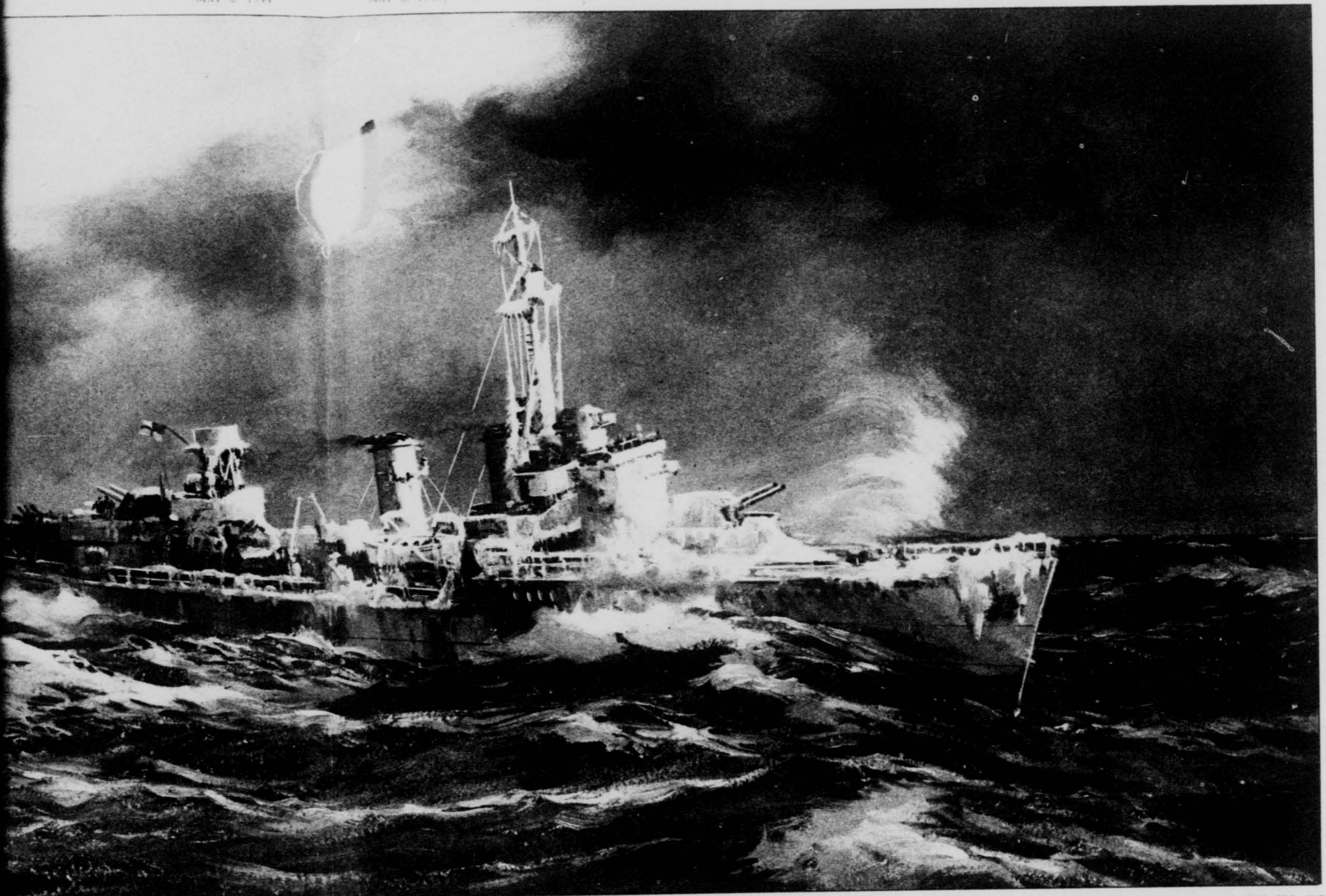


ONE OF THE SMALLEST DESTROYERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY: The Hunt class destroyer "Holderness" ploughing through rough seas during a winter patrol in the North Sea—a picture taken from the deck of the corvette "Mallard"

The Hunt class are mostly vessels of 904 tons, though some of them are thought to be of an enlarged and modified design. They are 272 ft. in length with a beam of 28 ft., and they have a speed of 27½ knots. The Hunts were all (except two) laid down in 1939 under the programme for that year, and they were completed in 1940: they have since done fine service in the North Sea and elsewhere. The armament consists of four 4-in. guns and eight smaller weapons. In a rough sea, they provide anything but a stable platform for their crew!



ONE OF BRITAIN'S LATEST U-BOAT HUNTERS—A
additions to the Royal Navy went out on



WINTRY CONDITIONS IN THE ATLANTIC ARE ONLY NOW DRAWING TO A CLOSE. THE FIFTH WAR WINTER HAS PROVED A VERY HARD ONE FOR THE SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, which have had to go out under any and every weather disability. Here an escort-type destroyer (of about 1,250 tons) is making heavy going in a turbulent sea and in ice-forming conditions which have sheathed her from stem to stern—*Drawing by Montague Dawson*

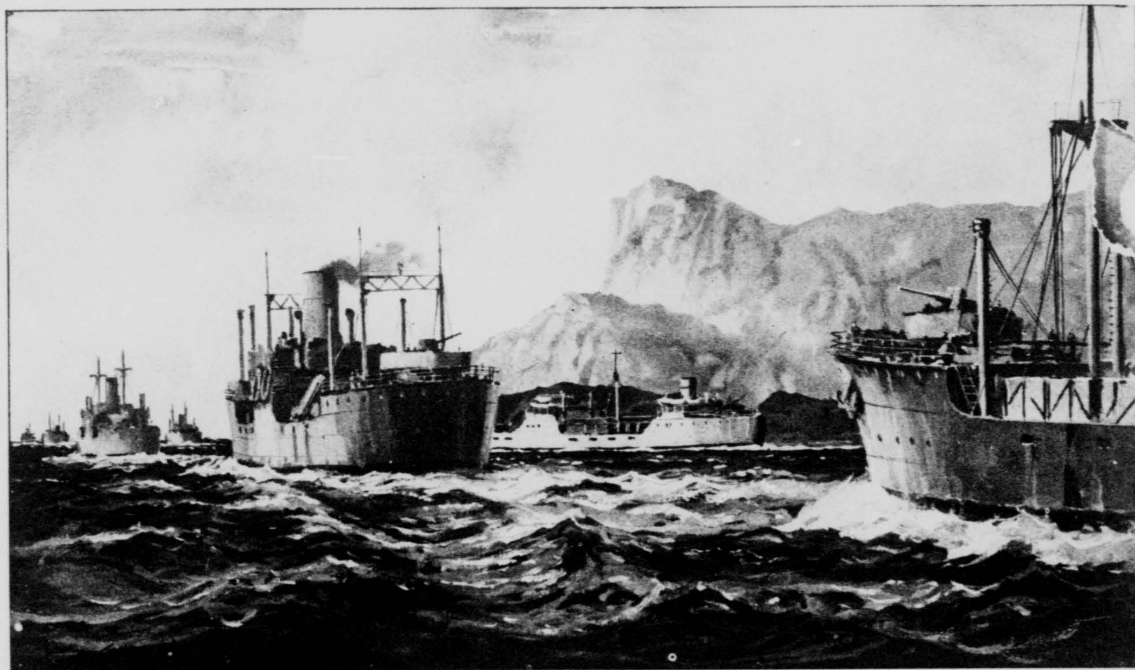


through rough seas during a winter patrol in the ...llard"

...npleted in 1940 : they have since done fine service in the North ...ament consists of four 4-in. guns and eight smaller weapons. ...nything but a stable platform for their crew!



ONE OF BRITAIN'S LATEST U-BOAT HUNTERS—A NEW CLASS OF DESTROYER. This picture was taken in the North Atlantic recently when some of these newest additions to the Royal Navy went out on an anti-submarine patrol in wintry weather. Racing through the heavy seas at top speed, this destroyer seems almost to be leaping out of the water



AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIPS ON THE ARCTIC ROUTE TO RUSSIA, carrying supplies of all kinds for the Red Army, as well as food and raw materials. Soon the Arctic route will be supplemented by a Pacific route as well—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

LEND-LEASE for RUSSIA

The Huge Volume of Equipment and Supplies Sent to the Soviet by the United States

Hitherto most of the supplies reaching Russia under Lend-Lease agreements with the United States have gone by way of the Arctic route to Murmansk. Shortly, however, a new route will be opened (or greatly amplified)—across the Pacific: by this means, supplies will be shipped from American West Coast ports, as well as from the East coast. The existing volume of traffic across the Pacific has been comparatively slight

Although it is generally known that the amount of Lend-Lease material sent to Russia by Britain and the United States has been very great, few people in this country can have realised what enormous quantities have, in fact, been dispatched. A recent report from America shows what the contribution of the United States alone has been.

In January and February 1944 more than 1,000,000 tons of munitions and other war supplies were shipped. In January and February 1943 the figure was 670,000 tons. In the same period of 1942 they totalled 200,000 tons. From the beginning of the programme in October 1941 to March 1, 1944, more than 9,500,000 tons of supplies were shipped from the United States to the Soviet Union. Up to March 1, 1944, more than 8,800 planes had been sent to the Soviet Union from the United States, either by air or by sea. Most Soviet planes were produced in Russian factories, but many squadrons of the Red Air Force were flying P.39 Airacobras, P.40 Warhawks, Douglas A.20 attack bombers, and B.25 Medium Marauders.

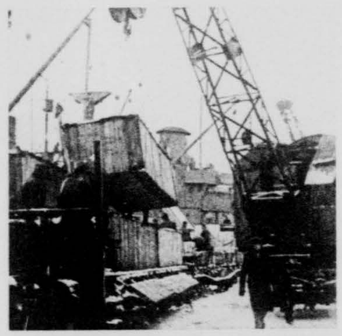
Other weapons and equipment supplied included:

Tanks and tank-destroyers -	5,200
Trucks - - - - - -	190,000
Jeeps - - - - - -	36,000
Other military motor vehicles ...	30,000
Army boots (pairs) - - -	7,000,000
Field telephone wire (miles) -	550,000

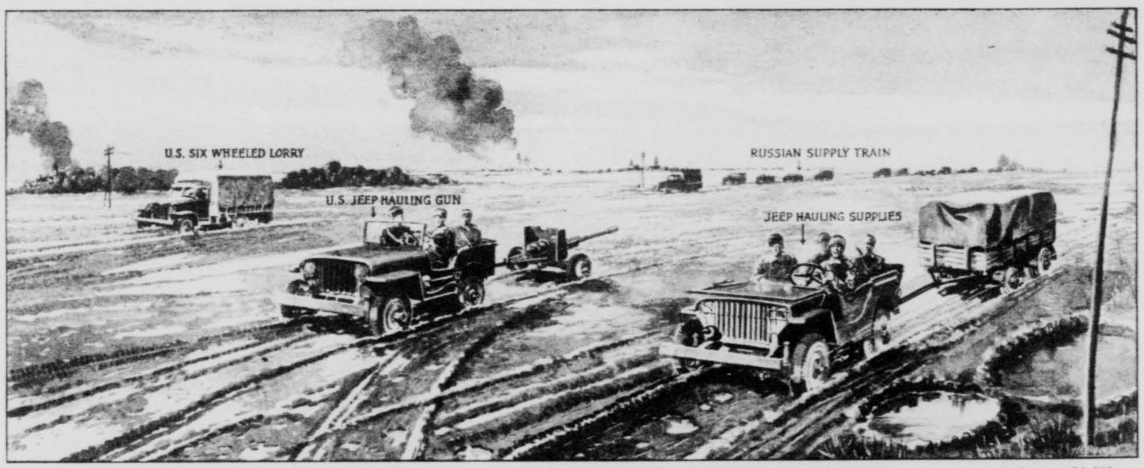
Locomotives, railway wagons, railway lines, wheels and axles have also been shipped.

Raw materials included:	TONS
Steel - - -	1,450,000
Non-ferrous metals -	420,000
Explosives - -	200,000

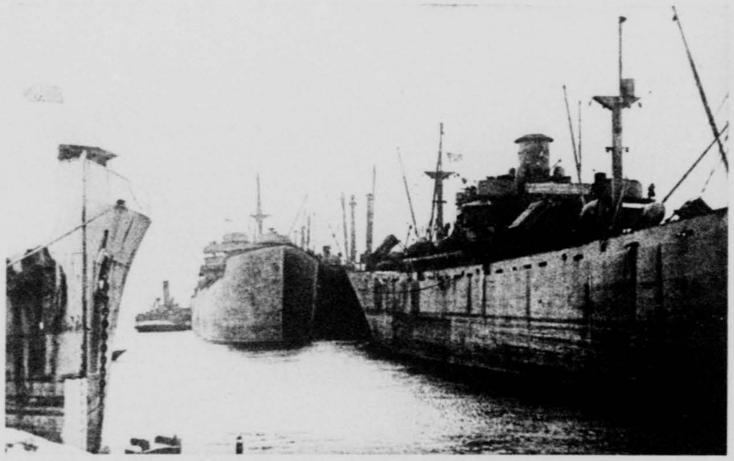
Food shipments totalled 2,000,000 tons, including 100,000 tons of "Tushonka," a canned pork product prepared from a Russian recipe. More than 640,000 tons of lard, pork fat and vegetable oils, and 51,000 tons of butter have been sent with 13,000 tons of seeds for Russian farmers.



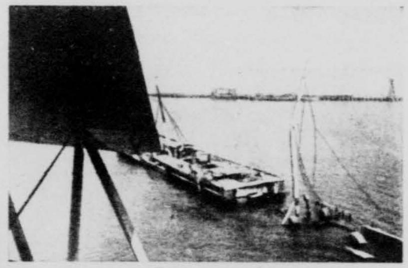
IT IS ALWAYS "RUSH TIME" AT MURMANSK: A scene just after the arrival of British and U.S. supplies for Russia under Lend-Lease



MANY OF THE BATTLES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT HAVE BEEN FOUGHT AND WON LARGELY THROUGH AMERICAN AID. The jeep is everywhere in Russia—36,000 of them—hauling guns, cars, supplies, even light tanks, and for a score of other purposes. American lorries—190,000 of them—have been used for the heaviest work, because most of them have six- or eight-wheel drive—*Drawing by H. P. Burton*



THE CROWDED HARBOUR AT MURMANSK. This picture was taken in 1943 when Allied aid to Russia was reaching a peak. The ocean-going steamers are all flying British or American flags and had just arrived with their holds and decks packed with war material for the Red Army's many offensives against the Germans



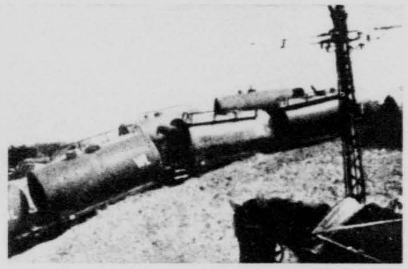
IN LIBERATED ODESSA: A German vessel in the harbour sunk by the Soviet Air Force before the Russian occupation of the city



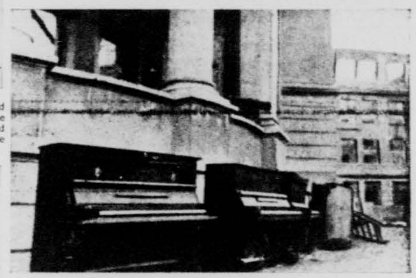
Trains and automobiles which the Germans had intended to evacuate, abandoned by them in Odessa and now being used by the Russians



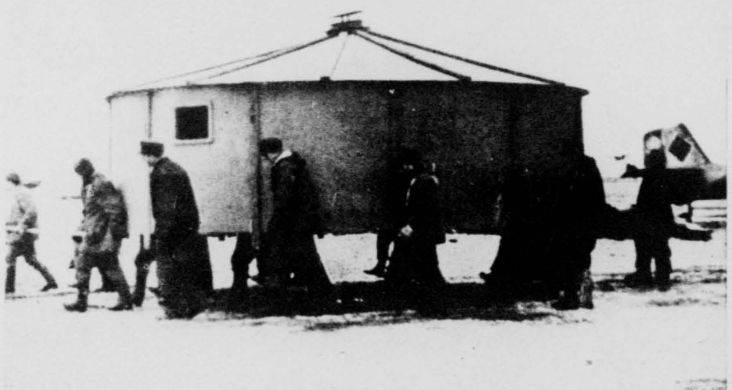
A TELLING PICTURE FROM THE GERMAN FRONT IN RUSSIA: It comes from Germany itself, via a neutral country, and bears the following description: "Still Partisan war! Even near the Rumanian border, partisan detachments operate behind the German lines and occupy many German Divisions." These Nazi troops are operating from snow-covered defence positions; obviously, they are picked troops, well provided with more suitable cold-weather clothing than in the disastrous (for the Germans) winter of 1942



Tank cars, filled with oil, which the Germans also had to leave behind when they fled from the great city of Odessa



The Nazis planned to take away all the pianos in the Odessa Conservatory. They were given no time by the Russians to do so



AN IDEA FOR THE SNOW-AND-ICE WARFARE OF THE FAR NORTHERN FRONT IN RUSSIA: A circular portable tent, built after the Finnish model, is transported by Nazi soldiers during their retreat on the Eastern Front



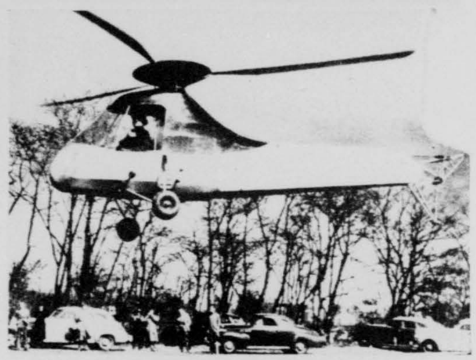
Inhabitants tearing down defence works put up by the Germans in Odessa, where normal life has already been resumed by the Russians

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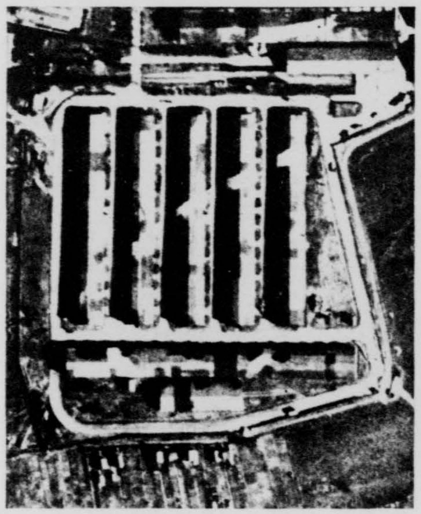
NEWS PICTURES OF WAR ACTIVITIES in Many Parts of the World



THE FIRST AMERICAN SERVICEWOMEN TO ARRIVE IN HAWAII: This company of W.A.C.S. was the first to be assigned to duties in the Central Pacific area. The women are to work with the U.S. Air Transport Command, to relieve men needed farther south in the Pacific war-zone. Hawaii is the island in which Pearl Harbour is situated



A FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN THE HELICOPTER. This machine was first displayed to the public at Philadelphia, when it was demonstrated by Mr. Frank N. Piasecki. In the picture, the helicopter is almost stationary; but it can attain a speed of 90 miles per hour and it can land within an area only 50-ft. square. It has been built by the P.V. Engineering Forum, of which Mr. Piasecki is the President





AN EXAMPLE OF PRECISION BOMBING when the R.A.F. hit the Field Air Park and Signals Equipment Depot at St. Cyr, in France. On the night of April 10-11, Lancasters of Bomber Command attacked St. Cyr, near Versailles, where the Nazis have installed a Field Air Park and Signals Equipment Depot. Considerable damage to many of the buildings was wrought. The picture on the left was taken before the attack: it shows the group of buildings believed to contain large stores of signals and radio equipment for the use of the *Luftwaffe*. The picture on the right shows the same building after the bombing. Lancasters carrying 8,000-lb. bombs produced this remarkable example of precision attack. There is practically complete devastation



A FRENCH POLITICIAN ESCAPES FROM FRANCE. Louis Marin, well-known politician who baffled the Vichy Police, is now in London. To effect his escape, he sacrificed his walrus moustache, dyed his hair, combed it a different way and schooled himself to look as he did twenty-five years ago. It is now considered certain that General de Gaulle will offer M. Marin a seat in the French National Government



THREE INDIAN SOLDIERS DECORATED BY GENERAL AUCHINLECK. During a recent visit to the Field Artillery Training Centre and other units at Muttra, in the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief decorated these three men: they are Subadar-Major Jawan Khan, Subadar-Major Sipahi Singh and Jemadar Bahadur Khan. The first two received the O.B.I. (2nd class) and the latter the I.D.S.M. for bravery at Bir Hacheim



DECORATIONS AWARDED TO BRITISH, FRENCH, POLISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS IN ALGIERS: General Sir H. Maitland Wilson saluting at the presentation of arms. At a ceremony held recently in the square of the Palace du Gouvernement, in Algiers, decorations were awarded to British, French, Polish and American officers. The salute was taken by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean. General Devers, Deputy Commander, presented the awards

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AN ADDRESS BY THE GENERALISSIMO. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is here seen addressing Chinese soldiers undergoing training under U.S. Army instructors at the Infantry Training Centre in Kwangsi Province. Here Chinese officers and men are trained in the use of modern American weapons. The Director of the School is Brigadier-General Thomas S. Arms



CHINESE AT WORK ON AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION: Long lines of labourers use every conceivable means of conveyance in transporting stones and earth to build the runway. The aircraft is a Liberator



MIXING A "BINDER" to pour over broken rocks to solidify the runways of a Chinese airfield. Lack of modern equipment and machinery is not stopping the resourceful Chinese from building modern airfields. Three hundred thousand workers have been conscripted to do the job, and a hundred thousand little hand-made wheelbarrows are used to transport materials: even the chipping of stones for the runways is done by hand. American engineers, working in conjunction with Chinese Army engineers, are supervising the work. As fast as the runways are completed, they are being put into immediate operation



A VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE ALEUTIANS. An American naval air transport is here seen passing near the Veniamenof Volcano. This is one of the oldest volcanoes known: it is estimated to have had a height of from 18,000 to 20,000 ft. before its top was "blown off." The crater now is 9,000 ft. high, with a new crater building up inside the old one. Veniamenof's last major eruption caused the evacuation of the nearby town of Perryville



BATTLE SCHOOL FOR PADRES: In camouflage kit, they are learning how to enfilade through villages where snipers may be lurking to pick them off. In a lovely village in the Midlands, the modern padre is to be found wearing a Crusader shield as a "flash" on his shoulder. For picked volunteers go up there week by week to attend what is locally known as the Padres' Battle School. It is held in a village nestling round a lovely old Saxon church-tower; headquarters are the local rectory, taken over by the Army for the duration. The idea of the battle course is threefold and simple. First, it aims at teaching chaplains self-preservation. Secondly, by bringing together chaplains from all branches of Army life in this eve-of-battle atmosphere, it aims at promoting a keen spirit of brotherhood among them. And, finally, by concentrating as much as possible on devotions and prayer, it aims at giving the priests that inspiration which comes from worshipping together



PADRES WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE SECOND FRONT. From left to right are the Rev. W. J. Page, of Bexhill; the Rev. G. Crane, of Norwich; and the Rev. S. C. Robinson, of Grimsby

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PLYMOUTH PLANS A NEW CITY

Britain's Most Heavily Bombed City as It Lies in Ruins To-day, and How It will be Recreated After the War

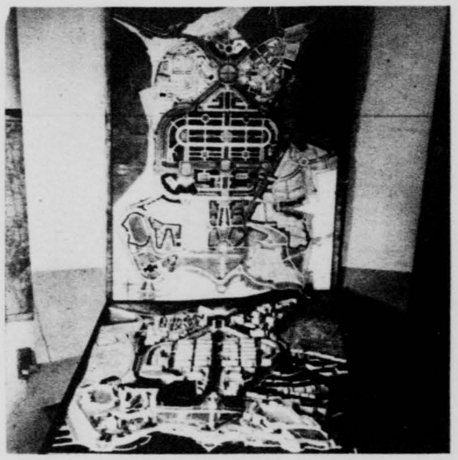
—The Plans Prepared by the City Engineer and by Professor Abercrombie

Plymouth is one of the most heavily bombed cities in Britain: its Corporation, however, looking to the immediate future, is already working out elaborate plans for reconstruction after the war. These will preserve all the historical buildings which still remain intact and yet take advantage of everything modern planning has to offer. The plan described on these pages has been prepared by Mr. J. Paton Watson, the City Engineer, and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Consulting Planner. They have had a unique opportunity in one respect: the enemy blitz of 1941 devastated hundreds of acres in the centre of the city and thus gave the planners a clean sheet. The most spectacular proposals deal with this part of the city. The plan, as a whole, proposes a number of "precincts" or "neighbourhood groups"

(Continued below on left)



WHAT THE GERMAN BOMBERS DID TO THE CENTRE OF THE CITY DURING THE AIR ATTACKS OF 1941—
dropped by the raiders. The new

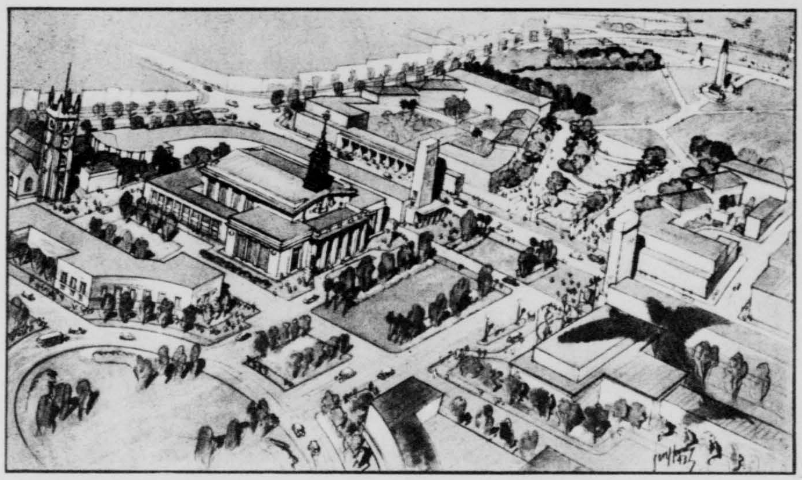


A MODEL OF THE PROPOSED CITY CENTRE. The area covered by these plans is now a waste, so that the planners will have a free scope to put twentieth-century ideas into practice unhampered by any outside considerations



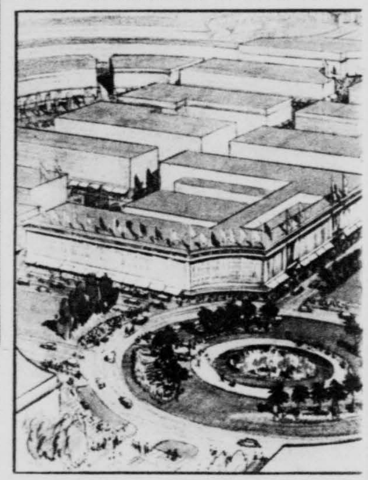
AT THE PRESENT MOMENT A

When the plan now under consideration by the Corporation is realised after the war, it is intended that Plymouth will afford a striking example of a Victorian city completely modernised, with a Medieval and Tudor enclave preserved as far as possible in its pristine character. Reconstruction is proposed over a wide area, including practically all the City Centre,



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED CIVIC CENTRE, looking towards the Hoe and the Sound: The Civic Precinct begins on the plane of St. Andrew's Church, which is now a mere shell, but which will rise again. Near by will be the other Precincts—the Shopping Centre and Traffic Centre. The whole of the centre of the city will be rebuilt, with spaciousness, dignity and modernity as the keynotes. On the historical side, the Old Town clustering round the harbour of Sutton Pool will remain—to remind citizens of the great splendour that was—and is—Plymouth

carefully placed around the City Centre, and divided by green belts and parkways. It also suggests new and spacious traffic routes, with a high-level bridge across the River Tamar, and liberal housing. Each of the "neighbourhood centres" will have its own institutions and easy communications between the business and industrial quarters. The Plymouth of the sea-dog days will be retained intact because, miraculously, the Old Town largely escaped the havoc of the blitz



AN ARTIST'S SKETCH OF THE PROPOSED SHOPPING
buildings and interspersed with circular
considerable acreage to serve the

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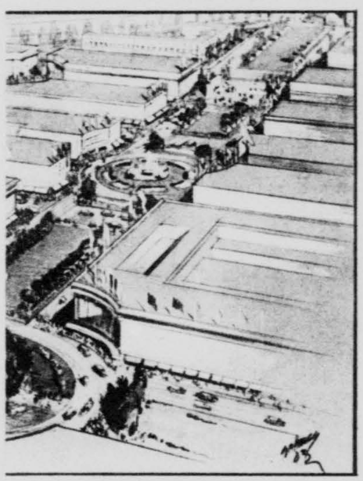


The area around Spooner's Corner, in the heart of Plymouth, where many acres were simply obliterated under the weight of high explosives and incendiaries and spectacular proposals of the city planners principally revolve around such devastated regions



WILDERNESS OF DESOLATION—The wrecked area around George Street, in the city's heart, which will spring to life again only after the war

where civic buildings and shopping streets and many residential quarters have been razed to the ground. Victorian Plymouth, exemplified in the French-Gothic Guildhall and Municipal Offices, and in the shopping streets built on the edge of ancient roadways, will be replaced by a twentieth-century Plymouth. Formerly, on the sites shown in the two panoramic views above, stood a warren of buildings intersected by narrow and tortuous lanes and streets. These will give place to the new City Centre (on the site of the old): "the centre itself is the most obvious feature of the future Plymouth, but perhaps not essentially the most important," say the planners. "That is the Precinct principle, which will prevent for ever the repetition of the most objectionable factors in nineteenth-century development." Inside the boundaries the planners visualise several residential Precincts, each a unit with its own institutions and a community centre; each surrounded by a green belt of parkway or cultivated land. The historic Plymouth—the city of the sea-dogs—will remain intact. Plymouth has insisted that this core of its history and symbol of its ancient origin shall not be razed



CENTRE—a great Central Way flanked by modern open spaces. The Centre will cover a very needs of a large modern city



THE PROPOSED TRAFFIC CENTRE AT THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION. This drawing shows the great Way stretching from the space before the proposed Station Hotel, right through the City Centre, to the Hoe itself. This Centre would be a background to the whole of central Plymouth

The FUTURE of the VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL

In the Light of the New National Health Service, and the Trials and Difficulties which Lie Ahead

By CHARLES GRAVES

IN the welter of excitement about post-war civil aviation, the Second Front, Pay As You Earn and prefabricated houses, Great Britain is in danger of losing one of her most priceless heritages—the voluntary hospitals. For that is what is likely to happen if the new National Health service, as defined by the recent White Paper on the subject, becomes law. The gravity of the situation is shown by the fact that the British Hospitals Association actually held a Press conference at Claridge's last week. Until now, the hospitals have continued on their way without paying any real attention to any efforts to affect their future. I did not go to the Press conference myself, but I have endeavoured to find out the exact position as it is to-day.

The story begins in October 1941 when Ernest Brown, then Minister of Health, made a speech in the House of Commons on the policy of the Government to co-ordinate hospital services. "When this is done," he said in effect, "there will be an opportunity for placing on a more regular footing a basis of partnership between the voluntary hospitals and local authorities." Two months later, at the annual meeting of the Edward VII Fund, Mr. Brown spoke very highly of the contributory scheme which provides the voluntary hospitals with so much of their income. Nothing happened for over a year. Then it was disclosed that a comprehensive health plan was being worked out at the Ministry, and a White Paper on the subject was foreshadowed. The British Hospitals Association talked it over and then waited anxiously for the White Paper. This was finally on sale to the public on February 17, 1944. Its publication was greeted with wild enthusiasm by the national Press, and not surprisingly it was said that this plan to make comprehensive medical facilities available to every citizen—*free*—completely out-beveridged Beveridge. And it is certainly true that on page 12 of the White Paper the following sentence occurs: "The new service will be free to all, apart from possible charges where certain appliances are provided."

A whole month passed before any reference was made to the scheme in Parliament. Whereupon both Lord Woolton and Henry Willink, K.C., the present Minister of Health, had to admit that it should never have been suggested that the scheme would be free. In column 429 of *Hansard*, March 16, 1944, occurs the following passage from Mr. Willink's speech: "In one or two places in the White Paper the word 'free' occurs. . . . It is not an appropriate word. . . . Service of this kind has to be paid for—it cannot be free. . . . Everyone will pay for a service for everyone, and by three means—taxation, rates and the social-insurance contribution. . . . The only sense in which the word 'free' is appropriate—and I do not really think it is appropriate at all—is that there will be no charge to those who use it, when they use it, or because they use it."

Unfortunately, owing to the small size of present-day newspapers, little or no attention was paid in the Press to this sensational admission by the Minister of Health, and the general public still believes that it is to have free medical treatment from the hospitals in the comparatively near future. As a result of this, it is natural that subscriptions to the voluntary hospitals are already showing a marked drop. It is only human for people to stop paying for something which they are told is going to be free. That is one reason why the voluntary hospitals are in such a state of agitation; but there is another one. The White Paper makes it look as if the new health service scheme will squeeze the voluntary hospitals out of existence. On the face of it, the latter emphatically approve a comprehensive health service available and accessible to all, but they disapprove of the suggested methods of providing it. There is no assurance that they will be able to survive the proposal that local authorities should be solely responsible, with the Minister of Health, for planning and administrating the whole hospital service in their area.

This proposal, indeed, looks very much like the thin end of the wedge, for if the local authorities extended their own service very widely, the time would come when it might be suggested that the voluntary hospitals had become redundant. This possibility becomes a probability when it is realised that there is no provision or guarantee that the experience or suggestions of the voluntary hospitals will be properly utilised by the local authorities. It is true that the Minister of Health has reiterated the assurance that the Government appreciates the importance of preserving the voluntary hospitals, but he did not say that it would be necessary for them to have full and proper representation in the formulation of the plan and maintenance of the hospital services in their areas. He went on to say that he was sorry if the Government plan destroyed the contributory schemes in their present form; adding, however, that they would receive generous recompense, because the White Paper proposes that they should receive in future slightly more than they received pre-war from this source.

The voluntary hospitals themselves point out that for years their income has been increasing. In 1925, for example, it was £9,400,000; whereas in 1940 it had risen to £17,000,000: of which nearly £2,000,000 came from legacies and £10,000,000 from contributory schemes and payment for services rendered.

In a way, they have only themselves to blame. How often have we seen heartrending appeals for hospitals "falling down," for hospitals which needed so many pennies a second to keep them going? These hysterical posters and advertisements have led the public to believe that the hospitals are bankrupt, and it is sheer pity and affection for them which causes the average man in the street to think that the best thing which could happen to them would be for them to have a large certain income.

The hospitals will be hoist by their own petard if the public does not quickly realise that in fact the voluntary hospitals' income has always exceeded their running expenses in spite of their moans. Indeed, their spokesmen now reveal the fact that their capital assets, covering buildings, sites, equipment and invested funds, may be estimated at something between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000.

Now that this vital information has been disclosed, it is necessary to explain to the public what they would lose if the voluntary hospitals went under. This would certainly mean the loss of their inestimable spirit of independent research which leads to the continuance of fresh discoveries and advances in the treatment of the sick and the prevention of sickness. There is not a doctor in the country (except for alien refugees) who was not trained as a medical student in the voluntary hospitals.

The big teaching hospitals are a definite part of our national life, with the traditions of centuries behind them; they are responsible for the supply of doctors and nurses; they have to try and supply new knowledge. As Lord Dawson of Penn said: "The voluntary hospitals have certain qualities due to their history and traditions which cannot be erected *de novo*. Experience and authority have gathered round them; they represent the elite of the profession; they are the goal of man's ambition. There is something in their tradition which cannot be reproduced."

I hope I am not giving the impression that the voluntary hospitals are adopting a dog-in-the-manger attitude towards the Government proposals for a new health service. On the contrary, they welcome it. But their years of experience teach them that for it to be successful they must have full representation at each stage in the planning and maintenance of the scheme; which could easily be achieved by establishing a central hospitals board as well as local hospitals councils, each composed primarily of representatives from local authorities and voluntary hospitals.

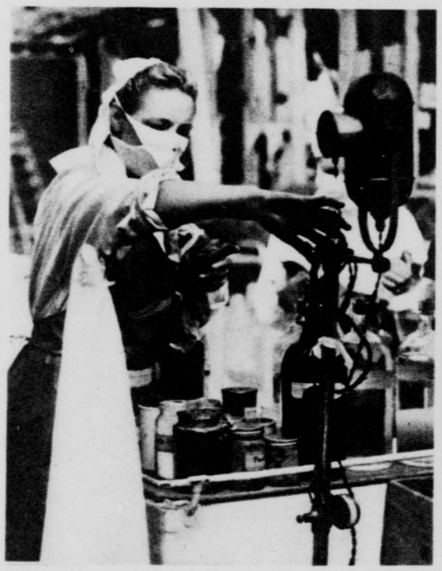
But even this would be inadequate unless they are allowed to continue to secure voluntary support and patients are given the complete freedom to choose their hospital—subject, of course, to the availability and adequacy of the service at the hospital selected. Most important of all, they realise that it will take five or ten years before the grandiose new scheme can come into operation.

Houses will come before hospitals. It will take years to recruit and train the extra doctors, anæsthetists, dentists, nurses, and others that will be required. And the question of nurses is perhaps the most ticklish of all.

People forget that every extra doctor or specialist has to be backed by nurses—not just one nurse, but a great quantity of them. No scheme can be put into force without an adequate supply of nurses. You always get back to this same problem; and the problems in the nursing profession are becoming more complex as time goes on. Rushcliffe has done a fine job of work in reforming the scale of payment and hours of off-duty, but the Rushcliffe Scheme is a very small silver lining to the cloud of difficulties. Take the question of midwives. Only about one in six actually practises, the reason being that so many posts require the certificate without the holder ever being called upon to practise what she has learnt. And now there is an outcry because so many women are unable to get this very necessary service.

The authorities are trying to force the women holding the certificate to practise, although this is the last thing they wish to do. Another scheme is afoot to force nurses who have just finished their training to take up midwifery or else they will be drafted wherever they are needed, which is usually only the sanatoriums. In these days, nurses can be drafted, kept in a hospital against their will, forced to do whatever the authorities want. This is probably necessary, but it does not attract women into the profession.

What is more, when a nurse gets into trouble there is no official organisation to which she can turn for protection. All doctors have the B.M.A. to which they can turn when they get into trouble. But not so the nurse. The tendency has always been to sacrifice the interests of the nurse in favour of the hospital. I am just a layman stepping in where the expert fears to tread but personally I think there should be a B.M.A. for the nursing profession which would really watch their interests.



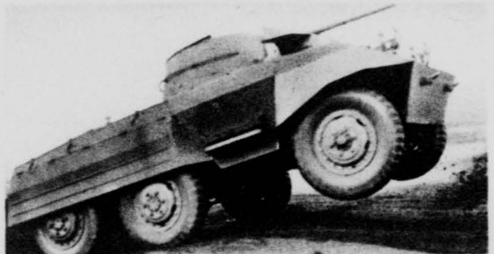


NURSES INTO BATTLE. Two pictures taken after a recent air raid on London. Both these pictures were taken at the same municipal hospital the morning after a German raid on the London outskirts. Eight wards were demolished, a dozen patients were killed and five members of the staff suffered a like fate. Above, a nurse, wearing a face-mask, is salvaging some of the dispensary equipment: on the right, helmeted nurses are bringing out hospital equipment, using wheel-chairs for the purpose. All the nurses and hospital staff behaved admirably during and after this appalling tragedy

NEW ENGINES of WAR—ALLIED and ENEMY



AN ARMOURED BRIGADE ON THE MOVE IN ENGLAND : A complete train-load of Loyd carriers on their "Conflats." When an armoured brigade moves across country by rail, special trains are run to carry the tracked vehicles and their crews. The tanks and transports move to the station under their own power and drive on to the train. Tanks are carried on specially designed trucks known as "Warwells." These have twelve wheels and a weight of just over 29 tons. Lighter vehicles, such as carriers, are conveyed on trucks known as "Conflats"—ordinary "container" trucks with the box removed



THE "ARMOURED GREYHOUND"—a new weapon of the U.S. Army : Endowed with the speed and manœuvrability of a motor-car and the protective armoured construction of a light tank, the American Army's new vehicle has been dubbed the "Armoured Greyhound." Designed as a scout car, it is able to hit the enemy at long range with its 37-mm. anti-tank gun and 30-calibre machine-gun, observe operations and withdraw at good speed. Here the new tank is shown with two wheels in the air as it demonstrates how easily it can operate over a rough terrain. The tank is only 7 ft. high and it is operated by a four-man crew



NAZI "BUTTERFLY" BOMBS IN THE BEACHHEAD : A picture which shows the case in which they are dropped from the air. Two British soldiers at Anzio are here exhibiting the interior of the bomb-case. The "Butterfly" anti-personnel bombs fall a pre-determined distance before the case is shot open and its great number of small delayed-action bombs are released, to fall among personnel in bivouac areas and elsewhere. They often lie for a day or longer before exploding



THE AMERICAN ARMY'S NEW MILITARY VEHICLE, THE M-8 TANK : This mounts a 75-mm. howitzer and a ·50-calibre anti-aircraft machine-gun. It is here rolling forward during a demonstration of its combat technique. Army officials have disclosed that the M-8 is being used to form a "combat team" with American M-5 tanks, lobbing its mortar-shells into concealed enemy positions which cannot be reached by the low-trajectory shells fired by the M-5



A NEW-TYPE FAN WHICH INCREASES THE EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN WAR-PLANES : A faster rate of climb, higher cruising speed, bigger load and better performance at altitude are made possible for this dive-bomber and other U.S. aircraft through the development of a new engine-cooling fan. Here the many-bladed device may be seen just behind the propeller and within the engine cowling. By eliminating much of the drag caused by older methods of cooling, the rate of climb of planes fitted with the new fan has been increased by as much as 20 per cent. In some twin-engined aircraft it has been possible to increase the load carried by as much as 10,000 lb.



FOUR GERMAN SHELLS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOVERED INTACT IN THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD : They are (from left to right): 150-mm. (6-in.); 180-mm. (7·2-in.); 210 mm. (8·4-in.); and 280-mm. (11·2-in.). An American sergeant is holding up a stick marked off in 6-in. lengths to give an idea of the size of the specimens. The 280-mm. shell has a nosecap which is estimated to add 24 ins. to its length. Round the body are raised strips which fit into the rifling of the gun-barrel, the gas seal being obtained by a narrow copper band at the base end of the raised strips. The 280-mm. shell is believed to be the largest used against the Allied troops in the beachhead

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NEW LAMPS and OLD

A Fortnightly Causerie on Life and Letters

By JOHN GORE

CRICKET!—What a title . . . in the midst of war and social revolution, after five long years of bleak and dingy austerity during which the unforgiving minute has been forced up in price to astronomical figures and has not been obtainable even in the black market. *Cricket*. The drowsing scene, the heat shimmer on the green turf, the white-clad, brown-armed fieldsmen and the swallows darting between, the sun standing still high in a blue heaven innocent of death, and men in straw hats in their thousands grouped round the grass edge with all the long summer's day to spare to the niceties of a national game peculiar to Britons. And, oddly enough, this pastoral idyll would produce burning moments of an excitement far more intense than a Battle of Britain or a London Blitz. Moments of Time which strong men could not endure, thrills too fearful for the imaginative to watch, Jessop's famous fireworks, Tennyson's scratched seventy against the all-conquering 1921 Australians, Fowler's Eton and Harrow match. . . . Does that race still exist which could squander time and squander emotion as for so many decades in our dim past our race quite often did? Can that reign of Saturn dawn again on the stricken field; or is Time for ever to be rationed and the sky never more to be blue and innocent? (You observe that I count only the *sunny* hours. Rainy days at Lords afford a more doleful story, better forgot.) You have read the findings of the Select Committee? Which committee? National Education, Town and Country Planning, War Criminals, Public Health? No, Sir. *The* Select Committee presided over by The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson otherwise Jacker on *The Thing that Matters*, the Select Committee appointed by the M.C.C., at the request of the A.C.C.C., to settle the form of County Cricket after the war is over. And if you would seek proof of the unconquerable spirit of Englishmen and the inextinguishable faith and optimism of Man, search for your evidence between the lines of this report drawn up at the time . . . when it was drawn up!

For sheer beauty, simplicity, blind faith, optimism and sanity, was there ever such a report issued by a Select Committee? It is quite long, it covers a wide cricket-ground, touches on a score of abstruse and vital questions, and every recommendation on every single issue is governed and confirmed by one golden rule and principle: *Turn back the clock.* Wash out the past. Back to the reign of Saturn, before these wars and the dingy, commercial 'tween-wars era robbed that reign of its innocence and space and dignity and leisure, when England was merrie, cricket cricket, and Time a domestic servant, with a good character and good humour and devoted to its employers.

Turn Back the Clock. The Select Committee unanimously recommends that County Cricket must start again on the first practicable day after the Armistice. It shall not be played on Sunday. The M.C.C. will *not* press for the demobilisation of cricketers on special priority or essential State service! There shall be no more eight-ball overs. The over shall go back to six balls. Appeals against the light shall be eliminated—decisions left to umpires. Fast wickets are the best for cricket, and groundsmen must no longer dope. Nature and war will have done much to undo artifice, and the natural conditions of cricket in W. G.'s heyday should rule in the first post-war years. In between the lines one reads clear evidence that county captains must henceforth ensure that cricket is played as cricket was played in the great days of old and Alfred Mynn; not as League Football, not on Hollywood standards, not as a trade, as a test of endurance, as an historical episode, but as a game, a recreation for all concerned and only incidentally to provide a living for a few.

The pattern of all cricket reminiscence is conventional. It's a *conservative* game. Unless Time "stands still," it cannot be played as it should, though that fact may not justify old fans in tampering with the hands and seeking always to put them back. But so it is. We sigh for the "great days" and magnify the giants of yester-year at the expense of the giants of yesterday.

And did you once see Shelley plain? Certainly, mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming in to bat of W. G. I saw him first and last in his last appearance in first-class cricket at the Oval in 1908; I forget why I was able to be present. I don't think he did anything notable. I remember his beard and the roar that greeted him. Years before that I used to be lured to the Oval by the banner headlines in the Strand: "Marvellous bowling by Richardson." Years before that the seeds of cricket were sown in my soul-soil by the old great-uncles and by my father, who had laid the foundations of country-house cricket when I Z. was still a mere child and played its games out on a rough pitch near the Round Pond on Wimbledon Common, over against "the house where I was born."

The Ideal Team. Now, one fact may perhaps lend colour to my inevitable and conventional *nostalgie* for the "great days" of cricket. I am not going to pretend that the giants of old were, man for man, greater than the giants of the 1920's or '30's. Comparisons are odious and foolish, and Grace and Shrewsbury and Trumper faced different conditions to those faced by Bradman and the protagonists of both sides in the years between. I will merely set down the fact that the first Test Match I ever saw (the first of the 1902 series, at Birmingham) brought into the field for England a team which for sheer balance, merit and *economy* must even to-day strike the ideal-team maker as something near perfection.

It wasn't good enough to win. The rain won; but it would have won handsomely if "Old Sol" had been in the ascendant. This was the batting order: MacLaren, Fry, Ranji, Jackson, Tyldesley (J. T.), Lilley, Hirst, Jessop, Braund, Lockwood, Rhodes! *N.B.*—No. 11, even then, was a good enough bat for No. 1 of an England side.

That eleven of great batsmen included four of the best bowlers we ever produced in their genres—Lockwood, Hirst, Rhodes, Braund. Jessop and Jackson were both Test bowlers proven, so that of that eleven, seven were Test-standard all-rounders, if we include Lilley as keeper and batsman. It had the greatest "cover" of all time, and three of the greatest slips of all time in Ranji, Braund and MacLaren. Indeed, if Time stood still and all cricketers of every generation were here to pick from, you would be hard put to it to reject any member of that side for a substitute from the ranks of later or earlier giants—on an ideal basis of team balance and economy-cum-merit.

You may say, and perhaps will say, that in choosing a team for a 1930's Test different conditions in wickets, bowling technique, and so on, would demand changes from that ideal side. That, I think, is in the minds of the Select Committee of 1944. Conditions to-day and to-morrow ought not to be such as to justify any changes from that ideal eleven of forty-two years ago: the changed conditions of wickets and technique and spirit have not been good for the game, and the clock should be put back to the conditions which obtained at the dawn of this bitter, troubled century when the marriage of science and tradition was enjoying its honeymoon.

In cricket, as in all else in our social life, commercialism and elaboration have been the prime disturbers of our peace.

It's an inviting argument, which begs many vital questions. Economics enter the field—a ruthless dictator.

Time—the old chap with the scythe, who presides over the green acres of Lord's with surely deliberate significance—settles the fate of all games. Can we ever expect that Time will again be released from rationing control, and that watchers and players will clamp him high in the blue heaven while the timeless cricket of the great days fills the hearts of the public and the columns of the Press with thrills and sensations enough to satisfy the most avid of sensation-mongers? Timeless cricket, but played with an eye on the clock, and under the sun, and in the spirit of . . . cricket.

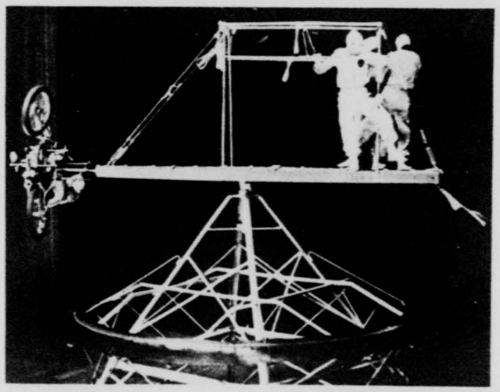
The New London Stage Productions

Reviewed by PHILIP PAGE

THE REST IS SILENCE (Prince of Wales).—This gloomy but impressive drama is Mr. George Black's most valuable contribution to the serious theatre so far. I have never been able to understand this penchant for making plays out of the trial of Madeleine Smith, though of the several I have seen this is by far the best. To me the most interesting part of the whole business is that the beautiful Madeleine, who was tried in 1857, died as recently as 1928. Miss Ann Todd played her with tragic intensity and had no difficulty in reminding us that history records that Madeleine was extremely lovely. Particularly good performances by Mr. Martin Walker and by Mr. Karl Stepanek, who vanished far too early.



"FLARE PATH" IN CAIRO, WITH ITS LONDON CAST. The famous West End play by Terence Rattigan is now playing to crowded audiences at the Royal Opera House in Cairo. Here is the group of players taking part in the production: from left to right—Leslie Dwyer, Kathleen Harrison, Billy Thatcher, Ivan Samson, Emlyn Williams, Robert Elson (standing on table), Adrienne Allen, Leueen McGrath, Emrys Jones, and Eliot Mason



ACROBATICS AT 50 M.P.H. which have been thrilling Londoners at the Stoll Theatre Circus. Ernest Staig and his "Flying Australian Air Aces" have been giving Londoners a thrill with their novel act at the circus which has been running at the Stoll Theatre. Staig is twenty-seven years old: he is assisted by three others—Joe Kozanich, Billy Sawyer and Sid Simple. All have broken bones of one sort or another in this 50 m.p.h. act. Ernest Staig and his brother (now a Flying Officer in the R.A.F.) first thought up the idea in 1935: since then, except for a period when Ernest was in the Army, it has been played all over Australia and New Zealand. The insurance premium for this act is exceptionally high. The "roundabout" costs over £1,000 and takes four hours to erect. After getting up a speed of 50 m.p.h., the three men on the platform lift the motor-cycle off the runway and Ernest then somersaults as he flies around in mid-air. The great problem at the moment is petrol: an allowance of half a pint per day is being received for the act

Guilty (Lyric, Hammersmith).—More killing in the fairly long ago, with costumes and scenery to match, at the reopened Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. *Guilty* is founded on *Therese Raquin*, which has also been seen in London before. Here, again, I would hesitate to call it a great or even a good play. But in this case it is beautifully produced, holds the attention throughout, and is chiefly notable for the performance as Therese of that fine actress, Miss Flora Robson, who has chosen this rather odd way of celebrating her return after a long absence in Hollywood, which is quite a long way from Hammersmith.

Jill Darling (Winter Garden).—Yet another revival. But no killing in it, unless Mr. Arthur Riscoe makes a few people in the audience die with laughter. I have never seen this fine musical-comedy comedian so richly funny, and the show wears extraordinarily well. Pretty little Miss Carole Lynne sings well and has oceans of charm. The ideal leading-lady.

PICTURES of WARTIME LIFE in BRITAIN



"WILLOW RUN," IN LONDON, where American officers dine out on trays for 2s. 6d. No plates are seen on these tables: the meals are served in trays indented like hors-d'œuvre dishes, with six sections for different foods



THE "WILLOW RUN" DINING-ROOM is decorated with portraits of the leaders of the four big Allied nations. Women officers, as well as men, have the right of entry here. Some time ago the skating-rink at Grosvenor House, in London, was converted into a huge mess for the use of American officers. It is run on cafeteria lines, each man collecting his own food. High-ranking officers line up for their meals together with young Lieutenants—"First come, first served" being the order of the day. Amongst its patrons the mess is known as "Willow Run," the long line of moving customers suggesting the assembly line at Ford's great bomber factory. No separate plates are used; everybody eats out of six-troughed trays. The charge for dinner is 2s. 6d., and for this the officers receive steak, chips, vegetables, roll and butter and Dutch apple-pie



A NOVEL SIGHT IN THE STREETS OF CHELTENHAM: Shopping by means of a goat-cart. Mrs. E. D. Petherd, of Cheltenham, regularly uses this "British Saanan" goat for shopping in the town. The goat gives no trouble in traffic or when left outside shops. Mrs. Petherd also lends her outfit to give rides to sick children and for collecting for the Guide Dogs for the Blind Fund



THE NEW WARTIME HAIR-STYLE WHICH IS SWEEPING BRITAIN: Already the rage in America, this new style is now becoming popular in England. It is called "Maria," and was worn by Ingrid Bergman in the film *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. As it requires no clips or pins, it is suitable for women in war factories or the Services. At the crown the hair is 4 ins. long, and at the nape of the neck as short as 1 in. In the picture above, Mr. Charles Plumridge is seen demonstrating the new style



A RUSSIAN BALLET SCHOOL IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Young dancers rehearsing before a full-length mirror for a series of performances in London



THE SMALLEST MEMBER OF THE TROUPE: Madame Legat is the widow of the famous Maître de Ballet of the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Her pupils recently gave a week of dancing at a London hall. The youngsters train in ideal surroundings at Seer Green, near Beaconsfield, and in fine weather do their dancing in the grounds of the School in the open air



MISS ROSALIND COX HANDLES THE GRAIN CROP. Wheeling a sack of ground beans on Bignor Farm, near Pulborough. On a 2,000-acre farm near Pulborough, in Sussex, twenty-eight-year-old Rosalind Cox is tackling one of the most unusual jobs ever undertaken by a W.L.A. member. She has sole charge of the giant £1,100 grain-drier installed last spring in an ancient granary. Maintenance of the massive and complicated machinery, and all oiling and greasing, are done by Rosalind. She joined the Women's Land Army in 1939, and before the war worked as a fur saleswoman at Peter Jones, London. Her fair hair, blue eyes, height and sturdy build make her a good example of an attractive English girl who is leading an outdoor life

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The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

NEW AND INTERESTING NOVELS

An Enjoyable Comedy-Farce; Farming in Wartime; William Blake as a Left-wing Politician; Miss Alice Campbell's Gory Thriller; an Introspective Mystery Story

To find a genre, to prove that it was rewarding and to stick to it, was, in the past century, an ambition that many writers and artists achieved, though, even in the heyday of Victorian Academies, there were those bold spirits who said that when you had seen one sheep in a snow-storm, you 'd seen them all. Now a bolder age calls for variety, and writers particularly seem stimulated by that call. Miss Barbara Goolden is the newest adventurer in a totally different style, for with COMMUNITY SINGING (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) she successfully attempts comedy-farce, and seems to enjoy herself in the process.

Her Mr. Alfred Chuter, for instance, is a pleasantly comic creation: comfort-loving, but no sybarite; timid, but determined; and a tremendous respecter of his own privacy. Mr. Chuter is, *en plus*, a Civil Servant, and his enforced evacuation from the London lodgings, where he has lived for twenty-nine years, to the pretentiously highbrow atmosphere of a country house, is a little difficult for him to bear. The attempts of two literary spinsters to remake his point of view in all matters social and spiritual has its hilariously funny side, since, needless to say, Mr. Chuter Remains Himself.

The coincidences of fiction being what they are, Mr. Chuter finds that a fellow-guest in this bijou residence is Queenie, his long-lost daughter, and that she is engaged to a young man in the R.A.F., who is none other than the husband of Polly, the servant-girl who has committed bigamy three times since his genuine marriage to her. And if that sounds muddled, it 's because it 's that kind of plot.

But it 's all a lot of quiet, rather frail fun, and even if facetiousness raises its ugly head from time to time, it 's still mildly agreeable.

Mr. Duncan McGuffie is a young farmer who took over a derelict farm and, with the help of an intelligent manager, got it back into production in record time, the whole thing being accomplished during this war. In CABBAGES AND COMMITTEES (Faber, 7s. 6d.), Mr. McGuffie gives an account of his progress at this farming, at market gardening and as a member of his County Agricultural Committee.

One of Mr. McGuffie's activities has been to give short, informal lectures to members of the Women's Land Army, and these, by his own showing, were as instructive to him as to his listeners. "What do you like a farmer to do when he walks round?" he once asked them, and they answered that, first of all, they didn't like farmers who came round on horseback, and they didn't like farmers who drove round, peered at them through the car window and then drove on. But that they didn't object to "farmers who told them off."

The author of this book is a farmer first and a writer second, or maybe even third, but his brisk style (the book was written in only two months) and his crisp self-confidence suit the new style of mechanised farming, and many of his principles are the result of a mental attitude that owes as much to far-sightedness as it does to common sense.

It 's all in the way you look at it, as one has been told by various philosophic busybodies since childhood. And different writers, one finds, have the most surprisingly different ways of looking at the same subject. Mr. J. Bronowski, for instance, takes William Blake "out of the literary wrappings which have so long effectively concealed him," and presents him as a child of the Industrial Revolution—in effect, a Left-wing politician.

This interesting study forms the basis of A MAN WITHOUT A MASK (Secker and Warburg, 8s. 6d.), in which the poet-artist-prophet is seen in relation to the industrial evils of his time. Blake was born in 1757, and for most of his life was obliged to earn his living as an engraver, when the demand for good individual products had given way to the products of industry. He sympathised with the principles of the French Revolution, was tried for sedition and acquitted. It was the painter Samuel Palmer who wrote of him that he was "the man without a mask."

Rather than a personal and critical study of Blake, Mr. Bronowski has chosen to write chiefly from a political point of view, and the result is an ingenious, but somehow narrow, analysis.

MAINLY ABOUT DOGS . . .



SERGEANT SALLY and her owner: Wilma Clizbe, of Detroit, is working with the American Red Cross at a London club. She is the owner of a Cairn which is known to thousands of U.S. Servicemen here. Sergeant Sally has been a mascot to several divisions of the U.S. Army, including an airborne division. She has a specially made overcoat which she wears on all important occasions and which bears many different insignias. Sally was bought by her present owner in Bath in 1942



ORDINARY SEAMAN SPUD is the mascot of one of the Royal Navy's aircraft-carriers which took part in the recent action against the German battleship Tirpitz. Spud saw the aircraft take off for the attack, and he saw them come back. Here he is, complete with home-made identity disc, awaiting their return to the ship



THIS IS JUST A PLAIN CIVILIAN DOG! He has been given the job of guarding the "catch" made by his two masters fishing in the muddy waters of a Hampstead pond. Apparently, the terrier finds the contents of the jar a fascinating spectacle!

I have an elderly acquaintance who holds that all self-respecting and sea-going parrots should have learned to chant the phrase "Buckets of blood! Buckets of blood!" before they are admitted to any genteel home. It gives, this lady will say dreamily, a certain tang to the atmosphere.

It gives too, parrot or no parrot, a certain zest to the pages of a mystery story, which is a literary territory too far invaded by logicians and the ballistic boys. Miss Alice Campbell's new book, TRAVELLING BUTCHER (Crime Club, 8s. 6d.), is an apt example of the thing properly done. Each page implicitly, though fortunately not literally, drips with gore, and there are gleaming razors, severed heads and inexplicable smells.

There is also a very adequate plot, in case anyone should suppose that this kind of thing is easy to do. An English aristocrat, avaricious and not unlike that parrot in her personal attractions, buys antiques in order to resell them to that vast and legendary market made up of gullible American millionaires. Neither the death of her husband, nor the injury of most of her friends and relatives during a London blitz, deters her, and she moves her treasures out to a lonely Dorset cottage with perfect sangfroid and an admirable grasp of organisation.

Before she leaves London there is one particularly nasty murder, but that is as nothing to what follows in Wessex, the whole thing observed by a charming young American girl, who is in daily and nightly fear of her life. Even in the middle of all this, though, it occurred to me that there is nothing that gives the reader such an involuntary shiver as that little tap-tap against an uncurtained window in the dark. And Miss Campbell is one who knows her tap-taps.

There is a death or two in CLUES TO CHRISTABEL (Joseph, 9s. 6d.), but this is otherwise a vastly different affair of reflection and introspection, very well handled in its own considered way. Christabel is a young and popular writer who dies, apparently, of a clearly diagnosed fever. Her best woman friend is commissioned to write the biography, but when she comes to make her preliminary notes, she finds that nothing definitive can be written without referring to Christabel's own diaries, and these have been left to Christabel's family, who refuses to let her see them.

The mystery then starts to stir, and to creep through the house like a miasma. Why, to begin with, had Christabel decreed in her will that the house should be shared by her family and that friend of hers whom they all resented? What had dear Christabel been up to when she closed the diary with a single page in Greek characters which none of them but Christabel's childhood friend could read? Who strangled the plain and ineffectual cousin?

Miss Mary Fitt shows a fine appreciation of suspense in handling all this, and eschews the obvious without being too fancy about it. Even her murderees live their brief terms as human beings, and there is a refreshing absence of either a hero or a heroine.

TO-MORROW IS FOREVER (Heinemann, 8s. 6d.), or *Total War Comes to Beverly Hills*, as it might be sub-titled with permissible levity, is a pleasantly written novel dealing with two of life's major issues, with all the competence and sophistication of a first-class manicurist. Readable, yes; and even rather winning, since all the characters are such well-mannered, clean-living people, but as far from life in the past four and a half years as Tierra del Fuego.

Now, I submit that none of this would matter in the least if this novel were about a different or exotic kind of human being, but it is not; it is about a comfortably placed middle-class family. Or about a different period in time, but it is not; it is about 1941. Or about a race whose customs we have little chance of comprehending without years of study, but it is about Americans. Therefore, I found it profoundly irritating.

For Miss Gwen Bristow's skill in creating atmosphere, handling dialogue and suggesting emotional tensions I have nothing but admiration.

Once upon a time . . .



. . . . while the car was still nosing its way through the mud we used to hear "BET WITH BILL BARNACLE! Evens Dusty Carpet! Two to one bar one!" We loved Bill Barnacle as we loved everything about our point-to-point; the picnic lunch, the excitement of the start, the wild thrill as at last two riders came neck-and-neck over the hill. It was as English as a slice of Stilton and as strong to the taste. One day, we shall arrive there in our little plane and, when we do, our tweeds and the pleasant things that go with them will come from

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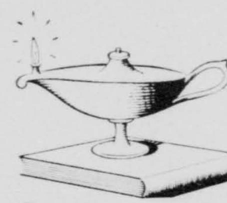
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A REPORT ON THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (Prov) EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS 1944 - 1945

Prepared by E. C. Langmead
For the USAF Historical Division
Aerospace Studies Institute
Maxwell Air Force Base
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1 October 1967

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THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (Prov)

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THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (Prov.)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Operation "ANVIL/DRAGOON" was mounted by Free French and U.S. Forces, from North African bases in mid-July 1944. Landings were made on the Mediterranean Coast east of Marseille. After securing control of the Marseille port area the main troop movements were to the north through the Rhone-Saone valleys. No effort was made to clear the SW quarter of France of German forces. The trapped German Forces were assigned to the Provisional French Government as a French project. In U.S. correspondence their project was known as "Operation Independence".

2. The Allied ground force units which came north up the Rhone-Saone valleys were under the command of General Jacob L. Devers. The chief ground force units were the U.S. 7th Army with General Patch commanding, and the French 1st Army under the command of General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. The U.S. Air Force tactical units which came up the Rhone-Saone valleys from the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (MTO) to the European Theatre of Operations (ETO) were the XIIth Tactical Air Command under General Gordon Saville, and the 42nd Medium Bomber Wing under General John Doyle. The French Air Force tactical unit which moved to France from North Africa was the First French Air Corps with General Gerardot commanding.

3. First contact between the "ANVIL/DRAGOON" force patrols and General Eisenhower's "OVERLORD" forces was made in the vicinity of Dijon (165 mi. S.E. of Paris) about 11 September 1944. The 7th U.S. Army made firm contact with the 3rd U.S. Army (Gen. Patton) 21 Sept. 1944 at Epinal (200 mi. ESE of Paris).

4. When the Rhone-Saone valleys had been cleared of German troops, the forces from the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations passed to the command control of General Eisenhower. These included the 7th U.S. Army, 1st French Army, XIIth Tactical Air Command (U.S.), 42nd Medium Bomber Wing (U.S.), the First French Air Corps, and the logistical support units which accompanied those tactical organizations.

5. A Sixth Army Group, Gen. Jacob L. Devers commanding, was established to exercise command control over the 1st French Army and the 7th U.S. Army. A First Tactical Air Force (Prov) was established, by direction of the commander, U.S. Strategic Air Force - Europe (USSAFE) to exercise command control over the XIIth TAC, First French Air Corps, the 42nd MB Wing and the Air Force support units which had come up from the MTO. General Ralph Royce was the original commander of the 1st TACAF (Prov).

6. By mid-September 1944 the front of the Sixth Army Group extended, from a point about 20 miles east of Nancy (180 mi. E of Paris) to the Swiss border along the west side of the Vosges mountain range. The First French Army was assigned to the south portion of the Sixth Army Group Sector. Headquarters of the First French Army were in Besancon (200 mi. S.E. of Paris). The 7th U.S. Army occupied the north portion of the Sixth Army Group Sector, with Headquarters in Epinal (200 mi. ESE of Paris). To the left (north) was the Third U.S. Army. Gen. Patton's headquarters were at Metz (180 mi. ENE of Paris). Ref. I-A-1 Map of France 1: 2,000,000.

7. General Devers selected, as the site for the 6th Army Group Headquarters, the spa town of Vittel in Vosges Province (170 mi. ESE of Paris). The Germans had commandeered the better hotels in Vittel for military purposes, hence they were available for U.S. military usage. The German Headquarters had been moved to Colmar, in the Rhine valley, as the U.S. Forces came north from Marseille. Ref. Ex. III 1 Map of France 1: 1,000,000. Ex III 3 Map of Vittel Locality 1: 100,000.

8. The 6th Army Group Headquarters was set up in the fancy L'ermitage (Hotel) which had been well maintained by the Germans. It was situated in the NE outskirts of Vittel and was surrounded by a golf course. The Grand Hotel (with Casino) was in the center of town. It had been used by the German as a hospital, hence was assigned to similar usage by General Devers. Ref. Ex. III 4,5: Brochure and town plat of Vittel.

9. The building assigned to the First TACAF, as a Headquarters, was the Hotel des Thermes, which was 200 yds S.W. of the Grand Hotel. The Hotel des Thermes had been used, by the German, as a concentration camp for Jewish aliens who were, at the outset of the war, traveling in Europe on British, American or South American passports. It was surrounded by a triple tier barbed wire fence about eight feet high. It had not been well maintained by the German.

10. The writer of this report was unaware, when he first appeared to look over the building assigned to house Headquarters 1st TACAF, that it was still fully occupied. The U.S. soldier guard at the gate warned me to expect trouble and provided an armed escort. When I entered the door I was surrounded by a swarm of irate people. All they wanted was for me to stop fighting the war, remove the restrictions on their movements, give them some U.S. money and U.S. cigarettes, and provide truck transportation to the nearest port. I hastily withdrew and left the problem with the American Red Cross, which was already working on a movement plan. Subsequently, I had an opportunity to visit Baden-Baden where the non-Jewish aliens were detained. They were well provided for and in no great hurry to leave. They were glad to see the Allied troops, and were pleased with the results of our military operations.

II. THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP

11. The 6th Army Group commander (Gen. Devers) had as Chief of Staff M/G David Barr. Col. Henry Cabot Lodge was his Liaison Officer with the French War Ministry. The combat forces under Gen. Devers command consisted chiefly of:

   a. The U.S. Seventh Army (Gen. Patch) composed of 3 Corps (VI, XV, XXI) with a total of 12 divisions.

   b. The First French Army (Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny) composed of 2 Corps (I,II) with 7 divisions.

   Ref. Ex. II B-7.

12. The terrain feature of the Vosges Mountain range favored the Germans and severely limited the avenues of approach to the Rhine Valley for the Sixth Army Group. The two main access highways to the French Rhine provinces were:

   a. The Besancon - Mulhouse Road thru the Belfort Gap on the south end of the Vosges.

   b. The Nancy-Strasbourg road thru the Saverne Pass on the north end of the Vosges.

   The mountain road from St. Die to Strasbourg was not suitable as a main road for troop movements nor for transport of heavy equipment.

   Ref. Ex. III Map: Strasbourg Area 1: 500,000.

13. To the French First Army was assigned the task of clearing the Belfort Gap. In this assignment they had the advantage of neutral Switzerland being on the right. To the U.S. Seventh army was assigned the task of clearing the Haguenau - Strasbourg area in preparation for a crossing of the Rhine. In this assignment there was always the risk of a German thrust from the Siegfried Line, in the Saarbrucken/Pirmasens area, to cut the Nancy-Strasbourg road.

14. The sector assigned to the Sixth Army Group on the east side of the Rhine was approximately an eastward extension of our sector on the French side of the Rhine. There were no vital industrial areas in the 6th Army Group Sector of Germany. The cities of Freiburg, Stuttgart, Augsburg and Munich were not vital to the German war effort. The only prospect of interest to the 7th U.S. Army was that of Hitler retreating to a mountain redoubt near Berchtesgaden (S.E. of Munich on the North slope of the Alps).

III. THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (Prov)

15. By mid-October 1944 the affairs of Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Air Force were completed and the U.S. personnel of the AEAF staff were available for reassignment elsewhere. General Spaatz indicated that he had, in prospect, a requirement for several general officers and colonels for the headquarters of a proposed provisional Air Force in eastern France. This opportunity had very limited appeal to most of the USAAF officers who had been on duty with Hdqts., AEAF. First choice with them was duty with Gen. Eisenhower's SHAEF Headquarters, second choice was duty with Hdqts. 9th Air Force, and next choice was return to the U.S.A.

Ref. V-31, V-33.

16. By 31 October 44 the SHAEF Staff had drafted a French Re-armament Program (Air). Shortly thereafter General Eisenhower verbally authorized General Spaatz to issue U.S. Strategic Air Forces-in-Europe orders attaching U.S. Air Force and French Air Force tactical and service units to the First Tactical Air Force (Prov). The function of the 1st TACAF was to provide Air support for the 6th Army Group.

Ref. Ex: IG-5, IIA-1, IIC-13, IIC-14
A-23, A-24, A-25, V-35

17. By the last week of October 1944 decision had been made by General Spaatz on the squadrons to be assigned to the new First Tactical Air Force (Prov). He had also selected three General Officers and four or five colonels as a nucleus for the new organization Headquarters. To announce his decision on the appointment of a Commander and on the allocation of tactical squadrons, General Spaatz held a conference in his trailer office in St. Germain (Paris suburb) in late October 1944. In attendance were only; Maj. Gen. Hoyt Vandenburg (Commander 9th U.S. Air Force), Maj. General Ralph Royce, Commander designate of the new First Tactical Air Force (Prov), the writer of this report, and General Spaatz's WAC secretary Sally Bagby. Miss Bagby took notes and so did the writer of this report. Several weeks later we learned, in Vittel, that there was a discrepancy between the number of organizations assigned by the official published order, to the First TACAF, and the number orally stated by General Spaatz during the meeting with Gen. Vandenburg, Gen. Royce, and the writer of this report. The 9th AF was to get more squadrons than originally proposed by Gen. Spaatz. Gen. Royce accepted the adjustment without protest, but with the Commander of the XIIth Tactical Air Command (Brig. Gen. Gordon Saville) it remained a point of controversy for some time.

18. In early November 1944 the Hotel des Thermes in Vittel was cleared of its unhappy occupants by the American Red Cross. The barbed wire stockade fence was torn down, the building fumigated, and the place was ready to serve as headquarters, First Tactical Air Force (Prov). Manning of the Headquarters organization proceeded very slowly.

Ref. Ex. Ic-5.

19. The First Tactical Air Force (Prov) did not rate as one of the elite Air Force organizations of the European theatre of Operations. The elite group consisted of the U.S. 8th Air Force, U.S. 9th Air Force, RAF Bomber Command and RAF First Tactical Air Force. These organizations were permanent and would have a place in history. The First Tactical Air Force (Prov) was a bastard organization, which would pass into oblivion at the cessation of hostilities in the ETO. Morale of the personnel of Hdqts. 1st TACAF started off low and dropped as the temperature dropped. The Headquarters

building of the 6th Army Group in Vittel (L'ermitage) was a fine building with central heat and plenty of coal, which was very scarce. The Headquarters building of the 1st TACAF was an unattractive, ex-concentration campsite, with no central heating system and inadequate fuel for the room stoves. This was a substantial morale factor.

20. The tactical units coming under the operational control of the Commander, 1st TACAF were:

    a. 42nd medium Bomber Wing, Brig. Gen. John Doyle commanding, with Hdqts. in Dijon (75 mi. SW of Vittel).

    b. XIIth Tactical Air Command, Brig. Gen. Gordon Saville commanding, with Hdqts. in Nancy (36 mi. NNE of Vittel).

    c. First French Air Corps., Brig. Gen. Gerardot commanding, with Hdqts. in Besancon (70 mi. S of Vittel).

    Ref. Ex: IIB-8, IID-15

21. a. Mission control for the 42nd Bomber Wing was exercised thru the Wing Operations Office, as there were but two group offices to be notified.

    b. For the XII TAC, with its wide dispersal of tactical units on ten air strips, it was necessary to exercise mission control thru the communications facilities of the 64th Fighter Wing, which was, as of 2 Jan. 45, located at Nancy.

    c. For the First French Air Corps, mission control was nominally under the direction of Gen. Gerardot's Deputy for Operations. Actually the operations of the two French B-26 Groups were "coordinated" by Brig. Gen. Doyle of the 42nd Bomber Wing.

22. The tactical units which came under the operational control of the Commander, First Tactical Air Force (Prov) were as follows:

    a. 42nd Medium Bomber Wing: Two M/B Groups of four B-26 squadrons.

Groups	Squadrons	Sqdn. U.E.
17th Medium Bomber	34, 37, 95, 432	16 B-26
320th Medium Bomber	441, 442, 443, 444	16 B-26

    Ref. Ex: IK-14, IIB-8

    b. XIIth Tactical Air Command: Five Fighter Bomber Groups of three Squadrons each. One Tactical Recon. Group (Prov) of two squadrons, and one night fighter squadron. These organizations were:

Groups	Squadrons	Sqdn. U.D.
27 Fighter Bomber	522, 523, 524	25 P-47
50 Fighter Bomber	10, 81, 313	25 P-47
86 Fighter Bomber	25, 26, 27	25 P-47
324 Fighter Bomber	314, 315, 316	25 P-47
358 Fighter Bomber	365, 366, 367	25 P-47
69 Tactical Recon. (Prov)	111, 162	18 F-6 (P-51)
	34	16 F-5 (P-38)
Night Fighter	415	12 P-61

Ref. Ex: II B-8

c. First French Air Corps: Two Medium Bomber Groups of three squadrons each, two Fighter Bomber Groups, one Fighter Group, One Tactical Recon. Sqdn., One Photo Recon Sqdn.

Groups	Squadrons	Sqdn. U. E.
31 Medium Bomber	I/22, II/20, I/19	16 B-26
34 Medium Bomber	II/52, II/63, I/32	16 B-26
3 Fighter Bomber	I/4, I/5	25 P-47
4 Fighter Bomber	II/3, II/5, III/3	25 P-47
339 Fighter Wing	I/3, I/7, II/7	25 Spitfires
Tac. Reconnaissance	II/33	9 Spitfires
Photo Reconnaissance	I/33	16 P-38

Ref. Ex: IK-14, IID-15

d. A recapitulation dated 1 March 45 gives the following data on numbers of organizations and aircraft assigned to the First Tactical Air Force (Prov):

Class	Type Aircraft	Squadrons 12TAC	42BW	French	Total	No. of Aircraft - U.E. 12TAC	42 BW	French	Total
Medium Bomber	B-26		8	6	14		128	96	224
Fighter Bomber	P-47	15		5	20	375		125	500
Fighter Day	Spit			3	3			48	48
Fighter Night	P-61	1			1	12			12
TAC/R	F6 (P-51)	2			2	36			36
TAC/R	Spit			1	1			9	9
Photo/R	F-5 (P-38)	1		1	2	16		16	32
TOTAL ALL TYPES		19	8	16	43	439	128	294	861

Ref. Ex. IIB-11

23. It was the responsibility of the Commanding General, First Tactical Air Force, to provide air support to the Sixth Army Group. Because of the terrain feature of the Vosges Mountain range, about 70% of the 6th Army Group front presented very little opportunity for effective military action. Access to the Rhine Valley had to be either by skirting the north end of the Vosges range or thru the Belfort Gap on the south end of the Vosges mountains. Thus geography simplified the problem of coordinating the XIIth TAC effort with the effort of the First French Air Corps. The assignment of the XIIth TAC was to support the U.S. Seventh Army in its thrust along the Paris-Nancy-Strasbourg road. The assignment of the First French Air Corps was to support the First French Army in its thrust along the Besancon-Mulhouse road thru the Belfort Gap. There were very few occasions when there was a requirement for the XIIth TAC to work on targets in front of the First French Army or for the First French Air Corps to work on targets called in by the 7th U.S. Army. The 42nd Medium Bomber Wing provided the back-up force which could apply additional effort, when required, to supplement either XIIth TAC or First French Air Corps effort. The primary targets for routine 42nd Bomber Wing Missions were those beyond the range of the Fighter Bombers or targets requiring high yield bombs.

24. The most interesting event of the November 1944 combat operations was the securing of the Belfort Gap by the First French Army. The Germans had a good defensive position there and had planted extensive mine fields. A German General, riding with aide and driver in his car, ventured too far forward and was picked off by a French patrol using a portable field gun. When the French troops closed in to survey the damage, they found in the General's brief case, diagrams of all the Belfort Gap mine fields and gun emplacements. Within three days the French Army was thru the Belfort Gap and in the Rhine Valley. We had then high hopes that the west Bank of the Rhine might be cleared of Germans by the middle of December. Actually we did not clear the "Colmar Pocket" until Spring.

Ref. V-40

25. By 22 November 44 the U.S. 7th Army (Patch) had moved into the Rhine Valley along the Paris-Nancy-Strasbourg road. In mid-December XIIth TAC took over the German airfield (concrete runways) at Haguenau, 20 miles north of Strasbourg, for use as a forward base. Our thinking, in early December, was that the German would shift his forces to the East in order to hold the Russians. We were then planning an Allied spring offensive which would result in a crossing of the Rhine and the encirclement of the Rhur - the industrial heart of Germany.

26. The German Ardennes offensive in Belgium began 17 Dec. 44. In Vittel no one believed that to be a primary offensive. On Christmas Eve a strong German armored Force moved out of the Siegfried line along the Pirmasens-Bitche road southward towards Phalsbourg (on the Paris-Nancy-Strasbourg road). This we believed to be the primary thrust. Actually the southward thrust was probably a diversionary attack intended to relieve the pressure being applied by the Allies on the German Forces in the Ardennes. The Sixth Army Group Commander was obliged to drastically realign his forces. The 1st TACAF endeavored to destroy the runways of the airfield at Haguenau (without success).

Ref: V-45

27. The Christmas week of 1944 brought to the staff, of Hdqts. 1st TACAF, the most dramatic experiences of the war. Whereas our tactical organizations had daily contact with the enemy, the personnel of the Headquarters organization had, until now, no threat of becoming involved in combat action. We had been living in a cold, dreary but quiet environment. At the end of December 1944 the WAC contingent of Hdqts. 1st TACAF was rather uneasy, but all were trying to face the uncertainties of the future like soldiers. It was a senior Colonel who came to the writer of this report with the request "will you take me with you in your airplane". When I indicated that I did not understand what he was talking about he replied "Eddie, you know what I mean --will you take me to Marseille with you. You know that we cannot stay here in Vittel unless we want to become prisoners of the Germans".

28. In early 1945 the Luftwaffe had ceased to be a serious threat to Allied Air Force operations. The new German ME 262 jet fighters had appeared and had displayed speed and rate of climb performance far in excess of the capabilities of the Spitfire, Mustang (P-51), or Thunderbolt (P-47). The ME 262 pilots refused to engage in aerial combat, but were content to whizz past Allied aircraft at an astounding speed. This mystery was solved, years later, when Adolf Galland's book "The First and the Last" appeared on the U.S. book market. Der Fuhrer had decreed that the Luftwaffe would not assume a defensive role, but that all sorties flown would be offensive strikes against Allied ground targets, a function for which the ME 262 was not qualified.

29. News of the ME 262 had a profound effect on the thinking at the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Col. Mark E. Bradley had been the Project Officer on the P-47, from its introduction into the Air Corps program, until the end of 1944. In early 1945 he was assigned to duty with the First Tactical Air Force in Vittel. His desire was to fly the P-47 in combat action, and if possible to engage an ME 262. He was accommodated with a well loaded P-47 and good mission assignments. At that time the only targets the Squadrons had on their boards were ground targets, such as highway traffic, railroad traffic, canal traffic, POL dumps and suspected troop concentrations. No data is available, to the writer of this report, as to Col. Bradley's record of hits and misses, nor is data available on his encounters with the ME 262.

30. It was probably Col. Bradley's hope that he might find an opportunity to serve with the Fighter Bomber Groups as Squadron Commander, Group Commander or Wing Operations officer. Unfortunately (for him) he had arrived in Vittel at a time when we had been forced to a recognition of an error of judgment in our manning of the U.S. Liaison Group at Hdqts. First French Air Corps in Besnacon. We had intentionally manned our Liaison Group with U.S. Air Corps officers who understood the French language.

31. The Commander First TACAF, was not satisfied with the daily effort of the First French Air Corps. General Gerardot was personally a very fine and conscientious officer, but the information he was getting seldom matched with the information which the Commander First TACAF was getting, thru his Liaison Group, as to the availability of petrol, bombs, ammunition, aircraft, spare parts and other essentials. It was, with the Liaison Group we then had in Besancon, impossible to establish the cause of a shortage in supplies, or indeed the fact of a shortage. The need for a new chief of the Liaison Group at Hdqts. First French Air Corps was obvious.

32. Decision was made that the designee for the position of Chief of the Liaison Group at Besancon would henceforth be a person who was not of French ancestry and would be one who did not speak French. He had to be an officer with the rank of Colonel, one who was experienced in the treatment of problems in a large and dispersed organization, and with a keen interest in and understanding of the combat organization requirements. As we wracked our brains, for a logical nominee, Col. Bradley completed his combat tour. When asked if he understood French he replied - "Not one word. I am tone deaf and cannot understand anything said in French". Here was our man for Besancon.

33. Col. Mark Bradley reported in to Gen. Gerardot with instructions to issue, in the name of the Commander First TACAF, any administrative orders required to bring order out of Chaos at Hdqts. 1st French Air Corps in Besancon. When Col. Bradley returned to Vittel, to make his first progress report, he announced that he had, thus far, issued only one order in the name of the Commander, First Tactical Air Force. That was "All women will be out of the male officers' billets by 10:00 p.m." This tale, (which is true) has a proper place in history. The rank and file of the First French Air Corps, had little real interest in the prosecution of the war against the German Armed Forces. They had been in virtual exile in North Africa. They were now at home in France after their long period of living in exile. Their primary desire was to enjoy life in France (French style).

34. In late January 1945 Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce returned to the U.S.A. at his own request. He had been in North Africa before coming to the European Theatre of Operations and must have figured that the German Army would soon be obliged to capitulate. He had in the U.S.A. a very important personal project which required his immediate attention.

Ref: V-48

35. General Spaatz designated Brig. Gen. Gordon Saville as commander, First Tactical Air Force, to fill the vacancy resulting from Gen. Royce's return to the U.S.A. Gen. Saville assumed his assignment with an unsettled issue on his mind. Some of the units which came up the Rhone-Saone valleys from the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations with the XIIth TAC and 42nd Bomber Wing, and which had initially been assigned to the First Tactical Air Force (Prov.), were finally assigned to the Ninth Air Force.

Ref: V-49

36. One of General Saville's first actions, on assuming command of 1st TACAF, was to dispatch a General Officer to Gen. Spaatz's Headquarters, with instructions to have the error corrected. Gen. Saville was quite unhappy when his emissary returned without having persuaded Gen. Spaatz to reconsider on the assignment of the Air Corps units which had come to the ETO from the MTO.

    Ref.: V-52

37. Within a day or two after the failure of the subordinate officer to secure a satisfactory adjustment in the assignment of the MTO squadrons, the Commanding General, 1st TACAF went in person, to present his case to Gen. Spaatz. Upon his return, the rumour was quickly circulated that "somebody" was going home. And that proved to be a fact. On a Sunday, 18 Feb. 45 I waited until the dining hall was empty, save for one man. I did not feel like discussing the war effort, which had bogged down, nor my own prospects. When I entered the dining room, the lone other occupant, Col. Brogan, the 1st TACAF Adjutant General, rose from his place and sauntered over to my side. With a long face and a sad voice he said "Well, the orders are in". My reply was "I knew they were on the way". But, said Col. Brogan, "you didn't know who they were for".

    Ref. V-52

38. Major General Robert Webster relieved Brig. Gen. Saville as Commander First Tactical Air Force (Prov) about 21 Feb. 45. He had come to the European Theatre of Operations (ETO) from the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (MTO). Morale in the First Tactical Air Force was not high. The fact that the Headquarters organization was Provisional, and subject to dissolution when hostilities ceased, left all staff personnel with a well founded feeling of job insecurity. To add to our problems at the Headquarters level, this was the interval when General Gerardot was plagued by a lack of interest on the part of the supply and maintenance echelons of the First French Air Corps.

    Ref. V-52

39. By 21 Feb. 45 the line-up of the 6th Army Group (Gen. Devers) had been shifted. Gen. Patch's 7th Army (U.S.) was facing NE attacking the Siegfried Line from Saarbrucken to the Rhine. The west bank of the Rhine from Haguenau to the Swiss border was held by the French who had, at that point no interest in, nor capability for, crossing the Rhine in force. The telling of a true story may help to understand the French Army attitude. A major assigned to Hdqts. 1st TACAF asked permission to travel by jeep to Strasbourg. Permission was granted and a French Non Commissioned officer went along to act as guide and interpreter. When they arrived in Strasbourg, they parked their jeep well back from the river bank, and went on foot to the industrial area which stretched along the Rhine River. The U.S. Major was carrying a rifle which was a bit unusual for an officer. To give his guest a good view across the river the guide suggested that they go up in a grain elevator which was being used as an observation post. As our Major watched the activities on the east bank of the Rhine he saw a German soldier walking in an open area, and quickly raised his rifle. Before he could sight and fire a French officer took his weapon. In reply to the U.S. Major's query as to "WHY", the answer was simply "If you shoot at them they will start shooting at us".

40. An attack was launched 13 Mar. 45 by the U.S. Third Army (Patton), and the U.S. Seventh Army (Patch), on the Siegfried Line between Saarbrucken and the Rhine. By 25 Mar. 45 the Allied Forces had control of the west bank of the Rhine from the Swiss border to the lowlands of Holland. By 26 Mar. 45 Gen. Patch's 7th U.S. Army was crossing the Rhine in the vicinity of Worms. And about 1 April the First French Army crossed the Rhine about 20 miles south of Mannheim. Resistance of the German Army ceased to be effective after 1 Apr. 45. The U.S. 7th Army and the French 1st Army rolled across southern Germany with negligible military resistance being encountered.

41. During early April 1945 Gen. Devers decided to move Sixth Army Group Headquarters from Vittel to Heidelberg (50 miles S. of Frankfurt on Main). Gen. Eisenhower was to move his forward headquarters at about that time, to the I.G. Farben Industrie building in Frankfurt. The buildings of Heidelberg were practically undamaged by bombings, as all major structures had large Red Crosses painted on the roof to indicate that they were hospitals - which they were not.

42. General Webster moved Hdqts. 1st TACAF to Heidelberg about 10 Apr. 45. By that time our biggest worry was that we could not find profitable targets for the employment of our striking force in the area assigned to the Sixth Army Group. In an effort to improve our contact with the U.S. 7th Army and 1st French Army we attempted to set up a forward Headquarters at Meersburg on Lake Constance but could never make effective use of the facility.

Ref. V-57, IA-2

43. During the latter part of April 45 Gen. Devers lost control of the First French Army. General de Lattre de Tassigny occupied the city of Stuttgart and refused to withdraw into his assigned sector. This action was probably taken by direction of the French Government (De Gaulle).

44. During the first week of May 45 we received word that the First Tactical Air Force (Prov) would be de-activated, and its personnel and units would be reassigned. The 1st TACAF passed out of existence at midnight 20 May 1945. (V-63, V-64).

45. By mid-May 45 General Cannon had been designated to take command of the occupational Air Force. The writer of this report returned to the USA during the first week of June 1945. (V-64).

IV. OPERATION INDEPENDENCE

46. In late July 1944 the port situation of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Normandy was not satisfactory. The June storm had wrecked the American "Mulberry" (artificial harbor). The Germans had left the Port of Cherbourg as a shambles of wreckage and sunken ships. The Supreme Allied Commander (Gen. Eisenhower) decided to test the land side defenses of St. Malo, Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire. St. Malo was taken in mid-August 1944 and Brest fell about 20 Sept. 44.

47. By early September 1944 there had been a great improvement in the port facilities available to the Allied Military forces. Marseille had been taken 28 Aug. 44. Antwerp was taken 5 Sept. 44 with its port facilities undamaged. The need for the Brittany Peninsula ports had ceased to exist. The success achieved in pursuit of the German Army required the full attention and resources of the Supreme Allied Commander. Gen. Middleton's VIIIth Corps was assigned to seal off the ports of Lorient and St. Nazaire. The ports of Bordeaux and Bayonne were left as problems of the French Government.

48. In October 1944 the Supreme Allied Commander did authorize the issue of gasoline, ammunition, and bombs (but not aircraft) to the French Forces being organized to clear the Bay of Biscay ports (Bordeaux and Bayonne) of German troops. The U.S. Forces named this French venture as "Operation Independence." The First Tactical Air Force (Prov) was designated as the U.S. point of contact for supply support of the French Air Force units which were organized to participate in "Operation Independence." Since we had a new supply account we had to have a name for it - thus was the "Western French Air Force" born. Headquarters of this new organization was appropriately, in Cognac (60 miles N of Bordeaux).

49. Group Patrie, with headquarters in Vannes (84 miles NW of Bordeaux) claimed to have five squadrons which were operated out of airfields as indicated below. Group Naval had two squadrons operating out of the airfields indicated in the following tabulation:

Group Patrie:

Squadron	Location	Aircraft	Unit. Equip.
Headquarters	Vannes	-	-
I/31 Bomber	Toulouse	JU-88	No Data
I/34 Bomber	Cognac	DB-7	No Data
II/18 Fighter Bomber	Toulouse	DEW-520	No Data
III/33 Reconn.	Cognac	Fieseler & Potez	No Data

Group Naval:

Squadron	Location	Aircraft	Unit. Equip.
Headquarters	No Data	-	-
VFB-1	Cognac	SBD-5	No Data
VFB-2	Cognac	SBD-5	No Data

Ref. Ex. I K14, II D16,17

50. There was no military requirement for, nor interest in, coordination of the activities of the First Tactical Air Force with those of the Western French Air Force. The "Operation Independence" venture was run under the direction of the War Ministry of the Provisional French Government which had been established in Paris.

51. It is doubtful whether the diversion of French Government attention to "Operation Independence" had an adverse effect on the Allied offensive against the hard pressed German Army. As a matter of fact the venture may well have been supported by the President of the United States. The French Government was in favor of adding a substantial contingent of French officers to the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander in Reims. The SHAEF staff was then a smooth running combined British-American organization with no language barrier, and no great diversity of philosophy. Guidance to the Supreme Allied Commander came only from a President and Prime Minister who were in accord on major items of policy and strategy, and who were in close communication with each other. The adding of a third man in the policy making level and a French contingent in the SHAEF staff level would have induced great risk of indecision and confusion at a critical stage of the battle.

52. "Operation Independence" was not an outstanding military success. Whilst many pockets of German troops were eliminated in southwestern France, the entrance to the Gironde estuary was not cleared until the war was over. The last group of German Armed Forces to capitulate to the Western Allies, after the death of Hitler, were those German troops who were "holed up" in bunkers in the sand of Pointe de Grave, 55 miles NNW of Bordeaux and 10 miles SW of Royan.

V. CONCLUSION

53. The Sixth Army Group has a proper place in history. The actions of the U.S. 7th Army (Patch) and the First French Army (de Lattre de Tassigny) in taking the port of Marseille and in clearing the lines of communication (rail and highway) of the Rhone-Saone valleys were important factors in the easing of our winter logistical problems (1944-1945).

54. After the 6th Army Group had turned eastward along the Nancy-Besancon line on the west side of the Vosges Mountains there were in front of us, no important military objectives. The war ended with the morale in the First Tactical Air Force (Prov) at zero level, as the program of reassignment of personnel was begun. The First Tactical Air Force (Prov) was deactivated 20 May 1945.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE DATA

LISTING OF EXHIBITS

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Note For The Reader: The purpose of Appendix A is to provide a list of all exhibits which support the narrative of this report.

a. Exhibit File No. I (3-ring National Binder)

These items are remnants of the First Tactical Air Force Command "Blue Book".

b. Exhibit File No. II (2-hole Pioneer clip binder)

These are typical of the items carried by the writer on field trips to tactical and service organizations.

c. Exhibit File No. III (Multi-Fold Manila Envelope)

This is a map file.

d. Exhibit File No. IV (Single Fold Manila Envelope)

This file includes miscellaneous memorablia related to the First Tactical Air Force (Prov).

APPENDIX A

a. Exhibit File No. I (3-ring National Binder)

Section	Item	Subject
A	1	Map of France 1: 2,000,000
	2	Chart - Tactical Disposition 1st TACAF Units
B	3	U.S. Units of 1st TACAF, Location 1 Apr 45
	4	Staff Study re Return of Units to MTO.
C	5	Manning Table Hdqts. 1st TACAF 1 Dec 44
D	0	Aircraft Flow
E	6	Combat Sorties, January Record, 3 Feb 45
	7	Comparative Sortie Data: 1 Mar, 1 Apr, 1 May 45
	8	February Record 6 Mar 45
	9	USSAFE request for estimates of effort
F	0	Stock Levels
G	0	Aircraft Assigned
H	0	Refueling Trucks and Trailers
I	0	2½ Ton Cargo Trucks
J	0	Rail Transportation
K	10	Command Channels, 1st TACAF, 15 Dec 44
	11	Organization Chart, 1st TACAF, 16 Mar 45
	12	Organization Chart, Hdqts, 1st French Air Corps, 15 Apr 45
	13	Recap of T/O Strength, U.S. units 1st TACAF, 24 Mar 45
	14	Station List, Tactical Units, 1st TACAF & W. French AF
	15	Availability of Air Depot Groups, 5 Apr 45
L	16	Air Force Ammunition Status, 1 Feb 45
	17	Status of Bomb Stocks in Nancy Cluster, 1 Feb 45
	18	Status of Bomb Stocks in Nancy Cluster, 21 Feb 45
	19	Stock Levels (500# and 100# Frag. Clusters) 21 Feb 45
	20	Tons of Bombs Dropped by U.S. Groups, 9 Mar 45

Section	Item	Subject
L	21	Air Force Ammunition Status (28 Feb 45) 5 Mar 45
	22	Stock Levels in 1st TACAF Dumps 3 Mar 45
	23	Air Force Ammunition Status 13 Mar 45
	24	Bomb Stocks by Location 21 Mar 45
	25	Bomb Status by B-26 Load 24 Mar 45
	26	Status of Stocks, Western French Air Force 29 Mar 45
	27	Tons of Bombs Dropped, U.S. Groups, March 45
	28	Air Force Ammunition Status 1 Apr 45
	29	Status of Stock, Major Items (bombs) 2 Apr 45
	30	Movement of Ammo to Worms 2 Apr 45
	31	Status of Stock (bombs) by Air Strip 9 Apr 45
	32	Daily Expenditures of Western French Air Force 18 Apr 45
M	33	Ammo Shipped to Forward Point 20 Apr 45
	34	Gasoline Stocks for "Operation Independence" 8 Apr 45
	35	Strip and Dump Level Report 17 Apr 45

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APPENDIX A

b. Exhibit File No. II (2-hole Pioneer clip binder)

Section	Item	Subject
A	1	Attachment of U.S. Units (to 1st TACAF) 27 Nov 44
	2	Troop Basis for First Tactical Air Force 2 Jan 45
B	3	First TACAF: Location of U.S. Units 1 Jan 45
	4	First TACAF: Tactical Disposition 26 Jan 45
	5	Nancy Cluster Road Net (Diagram)
	6	Hdqts, 1st TACAF & 1st TACAF Serv. Com Org. Chart 1 Jan 45
	7	Sixty Army Group, Organization Chart 28 Feb 45
	8	First TACAF: Organization Chart 1 Mar 45
	9	First TACAF Service Command: Org. Chart 1 Mar 45
	10	AAA Organization 1 Mar 45
	11	Composition of First TACAF 1 Mar 45
	12	Location of Air Disarmament Units 21 Feb 45
C	13	Attachment of French Units (to 1st TACAF) 12 Dec 44
	14	French Rearmament Program (SHAEF) 12 Dec 44
D	15	First French Air Corps Organization Chart 24 Nov 44
	16	Western French Air Force, Organization Chart 24 Nov 44
	17	French Units Under Ops. Control of 1st TACAF 1 Dec 44
	18	T/O Strength, 1st French Air Corps Units 13 Dec 44
E	19	Roster of Officers, Hdqts First TACAF 2 Dec 44
	20	Roster of Officers & EM, French Advisory Div. 26 Dec 44
	21	Roster of Officers & EM, French Advisory Div. 1 Jan 45
	22	Roster of Officers, Hdqts. First TACAF 17 Feb 45
	23	Roster of Officers, Hdqts. First TACAF 24 Feb 45
	24	Roster of Combat Flying Officers, Hdqts 1st TACAF
	25	Recap of Personnel, Hdqts First TACAF 10 Mar 45
F	26	Admin. Control of Service Groups 1 Dec 44
	27	Manning Table, 1st TACAF Service Command 1 Dec 44
	28	IX AF Service Command: Emergency Requisitions 3 Feb 45
	29	IX AF Service Command: Air Depot Groups 5 Feb 45
	30	First TACAF (Prov), Station List 6 Mar 45
	31	Redeployment Schedule - Combat Units 13 Mar 45
	32	Hdqts 1st TACAF is Re-organized (Almost) 15 Mar 45
	33	Redeployment Policy 16 Mar 45
	34	Org. Chart - Service Group Special 15 Apr 45

APPENDIX A

c. Exhibit File No. III (Multi-Fold Manila Envelope)

Section	Item	Subject
	1	Map: France and the Low Countries 1: 1,000,000
	2	Map: Strasbourg & Vicinity 1: 500,000
	3	Map: Vittel - Nancy Vicinity 1: 100,000
	4	Vittel town plat
	5	Vittel brochure (circa 1955)

d. Exhibit File No. IV (Single Fold Manila Envelope)

Section	Item	Subject
	1	YANK Weekly - The Surrender at Rheims
	2	A German Poster from Paris Hotel
	3	Working on Those Airdromes (Picture Report)
	4	Photo of Royce, Schramm & Langmead (1 Dec 44)
	5	Photo of Gen. Bouscat of French Air Ministry
	6	Photo of Gen. Bouscat, Gen. Webster, Col. Duhaze, and Gen. Langmead

APPENDIX B

RELEVANT EXTRACTS

AIR AND V-MAIL LETTERS

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Note for the Reader: Items which support specific statements are referenced to a paragraph of the narrative by a numeral under the date of the letter from which the extract has been made. Items with a zero under the date of the letter are not specifically referred to in the narrative, but are included in this appendix to provide a "contemporary thought frame of reference" for the reader of the report.

13 Oct 44 - V-31:
15

Both Ralph Royce (Maj. Gen.) and I are on the auction block. We have a tentative project that will, if it eventuates, take us out into the sticks (from Paris). Ned Schramm (Brig. Gen.) is also out of work, and expects to join us if our project goes thru.

20 Oct 44 - V-33:
15

...We still do not have the final word from General Spaatz which we need to send us out into the sticks.

20 Oct 44 - A-23:
16

When we move down into "the sticks" I will be a long way from almost everybody you know except Ralph Royce (M.G.), Ned Schramm (B.G.), Gordon Saville (B.G.) and Clarence Crumrine (Col.)

29 Oct 44 AM-A-24:
16

...Ralph Royce, Ned Schramm and I are setting up a new Air Force Headquarters called: First Tactical Air Force (Provisional) APO 656, New York. ---While I keep going to a lower authority level from Air Force Headquarters in Washington to an Allied Headquarters in England and France, and then down to a U.S. Air Force Headquarters up front, I am following the work to be done. First it was in Washington that the need was greatest. Then in the Allied Headquarters in England and on the Continent. Now the work load has petered out there, and the decisions are being made up front - so that's where I go. We will have with us the following people you know: Dache Reeves (Col.), Clarence Crumrine (Col.), Ralph Fisher (Col.), John Dean (Maj.) besides Ralph Royce, Ned Schramm and myself. We will have operational control of a French Air Force, but do not expect to have a mixed staff --- as we did when working with the RAF in the Allied Expeditionary Air Force. In the AEAF we used RAF and USAAF officers indiscriminately in staff positions. ... in this case, because of the language difficulty (and others) we will start out with a U.S. staff and a few French Liaison Officers ---. What I have told you is not secret. The German has so many spies and agents left behind that I am certain they will know all about the setup long before this letter reaches you. Our strategy includes no complicated secret moves. We are going to give him the old power play---. Last winter the Bomber effort (USAAF & RAF) had to be dispersed all over France and Germany, in preparation for our landing operation (in Normandy).

We did a swell job of messing up the French railroad system---. We also had to dump a lot of bombs on rocket site installations and depots in a defensive action. This winter we can dump thousands of tons of bombs where they belong - don't ever underestimate the influence of that factor ---. Much as I would like to come home, I do want to have a hand in the education of the German nation before I start back... I am taking this day (Sunday) off from work - for the first day off in several months---. I will move to the country (Vittel), to stay, on Tuesday 31 Oct. 44.

29 Oct. 44 FM-A25: 16 — On Saturday noon (14 Oct. 44) I walked into my office to get my mail, intending to go right to my apartment (in St. Cloud) but Ralph Royce (M.G.) pounced on me --- and told me to get started on building for him an Air Force Headquarters. So on Sunday 15 Oct. 44 I was sitting in my office, freezing, and trying to figure out what to do first---. On Tuesday 31 Oct. 44 I will go back down into the country to stay (Vittel, Vosges Province)---We will have the same APO number: 656 New York./

30 Oct. 44-V-35: 16 — I was going to the country tomorrow but Royce (M.G.) called up today to say that he would be up this afternoon, and wanted me to be here tomorrow (in Paris) for a conference with Spaatz (Gen.)

5 Nov. 44-V-36: 0 — When the German held the French coast in the Pas de Calais area he was looking down the Londoners throat. The tables are now turned, and we are certainly looking right down the throat of millions of Germans who live in the Rhine and Ruhr valleys. They are going to have a very rugged winter. --- The news in the paper is good - Rommel is dead, Sweden stops shipment of ball bearings to Germany, Hungary asks for an armistice, and 3500 tons of bombs went on Cologne.---.

6 Nov. 44 - V-37: 0 — I got back---from a trip by car to my new home (Vittel is in Vosges Province 40 miles from Chaumont on a bearing of about 80 degrees).

13 Nov. 44-V-38: 0 — After I had fixed things so we could use the old APO number---some helpful soul decided to do things differently---so we will use the APO number 374. Our new organization (Hdqts 1st TACAF) is not yet completely manned. I will have to go thru the same sifting process that we went thru when we were putting together the AEAF Headquarters, just a year ago.

20 Nov. 44-V40: 24 — The current French military success around Belfort (between the south end of the Vosges Mountains and the north slope of the Jura Mountains) was the result of a lucky fluke. The Germans had the French Army scared to death with their (radio) propaganda about their invincible defense lines. How the French found out that the Germans were bluffing is a good story. A German General Staff Officer, riding in his car with driver, ventured too far forward. His car was hit by a French shell. When the French troops closed in to survey the damage, they found, in the German Officer's brief case, diagrams of all the mine fields and gun emplacements.---As a result of the action in the Belfort Gap the whole situation in our sector (6th Army Group) has changed a lot in the past three days. If we can get across the hills (Vosges Mountains) and into the Rhine Valley, before real winter sets in, it will put us in a much more favorable position for our spring offensive. (Note: We did not clear the "Colmar Pocket" until spring.)

21 Nov. 44 - V-41: 0 — ...Things are not going too badly for us. We seem to be having all the luck, but what we are really doing is just giving the German the old power play, thru the center of the line - not much strategy but plenty of force. That is what the German did in the heyday of his power.

24 Nov. 44 - V-42: 0 — This winter will be the most peaceful and normal that London has known since 1939. It would have been the worst, had we not gotten up the "Rocket Coast" of the Pas de Calais. We have now driven the German back too far for him to make effective use of his current rocket models.

28 Nov 44 - V-43: 0 — I expect to see a lot of organizations, which are now in this theatre, returned to the USA, re-equipped and re-manned with a lot of young men, and then started to the Orient, leaving behind a lot of old men and old equipment. Actually, they will not need many men who are over thirty to run all the Headquarters we will have in the Pacific --- there is a lot of water surrounding Japan.---

29 Nov 44 - A-26: ---sent me a newspaper clipping of a big gas company fire in Cleveland. Seventy people were killed and 10,000 rendered homeless.---compare that with what happened to the German city of Freiberg---The RAF bomber stream took about twenty minutes to pass over us (in Vittel). They must have had 500 bombers each carrying at least four tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs.---I tell you this is going to be a bad winter in Germany.---we did have about six weeks of good bombing weather last winter, and hope for the same this winter.

15 Dec. 44-V-44: 18 — ---I know that all the bits of information I have passed to you, as to who is doing what and where, must have you thoroughly confused, so let me restate the information in one lump. Gen. Spaatz is in command of all Air Force Units in this theatre. His title now is Commanding General, U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe. His Headquarters has been moved from St. Germain (Paris suburb) to a Rothschilds estate near Chantilly 25 miles north of Paris.
When the U.S. and French Forces coming up the Rhone-Saone valleys met up with the forces of Gen. Eisenhower's command near Dijon he took over control of all U.S. and French units in France. He left field command control of the U.S. and French Army units with General Jacob Devers (6th Army Group) and assigned command control of the USAAF units to Gen. Spaatz (U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe). By agreement with the French Government the First French Army was to be under command control of Gen. Devers. The First French Air Corps was to be brigaded with a U.S. Army Air Force unit for supply support. General Spaatz created the First Tactical Air Force (Prov) with headquarters in Vittel, Vosges Province. General Royce was named commander of the First TACAF (Prov.). They asked me if I wanted a job with Royce's new Air Force and I said "NO" - but I got it anyhow. There are but three General Officers in our First Tactical Air Force Headquarters - Royce, Schramm and Langmead. Gordon Saville (B.G.) and Glenn Barcus (B.G.) are with the 12th Tactical Air Command, which is a subordinate organization. I see Saville right often, but seldom see Glen Barcus (he was operating the radar tracking facilities of our sector). Dache Reeves (Col.), Clarence Crumrine (Col.) and Ralph Fisher (Col.) are working in OPS with Ned Schramm. On my side of the house I don't have anybody you would know.

27 Dec. 44 - V-45: 26 ---I went to the local theatre on Christmas Eve to see a USO show. Katherine Cornell was playing in the "Barrets of Wimpole Street." I was pulled out at the end of the first scene to take a long distance call and never did get back to the show. (Gen. Royce had called, from a forward base near Phalsbourg, 30 miles NW of Strasbourg on the Nancy - Strasbourg road. He directed that we destroy the runways of the forward air base we were using at Hagenau, 16 miles north of Strasbourg on the west bank of the Rhine. We were fairly adept at building airfields, but this was the first time we ever tried to destroy one. Our efforts were extremely unsuccessful. Actually, the German thrust from Bitche was a feint associated with the major German counter-offensive which was directed toward the Port of Antwerp from the Ardennes region in Belgium.)

17 Jan. 45 - V-46: 0 ---Don't let any newspaper columnist or news commentator get you discouraged about whether we are winning or losing, and whether somebody did or didn't pull a boner over here. The boner was pulled by a yokel named "Hitler". He did catch us a bit off guard, because nobody gave him credit for thinking up such a silly idea (the Ardennes offensive). The German has paid a big price for his losing gamble. Watch the Russian front for the decisive action. The game has progressed to the point where dramatic events are likely to take place within the next 45 days - not weeks or months, but days. (Our thought was that the most favorable strategy for the German would be to rapidly withdraw his forces from the western front and to hold the Russian Army at the line of the Oder. He could then capitulate to the Allied Forces under General Eisenhower's command and thus put the Western Allied Forces in a position of confronting the Russian east of Berlin. (We did not, at that time, realize that Herr Hitler was insane. Nor did we have, at our level, any understanding of the Malta Conference possibilities.)

18 Jan. 45 - V-47: 0 ---I am most optomistic about the current situation. The Russians are really queued up for a decisive thrust - and those monkeys are playing for keeps. Our Eighth Air Force has given the Russian offensive a degree of support that cannot be calculated at this time. While the Russians have been getting ready, for the next move to the west, the Eighth Air Force (and RAF Bomber Command) have been jimmying German plans for producing vital items such as oil, gasoline, steel, tanks, trucks, tires, and other essential munitions. If the Russians keep rolling it will be because the U.S. Army Eighth Air Force (and RAF) has effectively crippled German industry. Count 45 days from 15 Jan. 45.---

19 Jan. 45 - V-48: 34 In the midst of a war like this, one hangs on to one's life or one's job by a mighty thin thread, which at any moment may be snapped. I may be home sooner than I thought. Ralph Royce (Maj. Gen. Commanding 1st Tactical Air Force) got his ticket for home today. What he didn't do right, or did do wrong, I do not yet know. Whatever it was Ned (Brig. Gen. Schramm) and I cannot be far behind in getting consideration for the "Iron Cross"---. Whatever happens now I can look myself in the eye, in a mirror, and claim to have done, in behalf of our war effort, three separate and distinct jobs - and on all three I started from scratch, with no pattern to guide me. That, if I do say so myself, is a lot more than many people can say.

(Memo for record: actually Gen. Royce left the First Tactical Air Force at his own request. He must have figured that the fighting war was over. He had, whilst on duty in Cairo in 1943, met a Red Cross worker who had by Jan. 45 returned to the U.S.A. They were married in Detroit Saturday 10 Feb. 45 according to radio reports received in Europe on 11 Feb. 45)

26 Jan. 45-V-49: 35 — ---Gordon Saville (Brig. Gen.) is relieving Ralph Royce at the end of the week. Beyond that nothing is settled. Dache Reeves (Col.) is very unhappy because he feels certain that he is slated to go. ---Ralph Fisher (Col.) also expects to leave. What Clarence Crumrine (Col.), Ned Schramm (B.G.) and I will do is anybody's guess.---

1 Feb. 45 - V50: 0 — ---I am most optimistic about the prospect of decisive action within the next few weeks. Maybe I'll be disappointed this time, but we are certainly on the downhill stretch. I gather the impression from the newspaper (Stars & Stripes) that FDR has been near here recently (Malta). I hear that both Glenn Jamieson (B.G.) and Joe Loutzenheiser (Col.) were over here with the party.

7 Feb. 45 - V-51: 0 — ---By the time you get this all of the Germans should be out of the "Colmar Pocket" (on the west bank of the Rhine, midway between Strasbourg and the Swiss border), and back on their own side of the Rhine in our (6th Army Group) sector. There will be some regrouping of U.S. Forces and French Forces. Whether they will continue to keep this Provisional Air Force in being is a moot question... The Russians are now "Queueing Up" for a decisive action at the crossing of the Oder. If the German can hold the line until the spring thaws set in it may delay the action a few months, but not for long. I would not be one bit surprised to find out that the peace negotiations are now in progress somewhere.

21 Feb. 45 - V-52: 36,37,38 — I apparently have an indefinite, and temporary renewal of tenure of my job. For one very hectic period of 20 days Gordon (B.G. Gordon Saville) and I saw opposite sides of every problem that arose. When he had about decided that I did not amount to much we both were very much shocked to learn that he was being ordered home.---While life has been pretty rough for me I had not complained to Hugh (M.G. Hugh Knerr), nor discussed our difficulties with any one from Gen. Spaatz's headquarters (U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe.) Naturally Gordon felt pretty bad over having to leave at this time and under such circumstances. I think that he now feels that he did slightly exaggerate the magnitude of the difficulties we are having. Flora's husband (M.G. Robert Webster) arrived here today to relieve Gordon. What "Bob" has in mind for reorganization, if any, I do not know, as I was out on a trip today when he arrived to take over command of our Provisional Air Force. The fact that it is, and must always be, a provisional Air Force keeps us always in doubt as to when it will be dissolved. It is not in the War Department program and can be dissolved by Gen. Spaatz at any time that he feels it is desirable to do so. All (U.S.) combat and service units could be re-assigned to an authorized Air Force Command by Gen. Spaatz's order --

---That action would leave all personnel of Hdqts. First TACAF, fresh out of work. Actually I would not, in the least, mind having the whole Provisional Air Force disbanded. But I surely would hate to get fired for not knowing what to do or how to do it. I appreciate that there is always dissatisfaction with top personnel, in any organization, when the rate of progress is not satisfactory. Maybe I should be complimented for getting close enough to the war to be mistaken for one of the fellows who are running our side of it.---

21 Feb. 45 - V-53: 0 ---My prediction of big things to happen by the end of February was based upon the hope that we might be able to give the Russians a bit of a hand in the decisive action. We have not been able to do much to help so it has not worked out---on the schedule I had set up as a forecast. The pattern for the final actions must now be clear to everyone---. It involves no fancy strategy - just steady and unrelenting pressure on both sides, and from above. The end may be postponed, but the German has not the industrial capability to alter his fate. Spirit and courage will not propel shells out of field guns, nor drive tank engines during a fast moving battle.

25 Feb. 45 - V-54: 0 ---It is too early to tell what changes "Bob" (Webster) will want to make in his staff. Gordon (Saville) is leaving today, and naturally Bob hasnot indicated what instructions he got from H.H.A. (Gen. Arnold) or from Larry (Maj. Gen. Kuter) who we understand is running the show back there during the illness of H.H.A. We now have under way, according to Gen. Eisenhower's statement to reporters two days ago, an operation which could be the last of the war, if moderately successful. I think it will be. All we have to have is a decent break in the weather.

4 Mar. 45 - V-55: 0 ---Our war is going all right. If we can gain a toehold on the east bank of the Rhine, during the current confusion of the Gerams, the end will be just araund the corner. The Russians must be ready to move again, and that will add to the burden of the Germans. The heavy bombers are really putting the pressure where it hurts now.---

8 Mar. 45 - V-56: 0 ---(Col.) Dache Reeves' daughter was married yesterday, and the "Old Boy" was very unhappy over his not being able to get back in time for the event. He is in an awkward spot here, and had hoped that Ralph Royce (M.G.) could arrange for him to be ordered back to the U.S.A. Unfortunately Dache has played his hand very poorly---. He will not accept any job that is offered to him. Pickings are pretty slim these days, and one cannot afford to be choosey. It takes a lot less top rank to run an army, than it does to train and equip one starting, as we did, from scratch.---

12 Apr. 45 - V-57: 42 We have been in the throes of moving lately from Vittel to Heidelberg, Germany, and I have been spinning like a top. All people who come up from down where---'s husband and ---'s husband are seem to suffer from the same complex. It is difficult to find living and office facilities which suit in all respects. Right here, doing the typing, is one General Officer who has not stepped up his scale of living to the millionaire class just because there is a war on. Life east of the Rhine is marred by the enormous amount of destruction which one sees on every hand. The refugees treking along the road with all their wordly possessions in a little cart, with Pappa pulling and Momma and the kids pushing---.

Germany has taken a bad beating and deserves it, but that doesn't keep you from feeling a bit sick at your stomach as you drive along. ---Yesterday Brig. Gen. J.G. Williams reported in to our Headquarters for duty. He got his promotion to General Officer rank in the Flying Training Command---. He ranks both Ned Schramm and myself---. War is bad enough, but cleaning up the mess we've made does not appeal to me at all. The war has moved pretty fast lately and we (First TACAF) have had a tough time trying to keep up with the advances of the Ground Forces---.

13 Apr. 45 - V-58: O — Your husband may now be included among the unemployed. Gen. Webster announced today that Brig. Gen. J.G. Williams, who has just arrived (from the U.S.A.) will replace me. Plans for disposition of my carcass have not yet been announced. It will be several days before I will leave Williams to his own devices. I have agreed to stay on and help him break in on his new job.---I give his job three weeks to last, at the most. Since we have a Provisional Air Force our organizations will be absorbed into the Ninth Air Force immediately hostilities cease. Our work has been done, and we are now just coasting along. Our biggest worry is that we cannot find profitable targets for the employment of our striking force. I would like to see the combined Air Forces - heavy, medium and fighter bombers - all put on Berlin and Munich before we quit. We could erase the two cities in one day for each of them, and leave the remains as a monument to the cupidity and stupidity of the German Nazi party.--- I would like to go to London to help celebrate the end of the war. It will mean so much more to the English people than to the people of France - particularly those of Paris, who have not really suffered at all during the war.---

24 Apr. 45 - V-59: O — Believe it or not, I am in the famous town of Cannes on the French Riviera. I have long planned this trip, but on all previous occasions something interfered at the last moment. ---We will drive back, with a stop at Lake Annecy, and then pick up my trunk which I left in Vittel and move it up to our new Headquarters location in Heidelberg.

26 Apr. 45 - V-60: O — ---The friends I met (in Cannes) were two of the boys who helped to put the AEAF (Headquarters) together back in London. As a matter of fact one of the men (Lt. Col. Walter Maynard) was, when the AEAF broke up last fall, its oldest living inhabitant. If you see "Possum" Hansell, he will be interested to hear of Walter, as Maynard was, as a Captain, "Possums" assistant in planning the organization of AEAF. (Under Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan who established in Norfolk House, St. James Square, London, in mid 1943 a planning group which operated under the direction of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of Washington, D.C.)

2 May 45 - V-61: O — ---I was surprised to hear that Dudley Blossom is on his way over here. Actually I think it is a good idea to bring in a new crew of people to handle thepost-hostility phase of military activity in Europe. Those of us who have fought the war are going to be very short of patience when it comes to the clean-up phase. We have

thrown materials and equipment around with utter disregard for money values in winning this war. You have to do that - we use materials lavishly to save lives,---when the battle is over there is one big mess of jumbled accounts and property records that can never be adjusted. I propose to let the Newhalls and the Blossoms have it - whilst I catch up on my blueberry pie "A-La-Mode."

9 May 45 - V-62: 0

My letter writing schedule has been badly interrupted by a series of hasty trips around the country, which were required to line up the project of dissolving our Provisional Air Force.---I spent a couple of nights in Vittel cleaning up our business there, and then come back to Heidelberg---Thursday, 3 May I had to go to Rheims (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force.) There I had a very pleasant evening visiting a lot of people who used to be with me in Stanmore (Hdqts. Allied Expeditionary Air Force), and later when we moved Hdqts. AEAF to the continent (Jullouville - south of Granville on the west coast of Normandy).--- Friday it rained and we had low ceilings all day so Webster (M.G.) and I drove by car to Paris. Friday night I spent in the San Raphael Hotel, where I lived last fall when we first moved our office (from Jullouville) to Versailles. (Paris suburb).

16 May 45 V-63: 0

Germany is poorer looking than I had expected it to be, and the German people of Heidelberg are a sorry looking lot. Much to my surprise, most of them have black hair and are thin and scrawny.

16 May 45 - V-64: 45

---Bob Webster (M.G.) hopes to go back to Italy in about a week. Ned Schramm (B.G.) is angling for a job but hasn't lined up anything yet. I am left behind as the "Cleaner-upper", and hope to be through in about a month. Joe Cannon (Lt. Gen.) is coming up to take over the occupational Air Force. Hoyt Vandenberg (Lt. Gen.) is going home, and so is Hugh Knerr (M.G.)

21 May 45 - V-65: 44

Our Provisional Air Force passed out of existence at midnight last night.---I do not know the APO number of the XIIth Tactical Air Command, which was one of our subordinate (USAAF) Units, and to which I am assigned pending issuance of orders for me to return to the U.S.A.---I---expect to move up to Darmstadt (33 miles north of Heidelberg) where XII TAC Headquarters is located. I will not be there long.

A Report on the
First Tactical Air Force (Prov)
Exhibit File No. I
1 Oct. 1967 E. C. Langmead

BRIG. GENERAL E. C. LANGMEAD

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Report on the

FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (Prov)

Exhibit File No. I

(3 ring National Binder)

Note for the Reader — 1 Oct. 1967

This file supports a report prepared for the U.S. Air Force Historical Division. The items included herein are those which comprised the 1944/1945 Command Blue Book of the First Tactical Air Force (Prov.). The Blue Book was used chiefly during visits to other Headquarters. Unfortunately many of the items were discarded when the First Tactical Air Force (Prov) was de-activated.

E.C.L.

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Exhibit File No. I

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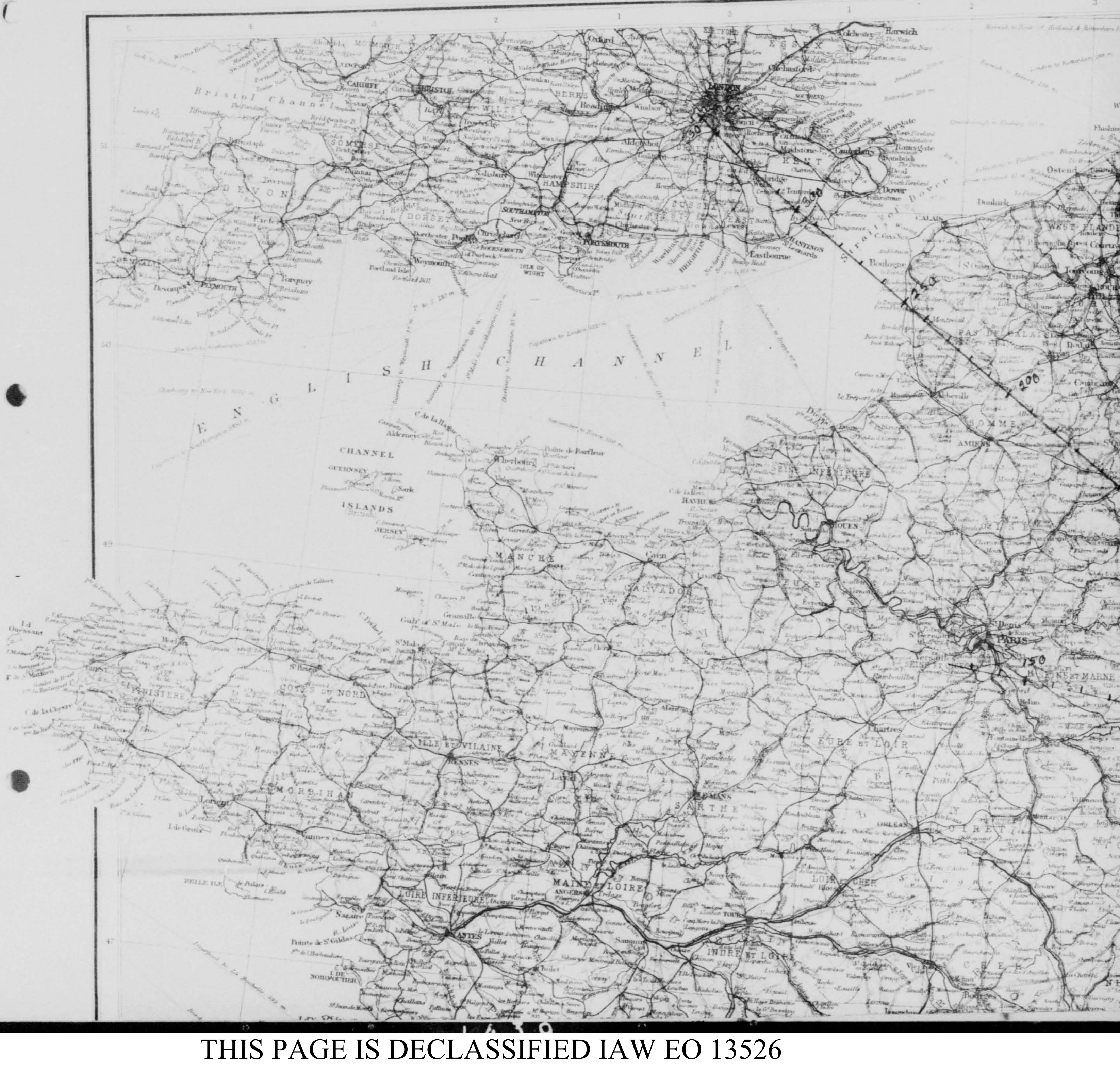
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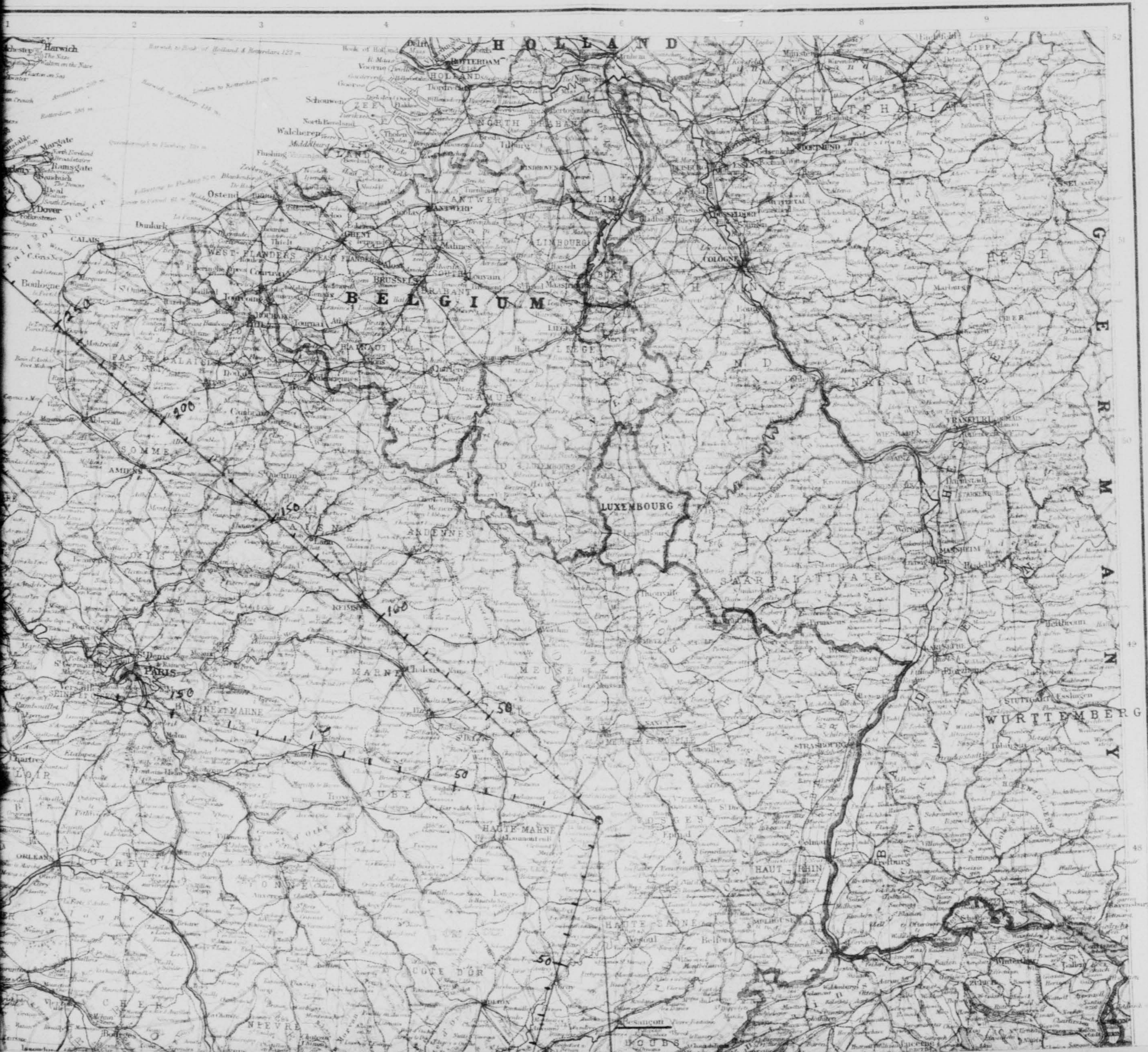
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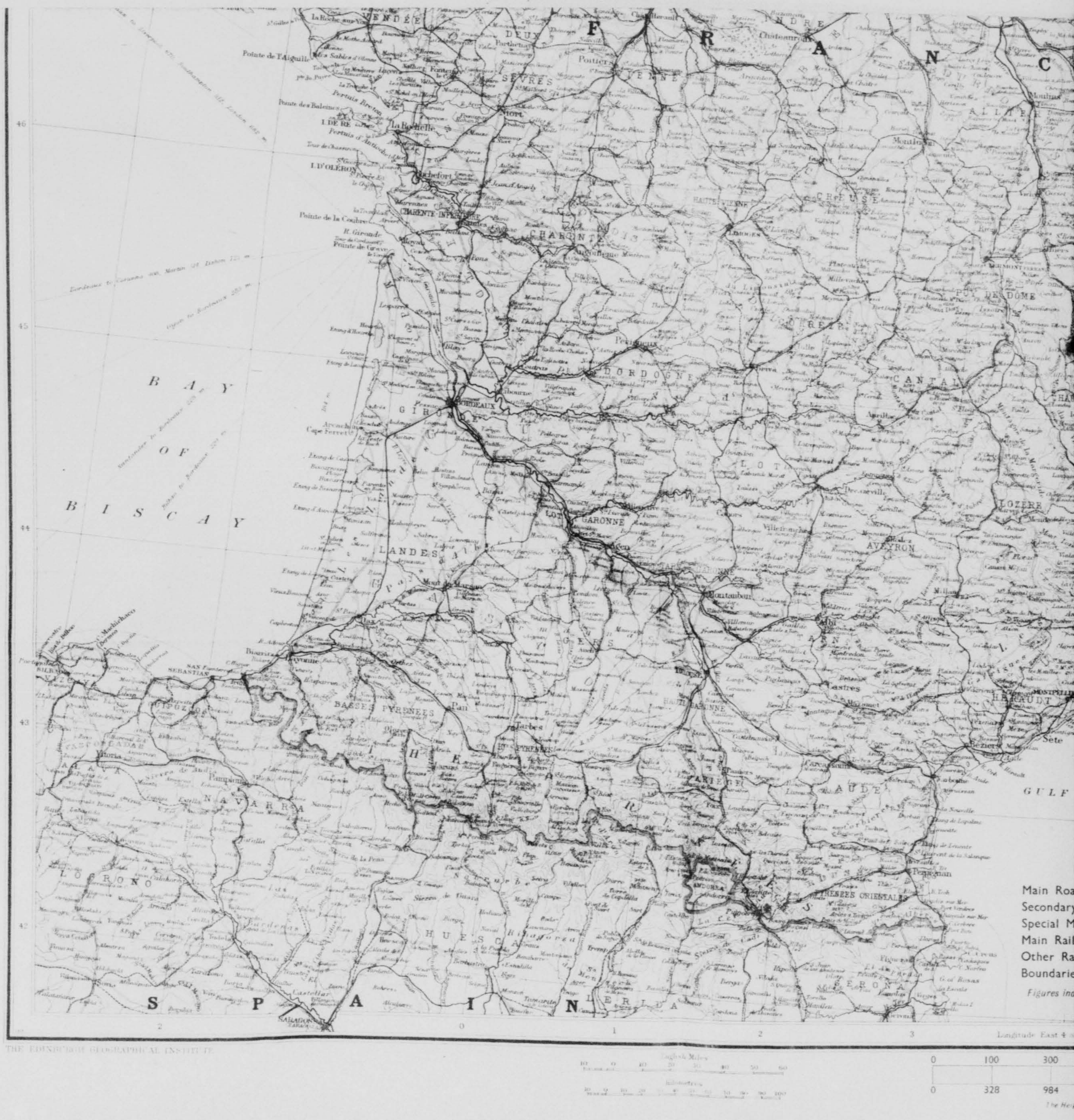
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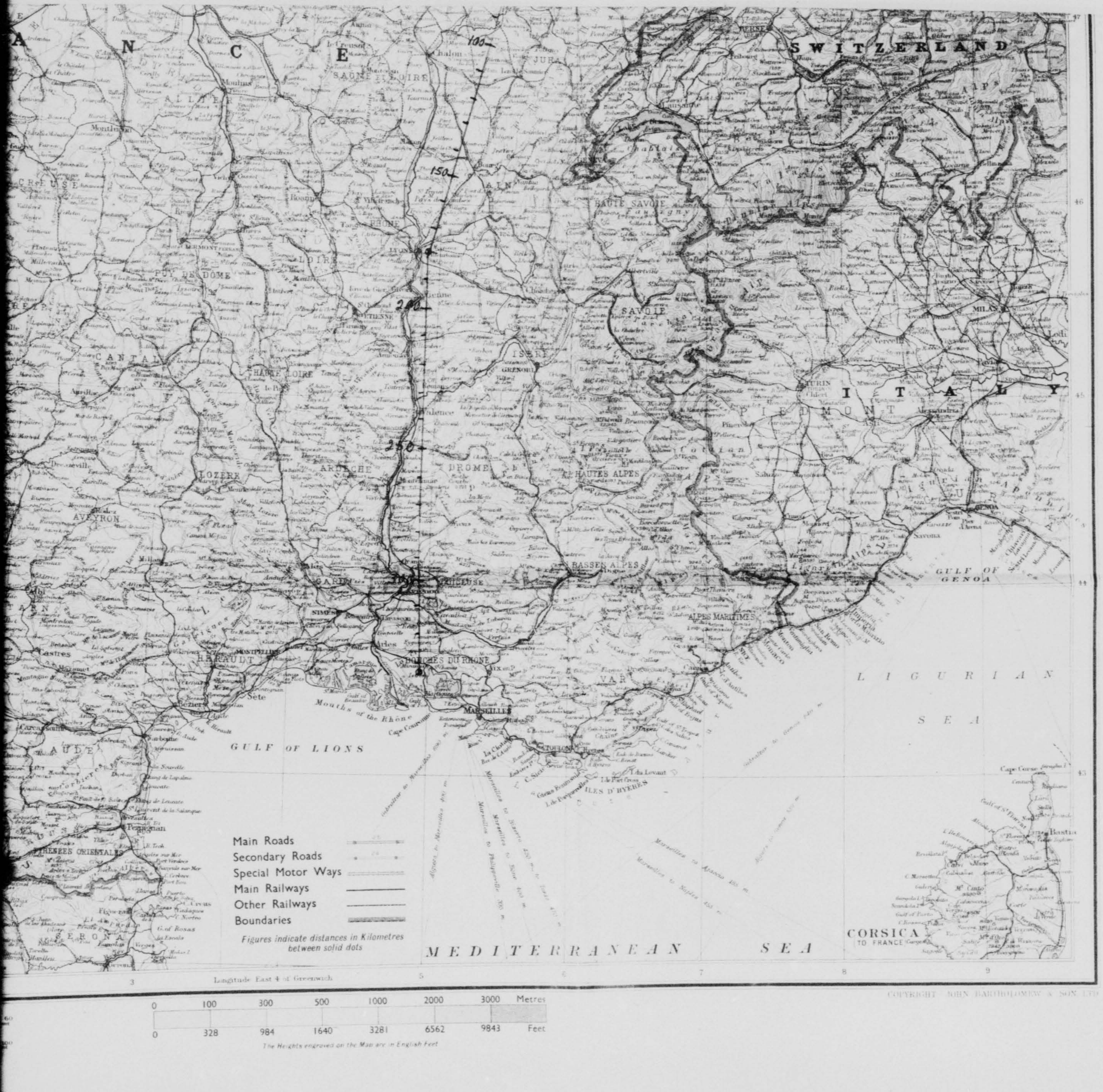
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Besançon



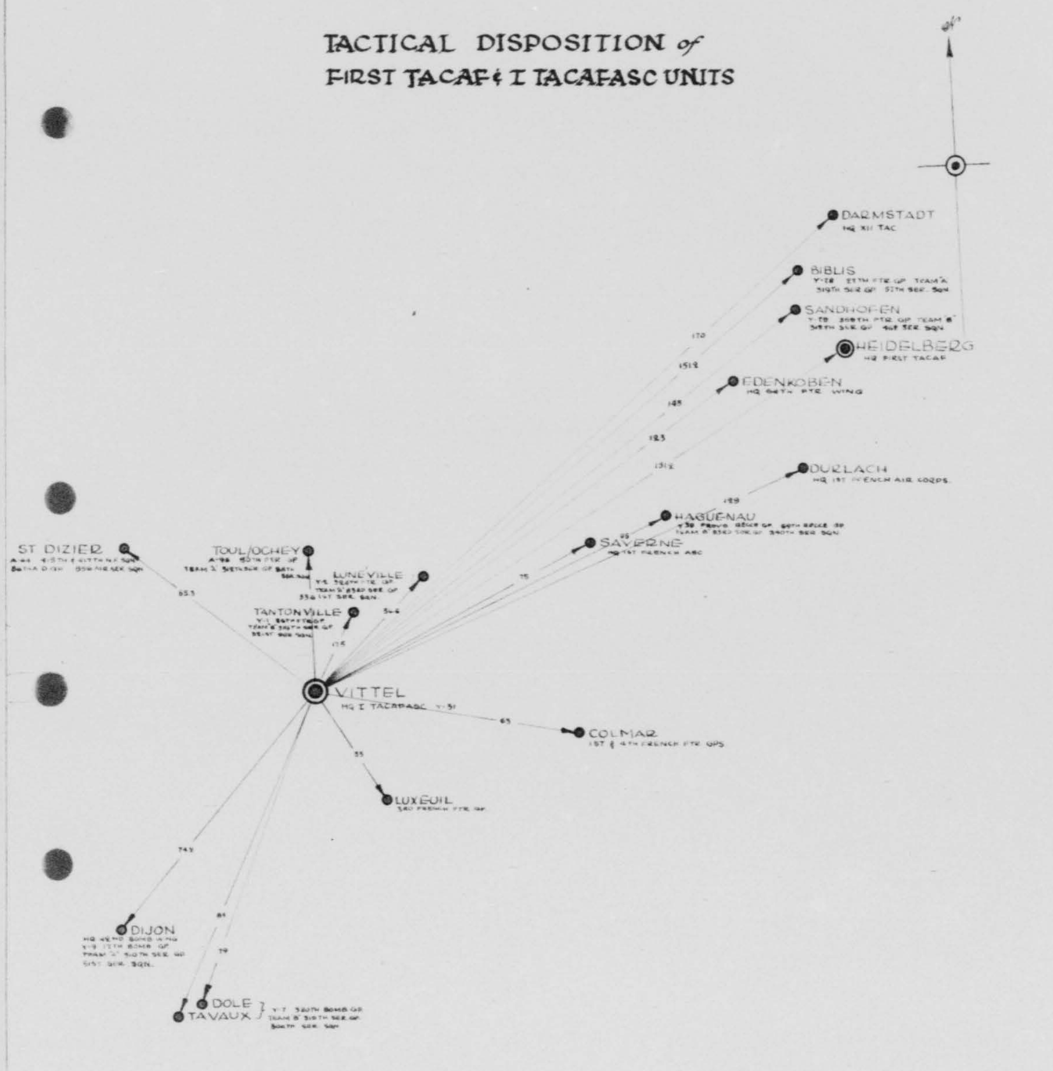
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TACTICAL DISPOSITION of FIRST TACAF & I TACAFASC UNITS



SCALE 1 INCH EQUALS 31.5 MILES
CHART MAY BE SCALED FOR DISTANCES
NOT SHOWN. DISTANCES ARE AIRLINE MILES

A
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MOV. OF UNITS

Sect. B

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DESIGNATED U.S. UNITS NOW ATTACHED TO FIRST

[P]RESENT LOCATION	PROPOSED LOCATION	HEADQUARTERS UNITS	TACTICAL UNITS	AAF SERVICE UNITS	BASE UNI[TS]
VITTEL Y-31		HQ. & HQ. SQ. FIRST TACAF (P) HQ. & HQ. SQ. I TACAFSC (P) (LESS DET "A")	HQ. & HQ. SQ. 63RD FIGHTER WING HQ. & HQ. SQ. 71ST FIGHTER WING		
BESANCON Y-27		DET "A" I TACAFSC (P)			
SAARGUEMINES		HQ. & HQ. SQ. XII TAC (ADV)	72ND LIASON SQ		DET "B" 895TH MP CO, AVN.
NANCY		HQ. & HQ. SQ. XII TAC, (REAR)	HQ. & HQ. SQ. 64TH FIGHTER WING 82ND FIGHTER CONTROL SQ. 328TH FIGHTER CONTROL SQ.	HQ. & HQ. SQ. 312TH AIR SERVICE GP.	324TH STATIO[N] COMP. SQ DET "A" 895TH MP CO, AVN. (DUTY WITH 6[4TH] FIGHTER WIN[G]) 895TH MP CO, LESS DETS. "A" [&] "B"
TOUL/OCHEY A-96			HQ, 27TH FIGHTER GR (SE) 522ND FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 523RD FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 524TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) HQ. 50TH FIGHTER GP. (SE) 10TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 81ST FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 313TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE)	57TH AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 319TH AIR SVC GP) 88TH AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 312TH AIR SVC GP) DET "A", 24TH MOBILE R & R SQ.	1227TH MP CO, [AVN] LESS DET "A" [illegible] ENGR. A[VN] [illegible] PLAT.
TANTONVILLE Y-1			HQ, 86TH FIGHTER GP (SE) 525TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 526TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 527TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE)	321ST AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 319TH AIR SVC. GP.)	
LUNEVILLE Y-2			HQ, 324TH FIGHTER GP (SE) 314TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 315TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) [illegible]	1ST AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 83RD AIR SVC. GP.) [illegible]	1262ND MP CO AVN. LESS DET [illegible] 2138TH ENGR. [illegible]

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ORGANIZATION AND MOVEMENT
I TACAF S C (P)
ESTIMATED AS OF 1 APRIL 1945

[AT]TACHED TO FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

AAF SERVICE UNITS	BASE UNITS	ORDNANCE UNITS	QM UNITS	SIGNAL UNITS	AIR DISARMAMENT UNITS	MISCELLANEOUS UNITS
			DET "A", 1144TH Q.M. CO, SVC. GP.	322ND SIG. CO, WING 385TH SIG. SVC. CO, AVN.	HQ. 2ND AIR DISARMAMENT WING (PROV)	19TH VET SEC, AVN. DET "KK" 20TH WX SQ. DET "KK" 40TH MOB. COMM. SQ. 202ND MED. DISP. AVN. (RS)
	DET "B" 895TH MP CO, AVN.			CO. "A", 927TH SIG. BN, SEP, TAC CO. "C", 927TH SIG. BN, SEP, TAC CO. "D", 927TH SIG. BN, SEP, TAC		41ST DEPOT UNIT ARMY AAF 2ND TAC AIR COMM. SQ. DET "YN" 21ST WX SQ. DET "YN" 44 MOB. COMM. SQ.
HQ. & HQ. SQ., 312TH AIR SERVICE GP.	324TH STATION COMP. SQ. DET "A" 895TH MP CO, AVN. (DUTY WITH 64TH FIGHTER WING) 895TH MP CO, AVN, LESS DETS "A" & "B"	1476TH ORD. MED. AUTO MAINT. PLAT.	431ST Q.M. PLAT, AD, GP. 1933RD QM TRUCK CO, AVN. 1955TH QM TRUCK CO, AVN. 1974TH QM TRUCK CO., AVN. (LESS 1 [illegible]) 2204TH QM TRUCK CO., AVN. 2210TH QM TRUCK CO., AVN.	346TH SIG. CO, WING 593RD SIG. AW. BN. 582ND SIG. AW. BN. DET "D", 849TH SIG. INT. SERVICE CO. "B", 927TH SIG. BN., SEP, TAC 1109TH SIG. CO., SVC. GP., LESS DETS "A" & "B"	53RD AIR DISARMAMENT SQ. (PROV) (SPEYER, GERMANY)	DET. "YP" 21ST WX SQ. DET "YP" 40TH MOB. COMM. SQ.
57TH AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 319TH AIR SVC GP) 88TH AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 319TH AIR SVC GP) DET "A", 24TH MOBILE R & R SQ.	1227TH MP CO., AVN. LESS DET "A" [illegible] ENGR. AVN. [illegible] PLAT.	1445TH ORD. S&M CO., AVN. 1655TH ORD. S&M CO., AVN.	DET. "A", 1125TH Q.M. CO, SVC. GP. 1243RD QM CO., SVC. GP.	DET. "A", 1016TH SIG. CO, SVC. GP. DET. "A", 1109TH SIG. CO., SVC. GP.	54TH AIR DISARM. SQ. DEPOT (PROV)	DET. "MU #13" 21ST WX SQ. DET "ZI", 21ST WX SQ. DET. "ZI", 40TH MOB. COMM. SQ. 867TH CHEM. CO. AO LESS DET. "A" BTRY "A" 894TH AAA
321ST AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 319TH AIR SVC. GP.)		1636TH ORD. S&M CO., AVN.	DET. "A", 1125TH Q.M. CO., SVC. GP.	DET. "B", 1016TH SIG. CO., SVC. GP.		DET. "S" 21ST WX SQ. DET. "S" 40TH MOB. COMM. SQ. BTRY "A", 439TH AAA AW BN DET. "A" 873RD CHEM. CO, AO
1ST AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 83RD AIR SVC. GP.)	1262ND MP CO., AVN. LESS DET "A" 2138TH ENGR. [illegible]	1722ND ORD S&M CO. AVN.	DET. "B", 1242ND Q.M. CO., SVC. GP.	DET. "A" 1028TH SIG. CO., SVC. GP. 459TH SIG. CONST.	HQ., 9TH AIR DISARM. GP. (PROV) 52ND AIR DISARM.	DET "YJ", 21ST WX SQ. DET. "YJ", 40TH MOB. COMM. SQ. BTRY "B" [illegible] AAA

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			… FIGHTER SQ. …	31ST MOBILE R & R SQ. LESS DET "A"	AVN. FF PLAT.
TOUL/CROIX de METZ A-90			HQ 50TH FIGHTER GP. (SE) 313TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 10TH FIGHTER SQ. (SE) 81ST FIGHTER SQ. (SE)	462ND AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 312TH AIR SVC. GP.) 24TH MOBILE R & R SQ. LESS DET "A"	DET. "A" 1227TH MP CO., AVN. 2056TH ENGR. AVN. FF PLAT.
NANCY/AZELOT A-95	HAGENAU Y-39 C/A 1, APRIL 1945		HQ, 10TH TAC RECON GP. 15TH TAC RECON. SQ. 162ND TAC RECON. SQ. 34TH PHOTO RECON. SQ. 111TH TAC RECON. SQ.	346TH AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 83RD AIR SVC. GP.) DET. "A" 31ST MOB. R & R SQ.	DET. "A" 1228TH MP CO., AVN. 2151ST ENGR. AVN. FF PLAT.
DIJON			HQ & HQ SQ. 42ND BOMB WING (M)	HQ. & HQ. SQ. 310TH AIR SVC. GP.	
DIJON/NEUVILLY Y-9			HQ, 17TH BOMB GP. (M) 34TH BOMB SQ. (M) 37TH BOMB SQ. (M) 95TH BOMB SQ. (M) 432ND BOMB SQ. (M)	51ST AIR SVC. SQ. 304TH AIR SVC. SQ. (THESE 2 SQS. ARE WITH THE 310TH AIR SVC. GP.) 352ND AIRDROME SQ.	12TH STATION COMP. SQ. 1893RD ENGR. AVN. FF PLAT.
DIJON/NEUVILLY Y-9	DOLE/TAVAUX Y-7 C/A 1, APRIL 1945		HQ, 320TH BOMB GP. (M) 441ST BOMB SQ. (M) 442ND BOMB SQ. (M) 443RD BOMB SQ. (M) 444TH BOMB SQ. (M)	THE SERVICE … WILL ALSO SERVI…	
VEZELISE				HQ. & HQ. SQ. 319TH AIR SVC. GP.	
DOMBASLE				HQ. & HQ. SQ. 43RD AIR SVC. GP.	

	31st MOBILE R&R SQ. LESS DET. "A"	AVN. FF PLAT.			BN. (H)	52nd AIR DISARM. SQ. (PROV)	BTRY "B", 439th AAA AW BN. 873rd CHEM. CO. AO LESS DET. "A"
GP. (SE) (SE) (SE) (SE)	462nd AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 312th AIR SVC. GP.) 21st MOBILE R&R SQ. LESS DET. "A"	DET. "A", 1227th MP CO., AVN. 2151st ENGR. AVN. FF PLAT.	1595th ORD. S&M CO., AVN.	1244th QM CO., SVC. GP.	DET. "B", 1109th SIG. CO., SVC. GP.	55th AIR DISARM. SQ., DEPOT (PROV)	DET. "U" 21st WX SQ. DET. "U" 40th MOBILE COMM. SQ. DET. "A" 867th CHEM. CO. AO BTRY "D", 894th AAA AW BN.
GP. SQ. SQ. SQ. SQ.	340th AIR SVC. SQ. (OF THE 83[illegible] AIR SVC. GP.) DET. "A" 31st MOB R&R SQ.	DET. "A" 1262nd MP CO., AVN. 2151st ENGR. AVN. FF PLAT.	1444th ORD. S&M CO., AVN.	DET. "A" 1243rd QM CO. SVC. GP. DET. A [illegible]	DET. "B", 1028th SIG. CO., SVC. GP.	51st AIR DISARM. SQ., DEPOT (PROV) (MANNHEIN, GERMANY)	2nd PHOTO TECH UNIT 13th AIR, INCL. THE BLUE TEAM 18th PHOTO TECH UNIT DET. YG, 21st WX SQ DET. YE 40th MOB. COMM SQ. BTRY "C", 439th AAA AW BN.
BOMB	HQ & HQ SQ., 310th AIR SVC. GP.		1926th ORD. AMMO. CO.		324th SIG. CO. WING DET. #5, 952nd SIG. SVC. CO. 1057th SIG. CO., SVC GP.		14th VET. SQ., AVN DET "YM", 21st WX SQ. DET. "YN", 40th MOBILE COMM. SQ. 151st APU BTRY "D", 439th AAA AW BN. 692nd AAF BAND
(M) (M) (M) (M) (M)	51[illegible] AIR SVC. SQ. 314th AIR SVC. SQ. (THESE 2 SQS. ARE WITH THE 310th AIR SVC. GP.) 3[illegible] AIRDROME SQ.	12th STATION COMP. SQ. 1993rd ENGR. AVN FF PLAT.	1644th ORD. S&M CO., AVN. 1667th ORD. S&M CO., AVN.	1111th QM CO., SVC. GP. 1972nd QM TRUCK CO., AVN. 1994th QM TRUCK CO., AVN. [illegible] QM TRUCK CO., AVN.			DET. "YK", 21st WX SQ. DET. "YR", 21st WX SQ. 803rd CHEM. CO., AO (AT TAUVERNY)
(M) (M) (M) (M) (M)	THE SERVICE UNITS LISTED WITH THE 17th BOMB GP. (M) WILL ALSO SERVICE THE 320th BOMB GP. (M)						
	HQ. & HQ. SQ., 319th AIR SVC. GP.				216th SIG. CO., SVC. GP. LESS DETS. "A" & "B" 1[illegible]28th SIG. CO., SVC. GP., LESS DETS. "A" & "B"		
	HQ. & HQ. SQ., 83[illegible] AIR SVC. GP.			1242nd QM CO. SVC. GP. LESS DETS. "A" [illegible]			

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DESIGNATED U.S. UNITS NOW ATTACHED TO I TACTICAL A

PRESENT LOCATION	PROPOSED LOCATION	HQS UNITS	TAC. UNITS	AAF SVC UNITS	BASE UNITS
NANCY/ESSEY Y-42				HQ. & HQ. SQ., 19TH AIR DEPOT GP. 19TH DEPOT REPAIR SQ. 19TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQ. X HQ. & HQ. SQ., 333RD AIR SVC. GP.	DET. "A", 1184TH MP CO., AVN
ST. DIZIER A-64			415TH NIGHT FIGHTER SQ. 417TH NIGHT FIGHTER SQ	HQ. & HQ. SQ. 86TH AIR DEPOT GP. 22ND DEPOT REPAIR SQ. 96TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQ. X 556TH AIR SVC. SQ.	1184TH MP CO., AVN. LESS DET. "A"
CONTREXEVILLE			167TH LIAISON SQ.		
EPINAL/CHATEAU SALINAS					
EPINAL	DARNEY				
BARISEY-LA-COTE				4TH PORT INTRANSIT DEPOT SQ.	
ISTRES					
NANCY/FLAVIGNY					
NANCY/LOUVEMENT					
NANCY/ST. NICHOLAS					
NANCY/ST. VINCENT					
NANCY/VANDOEUVRE					
PHALSBOURG					
	SARREBOURG (o/a 1 APRIL 1945)				

ORGANIZATION & MOVEMENTS
I TAC AF SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
25 MARCH 1945

...CHED TO I TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

...S	AAF SVC UNITS	BASE UNITS	ORD UNITS	QM UNITS	SIGNAL UNITS	AIR DISARM. UNITS	MISC UNITS
	HQ & HQ SQ., 19TH AIR DEPOT GP. 19TH DEPOT REPAIR SQ. 19TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQ. X HQ. & HQ. SQ., 333RD AIR SVC. GP.	DET. "A", 1184TH MP CO., AVN		[illegible]TH QM PLAT, AD GP. 1956TH QM TRUCK CO., AVN.	1ST SIG. CO., DEPOT, AVN. (PROV)		
	HQ & HQ SQ. 86TH AIR DEPOT GP. 22ND DEPOT REPAIR SQ. 96TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQ. X 556TH AIR SVC. SQ.	1184TH MP CO., AVN. LESS DET. "A"	X 1664TH ORD S&M CO., AVN. 1951ST ORD. DEPOT CO.	440TH QM PLAT, AD GP. 1144TH QM CO. SVC. GP. 2242ND QM TRUCK CO., AVN.	878TH SIG. CO., DEPOT, AVN.		1ST MED. SUPPLY PLAT. AVN. BTRY "B", 894TH AAA AW BN.
...Q.							HQ & HQ BTRY, 213TH AAA GP.
					HQ & HQ CO., [illegible]TH SIG. CONST. BN. SEP, TAC.		
					[illegible]TH SIG. AW BN.		
	4TH PORT INTRANSIT DEPOT SQ.						
							TRAINING DET, [illegible] BOMB WG. (H) (PROV)
					CO. "A", 439TH SIG. CONST. BN. (H)		
					878TH SIG. CO., DEPOT AVN.		
							62ND APU
					CO. "B" 439TH SIG. CONST. BN. (H)		
					HQ & HQ CO. 439TH SIG. CONST. BN. (H)		
							BTRY "C", 894TH AAA AW BN.
					446TH SIG. CONST.		

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8 B

LAMPIGNY.

PRESENT LOCATION	PROPOSED LOCATION	HQ'S UNITS	TAC UNITS	AAF SVC. UNITS	BASE UNITS
TOTALS			5 FIGHTER BOMBER GPS. 2 MEDIUM BOMBER GPS. 1 RECCE GP.	4 SERVICE GP'S. 5 HQ. & HQ. SQ. SERVICE GPS. 9 AIR SVC. SQ'S. 2 AIR DEPOT GPS. 2 HQ. & HQ. SQ. AIR DEPOT GPS. 2 DEPOT REPAIR SQ'S 2 DEPOT SUPPLY SQ'S 2 MOBILE R&R SQ'S.	2 STA. COMP. SQS. 4 M.P. CO'S, AVN. 5 ENGR. AVN. FF PLATS.
			2 NIGHT FIGHTER SQ'S. 2 LIAISON SQ'S.	1 PORT INTRANSIT DEPOT SQ. 1 DEPOT UNIT ARMY (AAF)	

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			2014th ORD. MAINT CO., AF				
...S	AAF SVC. UNITS	BASE UNITS	ORD. UNITS	QM UNITS	SIGNAL UNITS	AIR DISARM. UNITS	MISC UNITS
...MBER ...MBER ...P. ...HTER ...Q'S.	4 SERVICE GP'S. 5 HQ. & HQ. SQ. SERVICE GP'S. 9 AIR SVC. SQ'S. 2 AIR DEPOT GP'S. 2 HQ. & HQ. SQ. AIR DEPOT GP'S. 2 DEPOT REPAIR SQ'S. 2 DEPOT SUPPLY SQ'S. 2 MOBILE R&R SQ'S.	2 STA. COMP. SQ'S. 4 M.P. CO'S, AVN. 5 ENGR. AVN. FF PLATS.	1 ORD. MAINT. CO. AF 1 ORD. AMMO. CO. 1 ORD. DEPOT CO. 8 ORD. S & M CO'S, AVN. 1 ORD. MED. AUTO. MAINT. PLAT, AVN.	10 QM TRUCK CO'S., AVN. 6 QM CO'S SVC. GP. 3 QM PLATS A D GP.	3 SIG. AW BN'S. 1 SIG. BN. SEP, TAC 3 SIG. CONST. BN(H) 1 SIGNAL CO, DEPOT AVN. 4 SIG. CO'S, SVC. GP. 3 SIG. CO'S, WING		
	1 PORT INTRANSIT DEPOT SQ. 1 DEPOT UNIT ARMY (AAF)						

25 MARCH 1945
LOB

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

3 May 1945

Staff Study re:

RETURN OF AIR FORCE UNITS TO THE MTO

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1. Combat, Service and Ancillary Units which came to the First Tactical Air Force (Prov) from the Mediteranean Theatre of Operations (MTO) may be readied for redeployment in the European Theatre of Operations or returned to the MTO for redeployment from Italy. It is the purpose of this study to weigh the advantages against the disadvantages of a return of certain units to the MTO as a preliminary move in the ultimate redeployment scheme.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. The primary factor appears to be that of ultimate destination. Units which are to be redeployed directly to the Orient, via Suez from Mediteranean ports, could be moved promptly to Marseilles upon cessation of hostilities and moved by LST and transport airplane to Italy. Such action would relieve the later congestion at Marseilles. The large port facilities available in Italy would be available to supplement the facilities of Southern France in loading east-bound shipping.

3. For units which are to be returned to the United States the preliminary move, by LST and transport airplane to the MTO, would be less profitable. The only gain would be derived from the employment of Italian ports in addition to the French and Belgian Atlantic ports. It may be assumed that Bordeaux, Cherbourg, Le Havre and Antwerp will be available for loading west bound U.S. shipping.

4. For units which are to be employed in the Occupational Air Force (OAF) in Germany a preliminary move to Italy would be definitely unprofitable in time and shipping.

5. Attached as Tabs to this paper are tabulations which indicate the redeployment schedule and destination of all units now included in the First Tactical Air Force (Prov).

Tab "A" : Complete Schedule for All Units

Tab "B" : Units of 1st TACAF which came from MTO

Tab "C" : Units to go to the Orient

Tab "D" : Units to go to the Occupational Air Force

Tab "E" : Units to go to the U. S. A.

6. It appears likely that the overseas service credit accruing to individuals who have come up from MTO may average higher than the IX Air Force level. If the units which came from MTO remain in ETO the application of overseas credit factors may operate to route individuals to the USA whereas return to the MTO might result in direct redeployment to the Orient.

7. It will be advantageous to reduce the number of Air Force Headquarters which have to deal with re-deployment plans. Return of units to the MTO and return of units to Ninth Air Force would facilitate the elimination of Headquarters, First Tactical Air Force (Prov). That organization will become redundant when the necessity for maintaining operational control over the First French Air Corps has passed.

8. Return of units at this time to the MTO will require a major overhaul of re-deployment plans by USSTAF and by the U.S. Army Air Force organization in the MTO. Unless some marked advantage in shipping or re-equipment will accrue from return of units to the MTO the advantage of stability in planning may be lost without securing a compensating advantage.

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CONCLUSIONS

9. The numbers of organizations which came from the MTO, and which are to be re-deployed directly to the Orient via Mediterranean ports, is small. Included in this category are only the following:

Unit	Destination & Month of Re-deployment	Strength Off.	Strength E.M.	Strength Total
42 Bomb Wing Hdqts & Hdqts Sqdn	2 - SWP	46	126	172
13 Photo Intell. Detach.	4 - SWP	43	49	92
324 Sig. Co. Wing	2 - SWP	3	86	89
	TOTALS	92	261	353

10. The bulk of the organizations which are to be redeployed from First Tactical Air Force to the Orient via Mediterranean ports originated in the ETO. For details see attached Tab "C".

11. The return to the MTO of units which came to First Tactical Air Force from the MTO will not result in a material saving of shipping or congestion of port facilities, but will facilitate the closing out of the affairs of the Headquarters, First Tactical Air Force (Prov).

12. It is probable that return to the MTO of units which originated in that theatre will require a major adjustment of ETO and MTO plans for redeployment of Air Force units.

RECOMMENDATIONS

13. It is recommended that the units which came to First Tactical Air Force (Prov) from the MTO be redeployed from the ETO.

3 May 45

E. S. L.

Inclosures:

Tab "A" : Complete Schedule for All Units

Tab "B" : Units of 1st TACAF which came from MTO

Tab "C" : Units to go to the Orient

Tab "D" : Units to go to the Occupational Air Force

Tab "E" : Units to go to the U. S. A.

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TAB "A"

COMPLETE SCHEDULE FOR ALL UNITS

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH EM
1st Air Service Sq	MTO	Inact - 1	4 June 1942	9	236
1st Medical Supply Plat	ETO	POA - 6	23 Nov 1942	2	19
2nd Mobile Radio Sq (G)	ETO	Not Indicated	Organized April 45	23	292
2nd Photo Tech Unit	MTO	US - 4	2 Nov 1943	3	46
2nd Tactical Air Comm Sq	MTO	US - 8	12 Dec 1942	6	213
4th Depot Unit Army (AAF)	MTO	OAF - 2	Act. 13 July 1944	4	57
4th Port Intransit Depot Sq	ETO	Inact - 6	3 June 1944	5	185
10th Fighter Sq	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown-	57	247
10th Tac Recon Sq	ETO	SWP - 4	Unknown	33	189
12th Station Complement Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	24 June 1943	11	92
XII Tactical Air Comd, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	Inact - 2	23 Oct 1942	73	200
13th Photo Intelligence Det.	MTO	SWP - 4	25 March 1943	43	49
17th Bomb Group	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept. 1942	32	74
18th Photo Tech Unit	ETO	Not Indicated	Unknown	3	46
19th ADG, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	10 June 1943	25	152
19th Depot Repair Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	10 June 1943	12	328
19th Depot Supply Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	10 June 1943	8	124
22nd Depot Repair Sq	ETO	POA - 7	23 June 1943	12	324
22nd Tac Ren Sq	ETO	SWP - 4	Unknown	33	189
24th Mobile R & R Sq	ETO	Inact - 4	1 Nov 1943	8	175
27th Fighter Group, Hq	MTO	US - 7	12 Dec 1942	28	70
31st Mobile R & R Sq	ETO	Inact - 4	1 Nov 1943	8	175
34th Photo Recce Sq	ETO	SWP - 4	21 March 1944	45	297
34th Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
37th Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
42nd Bomb Wg, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	SWP - 2	7 June 1943	46	126
50th Fighter Gp, Hq	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	28	70
51st Air Service Sq	MTO	Inact - 1	1 July 1942	9	236
57th Air Service Sq	MTO	Inact - 1	2 Nov 1942	9	236
63rd Ftr Wg, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	13 Jan 1943	53	191

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(SCHEDULE UNITS CONT'D)

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UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	
				OFF	EM
64th Ftr Wg, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	US - 6	8 Feb 1943	53	183
69th Tac Rcn Gp Hq	ETO	SWP - 4	7 March 1945	19	53
71st Ftr Wg, Hq & Hq Sq	ETO	SWP - 2	14 Dec 1943	53	191
72nd Liaison Sq	ETO	POA - 6	Unknown	15	125
81st Fighter Sq	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	57	247
82nd Ftr Control Sq	MTO	US - 6	Unknown	29	293
83rd Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	1 June 1943	28	136
86th ADG, Hq & Hq Sq	ETO	POA - 7	23 March 1943	25	152
86th Fighter Gp, Hq	MTO	OAF - 2	29 April 1943	28	70
88th Air Service Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	5 May 1943	9	236
95th Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
98th Depot Supply Sq	ETO	POA - 7	6 Dec 1943	17	124
111th Tactical Recce Sq	MTO	US - 9	27 Sept 1942	34	194
167th Liaison Sq	ETO	POA - 5	19 Feb 1945	15	125
202nd Med Disp. Avn (RS)	ETO	US - 6	9 March 1944	3	13
302nd Airdrome Sq	ETO	CBI - 3	29 Dec 1943	7	150
304th Air Svc Squadron	MTO	Inact - 1	26 Oct 1942	9	236
310th Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	Inact - 1	12 Dec 1942	28	135
312th Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	4 May 1943	28	136
313th Fighter Sq	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	57	247
314th Fighter Sq	ETO	US - 6	1 Nov 1942	57	247
315th Fighter Sq	MTO	US - 7	15 Feb 1943	57	247
316th Fighter Sq	MTO	US - 6	1 Nov 1942	57	247
319th Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	MTO	Inact - 1	29 April 1943	28	136
320th Bomb Gp, Hq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	32	74
321st Air Service Sq	MTO	Inact - 1	14 Jan 1943	9	236
322nd Signal Co. Wing	ETO	SWP - 2	24 June 1943	3	86
324th Fighter Gp, Hq	MTO	US - 6	1 Nov 1942	28	70
324th Station Comp. Sq	ETO	POA - 6	Unknown	11	92
324th Signal Co. Wing	MTO	SWP - 2	21 Aug 1943	3	86
328th Fighter Control Sq	MTO	US - 8	24 Dec 1943	29	293
333rd Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	24 Sept 1942	28	136
340th Air Service Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	Unknown	9	236

TAB "A"

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(SCHEDULE UNITS CONT'D)

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH EM
346th Signal Co Wing.	ETO	US - 3	12 Jan 1944	3	86
358th Fighter Group, Hq	ETO	OAF - 3	8 Oct 1943	28	70
365th Fighter Sq	ETO	OAF - 3	Unknown	57	247
366th Fighter Sq	ETO	OAF - 3	Unknown	57	247
367th Fighter Sq	ETO	OAF - 3	Unknown	57	247
* 385th Sig Svc Co, Avn	ETO	OAF - 4	15 April 1944	15	214
415th Night Fighter Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	23 March 1943	50	238
419th QM Plat, ADG	MTO	OAF - 1	10 June 1943	2	22
431st QM Plat, ADG	MTO	OAF - 2	Unknown	2	22
432nd Bomb Squadron	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
439th Sig Constr. Bn (H)	MTO	OAF - 1	1 July 1942	22	415
440th QM Plat, ADG	ETO	SWP - 4	29 Dec 1943	2	22
441st Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
442nd Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
443rd Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
444th Bomb Sq	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept 1942	90	323
446th Sig Constr Bn (H)	MTO	OAF	21 August 1943	22	415
459th Sig Constr Bn (H)	ETO	POA - 2	14 Dec 1943	22	415
462nd Air Service Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	5 Nov 1943	9	236
522nd Fighter Sq	MTO	US - 6	12 Dec 1942	57	247
523rd Fighter Sq	MTO	US - 7	12 Dec 1942	57	247
524th Fighter Sq	MTO	US - 7	12 Dec 1942	57	247
525th Fighter Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	29 April 1943	57	247
526th Fighter Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	29 April 1943	57	247
527th Fighter Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	29 April 1943	57	247
556th Air Service Sq	ETO	Inact - 1	1 Nov 1943	9	236
562nd Signal AW Bn	MTO	Not Indicated	12 Dec 1942	76	1092
582nd Signal AW Bn	MTO	US - 10	15 Jan 1944	72	1026
593rd Signal AW Bn	MTO	OAF - 3	11 Feb 1944	73	1067
692nd AAF Band Unit	ETO	POA - 7	Unknown	1	28
803rd Chem Co, A/O	ETO	SWP - 2	18 Jan 1944	4	130
867th Chem Co, A/O	ETO	CBI - 2	9 Jan 1944	4	130
873rd Chem Co, A/O	ETO	SWP - 2	20 Sept 1943	4	130
878th Sig Co Depot, Avn	ETO	POA - 7	19 Jan 1944	9	179

TAB "A"

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(SCHEDULE UNITS CONT'D)

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	EM
895th Military Police Co, Avn	MTO	US - 6	20 Dec 1942	4	100
*927th Signal Bn (Sep), Tac	MTO	OAF - 2	24 Oct 1942	35	655
1016th Sig Co Svc Gp	MTO	Inact - 1	5 Sept 1942	3	97
1028th Sig Co Svc Gp	ETO	Inact - 1	9 May 1943	3	97
1057th Sig Co Svc Gp	MTO	Inact - 1	2 Nov 1944	3	97
1109th Sig Co Svc Gp	ETO	Inact - 1	22 Jan 1944	3	97
1111th QM Co Svc Gp	MTO	Inact - 1	8 Feb 1943	5	76
1125th QM Co Svc Gp	MTO	Inact - 1	16 April 1943	5	76
1144th QM Co Svc Gp	ETO	Inact - 1	1 Oct 1942	5	76
1184th MP Co, Avn	ETO	POA - 5	20 Sept 1943	4	100
1227th MP Co, Avn	ETO	SWP - 3	5 Dec 1943	4	100
1242nd QM Co Svc Gp	ETO	Inact - 1	23 Jan 1944	5	76
1243rd QM Co Svc Gp	ETO	Inact - 1	7 Jan 1944	5	76
1244th QM Co Svc Gp	ETO	Not Indicated	8 Feb 1944	5	76
1262nd MP Co, Avn	ETO	SWP - 4	14 Nov 1943	4	100
1444th Ord S & M Co. Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	12 Nov 1943	4	74
1445th Ord S & M Co. Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	12 Nov 1943	4	74
1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat.	ETO	SWP - 4	14 Jan 1944	2	46
1595th Ord S & M Co. Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	6 Nov 1943	4	74
1636th Ord S & M Co. Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	14 Jan 1943	4	74
1644th Ord S & M Co. Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	13 Jan 1943	4	74
1658th Ord S & M Co. Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	14 Jan 1943	4	74
1664th Ord S & M Co. Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	17 July 1943	4	74
1667th Ord S & M Co. Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	7 Feb 1943	4	74
1722nd Ord S & M Co. Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	19 Aug 1943	4	74
1926th Ord Ammo Co	ETO	SWP - 5	7 Jan 1944	6	180
1933rd QM Truck Co Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	6 Jan 1943	5	99
1936th QM Truck Co Avn	MTO	US - 4	4 June 1942	5	99
1951st Ordnance Depot Co	MTO	OAF - 1	21 Aug 1943	6	174
1955th QM Truck Co Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	29 April 1943	3	99
1972nd QM Truck Co Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	20 Sept 1943	3	99

*927th to be redeployed to U.S. in 8th Month

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UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	EM
1974th QM Trk Co, Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	8 Feb 1943	3	99
1993rd Engr FF Plat.	MTO	Inact - 1	6 Jan 1943	1	28
1994th QM Truck Co, Avn	MTO	US - 4	8 Feb 1943	3	99
2008th QM Truck Co, Avn	MTO	Inact - 1	8 Feb 1943	3	99
2014th Ord Maint Co AF	MTO	CAF - 1	12 Dec 1942	2	22
2056th Engr Avn FF Plat	ETO	Inact - 1	28 Dec 1943	1	22
2138th Engr Avn FF Plat	ETO	Inact - 1	7 April 1944	1	22
2148th Engr Avn FF Plat	ETO	Inact - 1	5 April 1944	1	22
2151st Engr Avn FF Plat	ETO	Inact - 1	27 March 1944	1	22
2204th QM Truck Co Avn	ETO	Inact - 1	5 Dec 1943	3	99
2210th QM Truck Co Avn	ETO	POA - 5	13 Jan 1944	5	99
2242nd QM Truck Co Avn	ETO	POA - 5	17 Jan 1944	5	99
			TOTAL	3343	24943

*Inact: Personnel of these units to be used in new type service units.

:Prepared By: Plans and Training:
: Maj J. L. SEFUISKY:
: Date: 3 May 1945 :

TAB "A"

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TAB "B"

THE FOLLOWING LISTED UNITS ARRIVED IN ETO FROM MTO

UNIT	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH EM
* Hq & Hq Sq, XII Tact Air Command	2 - OAF	23 Oct 1942	73	200
Hq & Hq Sq, 42nd Bomb Wing	2 - SWP	7 Jun 1943	46	126
Hq & Hq Sq, 63rd Fighter Wing	2 - OAF	13 Jan 1943	53	191
Hq & Hq Sq, 64th Fighter Wing	6 - US	8 Feb 1943	53	183
Hq, 17th Bomb Group (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	32	74
34th Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
37th Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
95th Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
432nd Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
Hq, 320th Bomb Group (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	32	74
441st Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
442nd Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
443rd Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
444th Bomb Squadron (M)	3 - OAF	27 Sep 1942	90	323
Hq, 27th Fighter Group	7 - US	12 Dec 1942	28	70
522nd Fighter Squadron	6 - US	12 Dec 1942	57	247
523rd Fighter Squadron	7 - US	12 Dec 1942	57	247
524th Fighter Squadron	7 - US	12 Dec 1942	57	247
Hq, 86th Fighter Group	2 - OAF	29 Apr 1943	28	70
525th Fighter Squadron	2 - OAF	29 Apr 1943	57	247
526th Fighter Squadron	2 - OAF	29 Apr 1943	57	247
527th Fighter Squadron	2 - OAF	29 Apr 1943	57	247
Hq, 324th Fighter Group	6 - US	1 Nov 1942	28	70
314th Fighter Squadron	6 - US	1 Nov 1942	57	247
315th Fighter Squadron	7 - US	15 Feb 1943	57	247
316th Fighter Squadron	6 - US	1 Nov 1942	57	247

* To be inactivated in second month.

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TAB "B"

THE FOLLOWING LISTED UNITS ARRIVED IN MTO FROM MTO (CONT'D)

UNIT	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	EM
415th Night Fighter Squadron	3 - OAF	23 Mar 1943	50	238
111th Tact Recon Squadron	9 - US	27 Sep 1942	34	194
13th Photo Intelligence Detachment	4 - SWP	Activated in MTO 25 Mar 1943	43	49
82nd Fighter Control Squadron	6 - US	Unknown	29	293
328th Fighter Control Squadron	8 - US	24 Dec 1943	29	293
2nd Tact Air Comm Squadron	8 - US	12 Dec 1942	6	213
* Hq, 310th Service Group	1 - OAF	12 Dec 1942	28	135
* 51st Air Service Squadron	1 - OAF	1 Jul 1942	9	236
* 304th Air Service Squadron	1 - OAF	26 Oct 1942	9	236
* 1057th Signal Co, Service Group	1 - OAF	2 Nov 1942	3	97
* 1111th QM Co, Service Group	1 - OAF	8 Feb 1943	5	76
* 1644th Ordnance Supply & Maint Co	1 - OAF	13 Jan 1943	4	74
* 1667th Ordnance Supply & Maint Co	1 - OAF	7 Feb 1943	4	74
* 1972nd QM Truck Company	1 - OAF	20 Sep 1943	3	99
* 1993rd Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon	1 - OAF	10 Jun 1943	1	29
* 2008th QM Truck Company	1 - OAF	8 Feb 1943	3	99
* Hq, 319th Air Service Group	1 - OAF	29 Apr 1943	28	136
57th Air Service Squadron	1 - OAF	2 Nov 1942	9	236
* 321st Air Service Squadron	1 - OAF	14 Jan 1943	9	236
* 1016th Signal Co, Service Group	1 - OAF	5 Sep 1942	3	97
* 1125th QM Co, Service Group	1 - OAF	16 Apr 1943	5	76
* 1636th Ordnance Supply & Maint Co, Avn	1 - OAF	14 Jan 1943	4	74
* 1658th Ordnance Supply & Maint Co, Avn	1 - OAF	14 Jan 1943	4	74
* 1974th QM Truck Co, Avn	1 - OAF	8 Feb 1943	3	99

* These units to be inactivated in first month after "R" Day to form new type Service Groups.

3 May 1945.

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TAB "B"

THE FOLLOWING LISTED UNITS ARRIVED IN ETO FROM MTO (CONT'D)

UNIT	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REEMPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	EM
Hq & Hq Sq, 19th Air Depot Group	2 - OAF	10 Jun 1943	25	152
19th Depot Repair Squadron	2 - OAF	10 Jun 1943	12	328
19th Depot Supply Squadron	2 - OAF	28 May 1943	8	124
1936th QM Truck Company	4 - US	4 Jun 1942	5	99
4th Depot Unit Army	2 - OAF	Activated in MTO 13 Jul 1944	4	57
431st QM Plat Air Depot Group	2 - OAF	Unknown	2	22
* 1st Air Service Squadron	1 - OAF	4 Jun 1942	9	236
* 1722nd Ordnance Supply & Maint Co, Avn	1 - OAF	19 Aug 1943	4	74
* 1955th QM Truck Co, Avn	1 - OAF	29 Apr 1943	3	99
324th Signal Company Wing	2 - SWP	21 Aug 1943	3	86
582nd Signal AW Battalion	10 - US	Activated in MTO 15 Jan 1944	72	1026
593rd Signal AW Battalion	3 - OAF	11 Feb 1944	73	1067
** 927th Signal Battalion Tact Air Comd (Sep)	8 - US	24 Oct 1942	35	655
439th Signal Heavy Construction Battalion	1 - OAF	1 Jul 1942	22	415
446th Signal Construction Battalion (H)	Not Indicated	21 Aug 1943	22	415
346th Signal Company Wing	3 - US	12 Jan 1944	3	86
895th MP Company	6 - US	20 Dec 1942	4	100
2nd Photo Tech Unit	4 - US	Activated in MTO 2 Nov 1943	3	46
1951st Ordnance Depot Co	1 - OAF	21 Aug 1943	9	174
562nd Signal AW Battalion	Not Indicated	12 Dec 1942	76	1092
419th QM Platoon Air Depot Group	1 - OAF	10 Jun 1943	2	22
2014th Ordnance Maintenance Co	1 - OAF	12 Dec 1942	2	22
		TOTAL	2329	15725

* - To be inactivated first month after "R" Day.
** - Ninth Air Force wants this unit for their own Hq in second month after "R" Day.

Prepared By: Plans and Training:
Maj J. L. SEBULSKY:
Date: 3 May 1945.

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TAB "C"

UNITS TO GO TO THE ORIENT

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	MONTH AFTER R DAY	DESTINATION	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH EM
Hq & Hq Sq 42nd Bomb Wing (M)	MTO	2	SWP	7 Jun 1943	46	126
Hq & Hq Sq 71st Ftr Wg	ETO	2	SWP	14 Dec 1943	53	191
803rd Chem Co A/O	ETO	2	SWP	18 Jan 1944	4	130
867th Chem Co A/O	ETO	2	CBI	9 Jan 1944	4	130
873rd Chem Co A/O	ETO	2	SWP	20 Sep 1943	4	130
459th Sig Const Bn (H)	MTO	2	POA	14 Dec 1943	22	415
322nd Sig Co Wg	ETO	2	SWP	24 Jun 1943	3	86
324th Sig Co Wg	MTO	2	SWP	21 Aug 1943	3	86
302nd Adrm Sq	ETO	3	CBI	29 Dec 1943	7	150
1227th Mil Police Co Avn	ETO	3	SWP	5 Dec 1943	4	100
Hq 69th Tact Rcn Gp	ETO	4	SWP	7 Mar 1945	19	53
34th Photo Rcn Sq	ETO	4	SWP	21 Mar 1944	45	297
10th Tact Rcn Sq	ETO	4	SWP	Unknown	33	189
22nd Tact Rcn Sq	ETO	4	SWP	Unknown	33	189
13th Photo Intel Det	MTO	4	SWP	25 Mar 1943	43	49
1262nd Mil Police Co Avn	ETO	4	SWP	14 Nov 1943	4	100
1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat Avn	ETO	4	SWP	14 Jan 1944	2	46
440th QM Plat A D Gp	ETO	4	SWP	29 Dec 1943	2	22
167th Liaison Sq	ETO	5	POA	19 Feb 1945	15	125
1184th Mil Police Co Avn	ETO	5	POA	20 Sep 1943	4	100
1926th Ord Ammo Co Avn	ETO	5	SWP	7 Jan 1944	6	180
2210th QM Trk Co Avn	ETO	5	POA	13 Jan 1944	5	99
2242nd QM Trk Co Avn	ETO	5	POA	17 Jan 1945	5	99
72nd Liaison Sq	ETO	6	POA	Unknown	15	125
324th Station Com Sq	ETO	6	POA	Unknown	11	92
1st Med Sup Plat	ETO	6	POA	23 Nov 1942	2	19
Hq & Hq Sq 86th Air Dep Gp	ETO	7	POA	23 Mar 1943	25	152
22nd Dep Rep Sq	ETO	7	POA	23 Jun 1943	12	324
98th Dep Sup Sq	ETO	7	POA	6 Dec 1943	7	124
692nd AAF Band	ETO	7	POA	Unknown	1	28
878th Sig Co Dep Avn	ETO	7	POA	19 Jan 1944	9	179
				TOTAL	458	4135

TAB "C"

Prepared By: Maj J L SEBULSKY:
Plans & Training:
Date: 3 May 1945

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TAB "D"

UNITS TO GO TO OCCUPATIONAL AIR FORCE

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH EM
1951st Ord Dep Co Avn	MTO	OAF - 1	21 Aug 1943	6	174
2014th Ord Maint Co AF	MTO	OAF - 1	12 Dec 1942	2	22
419th QM Plat A D Gp	MTO	OAF - 1	10 Jun 1943	2	22
439th Sig Const Bn (H)	MTO	OAF - 1	1 Jul 1942	22	415
Hq & Hq Sq, 63rd Fighter Wing	MTO	OAF - 2	13 Jan 1943	53	191
Hq, 50th Ftr Gp (SE)	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	28	70
Hq, 86th Ftr Gp (SE)	MTO	OAF - 2	29 Apr 1943	28	70
10th Ftr Sq (SE)	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	57	247
313th Ftr Sq (SE)	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	57	247
81st Ftr Sq (SE)	ETO	OAF - 2	Unknown	57	247
525th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	OAF - 2	29 Apr 1943	57	247
526th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	OAF - 2	29 Apr 1943	57	247
527th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	OAF - 2	29 Apr 1943	57	247
Hq & Hq Sq, 19th Air Dep Gp	MTO	OAF - 2	10 Jun 1943	25	152
* 105th Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	OAF - 2		24	266
* 107th Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	OAF - 2		24	266
* 108th Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	OAF - 2		24	266
* 205th Air Eng Sq	ETO	OAF - 2		9	219
* 207th Air Eng Sq	ETO	OAF - 2		9	219
* 208th Air Eng Sq	ETO	OAF - 2		9	219
* 305th Air Mat Sq	ETO	OAF - 2		8	132
* 307th Air Mat Sq	ETO	OAF - 2		8	132
* 308th Air Mat Sq	ETO	OAF - 2		8	132
19th Dep Rep Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	10 Jun 1943	12	328
19th Dep Sup Sq	MTO	OAF - 2	10 Jun 1943	8	124
4th Depot Unit, Army (AAF)	MTO	OAF - 2	13 Jul 1944	4	57
431st QM Plat A D Gp	MTO	OAF - 2	Unknown	2	22
**927th Sig Bn Tac Air Com (Sep)	MTO	OAF - 2	24 Oct 1942	35	655

* - Actual designations not yet received; to be activated.

** - 927th Sig Bn Tac Air Com (Sep) to be redeployed to US in 8th Month.

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3 May 1945.

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TAB "D"

UNITS TO GO TO OCCUPATIONAL AIR FORCE (CONT'D)

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF EMPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	EM
Hq 17th Bomb Gp (M)	MTO	OAF - 3	27 Sept. 1942	32	74
Hq 320th Bomb Gp (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	32	74
34th Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
37th Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
95th Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
432nd Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
441st Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
442nd Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
443rd Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
444th Bomb Sq (M)	MTO	- 3	27 Sept. 1942	90	323
Hq 358th Ftr Gp (SE)	ETO	- 3	8 Oct. 1943	28	70
365th Ftr Sq (SE)	ETO	- 3	Unknown	57	247
366th Ftr Sq (SE)	ETO	- 3	Unknown	57	247
367th Ftr Sq (SE)	ETO	- 3	Unknown	57	247
415th Night Ftr Sq	MTO	- 3	23 March 1943	56	238
*103rd Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	- 3		24	266
*104th Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	- 3		24	266
*106th Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	- 3		24	266
*203rd Air Eng Sq	ETO	- 3		9	219
*204th Air Eng Sq	ETO	- 3		9	219
*206th Air Eng Sq	ETO	- 3		9	219
*303rd Air Mat Sq	ETO	- 3		8	132
*304th Air Mat Sq	ETO	- 3		8	132
*306th Air Mat Sq	ETO	- 3		8	132
593rd Sig AW Bn	MTO	- 3	11 Feb. 1944	73	1067
385th Sig Sv Co Avn (Spec)	ETO	- 4	15 April 1944	15	214
446th Sig Const Bn (H)	MTO	Not Indicated	21 August 1943	22	415
			TOTAL	1958	12963

*Actual designations not yet received; to be activated

Prepared By: Plans and Training:
Maj J. L. SEBULSKY:
Date: 3 May 1945.

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TAB "E"

UNITS TO BE REDEPLOYED TO US

UNIT	UNIT ORIGIN	DESTINATION & MONTH OF REDEPLOYMENT	DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM U.S.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OFF	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH EM
346th Sig Co Wg	ETO	US - 3	12 Jan 1944	3	86
2nd Photo Tech Unit	MTO	- 4	2 Nov 1943	3	46
1936th QM Trk Co Avn	MTO	- 4	4 June 1942	5	99
1994th QM Trk Co Avn	MTO	- 4	8 Feb 1943	3	99
Hq & Hq Sq 64th Ftr Wg	MTO	- 6	8 Feb 1943	53	183
Hq 324th Ftr Gp (SE)	MTO	- 6	1 Nov. 1942	28	70
522nd Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	- 6	12 Dec 1942	57	247
314th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	- 6	1 Nov. 1942	57	247
316th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	- 6	1 Nov. 1942	57	247
82nd Ftr Contl Sq	MTO	- 6	Unknown	29	293
202nd Med Disp Avn (RS)	ETO	- 6	9 March 1944	3	13
895th Mil Police Co Avn	MTO	- 6	26 Dec. 1942	4	100
Hq 27th Ftr Gp (SE)	MTO	- 7	8 Feb 1943	28	70
523rd Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	- 7	12 Dec. 1942	57	247
524th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	- 7	12 Dec. 1942	57	247
315th Ftr Sq (SE)	MTO	- 7	15 Feb 1943	57	247
328th Ftr Contl Sq	MTO	- 8	24 Dec. 1943	29	293
2nd Tact Air Com Sq	MTO	- 8	12 Dec. 1942	6	213
*927th Sig Bn Tac Air Com (Sep)	MTO	- 8	24 Oct. 1942	35	655
111th Tact Rcn Sq	MTO	- 9	27 Sept. 1942	34	194
**101st Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	- 9		24	266
**102nd Hq & Base Sv Sq Air Sv Gp	ETO	- 9		24	266
**201st Air Eng Sq	ETO	- 9		9	219
**202nd Air Eng Sq	ETO	- 9		9	219
**301st Air Mat Sq	ETO	- 9		8	132
**302nd Air Mat Sq	ETO	- 9		8	132
582nd Sig AW Bn	MTO	- 10	15 Jan. 1944	72	1026
TOTAL				759	6156

*To Ninth Air Force 2nd Month for OAF until time for departure to US.

**Actual designations not yet received; to be activated.

:Prepared By: Plans and Training:
Maj J. L. SEBULSKY
Date: 3 May 1945

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MANNING TABLE

ARMY AIR F[O]

HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON,
DESIGNATION: HEADQUARTERS, 1 TACTICAL AI[R]
HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON, 1 T[...]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
						HEADQUARTERS															
						OPERATIONS															
								DIRECTOR COMM													
1 UNIT	SPECIFICATION SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	TOTAL	COMMANDING GENERAL AND AIDES	CHIEF of STAFF	DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR OPERATIONS	DIRECTOR of AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION	AIR CORPS	SIGNAL CORPS	DIRECTOR of GROUND-AIR CONTACT	DIRECTOR of INTELLIGENCE	DIRECTOR of OPERATIONS	DIRECTOR of PLANS	DIRECTOR of PUBLIC RELATIONS	DIRECTOR of WEATHER	DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR ADMN	ADJUTANT GENERAL	DIRECTOR of ADMN SERVICES	CHEMICAL	FINANCE	FRENCH ADVISORY
STRENGTH SECTION																					
2 LIEUTENANT GENERAL		L GEN	1	1																	
3 MAJOR GENERAL		M GEN	2			1										1					
4 BRIGADIER GENERAL		B GEN	2						1			1									
5 COLONEL		COL	26		1	1	1	1		1	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
6 LIEUTENANT COLONEL		LT COL	14					2	2		2	3		1							
7 MAJOR		MAJ	32	1			1	4	5	1	4	5		6							
8 CAPTAIN		CAPT	28	1			1	3	3		3	3	1	3							
9 FIRST LIEUTENANT		1ST LT	15						1		2	3									
10 SECOND LIEUTENANT		2ND LT	14																		
11 TOTAL COMMISSIONED			134	3	1	3	3	10	12	2	12	18	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 WARRANT OFFICER		WO	3			1			1			1									
13 MASTER SERGEANT		M SGT	9					1	1		1	1		1							
14 FIRST SERGEANT		1ST SGT	1																		
15 TECHNICAL SERGEANT		T SGT	30	1		1	1	1	1		2	2	1	2	1						
16 STAFF SERGEANT		S SGT	67	1	1			4	5	1	4	7		4	2						
17 SERGEANT		SGT	111	1		1	1	2	3		7	8	1	6	2						
18 CORPORAL		CPL	134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7		5	1						
19 PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS		PFC	81									1		2							
20																					
21 PRIVATE		PVT	80																		
22 TOTAL ENLISTED			513	4	2	3	3	9	11	2	23	26	2	20	6						
23 AGGREGATE			650	7	3	7	6	19	24	4	35	45	4	31	7	1	1	1	1	1	
EQUIPMENT																					
24 A-AIRPLANE, 1 ENGINE			8																		
25 A-AIRPLANE, 2 ENGINE			8																		
26 A-TRUCK, FUEL SERVICING, F-2			1																		
27 O-CAR, SEDAN, 5 PASSENGER			14																		
28 O-TRAILER, 1/4 TON			15																		
29 O-TRAILER, 1 TON			8																		
30 O-TRUCK, 1/4 TON			22																		
31 O-TRUCK, 3/4 TON, COMMAND			8																		
32 O-TRUCK, 3/4 TON, WEAPONS CARRIER			7																		
O-TRUCK, 1 1/2 TON, CARGO			6																		

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ARMY AIR FORCES

& HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON, 1 TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
HEADQUARTERS, 1 TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON, 1 TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

M/T
HQ. FIRST TACAF (P)
FRANCE
1 DEC. 1944

HEADQUARTERS (13–36): …NS (13–16); ADMINISTRATION (17–36, with INSPECTION 23–24)
HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON (37–46): ADMINISTRATIVE (37–41); TECHNICAL TACT. SERVICES (42–46)

13 Director of Operations	14 Director of Plans	15 Director of Public Relations	16 Director of Weather	17 Deputy Commanding General for Admin.	18 Adjutant General	19 Director of Admin Services	20 Chemical	21 Finance	22 French Advisory	23 Air Corps	24 Inspector General	25 Judge Advocate General	26 Medical	27 Ordnance	28 Quartermaster	29 Signal	30 Statistical Control	31 Director of Org and Movements	32 Director of Personnel	33 Provost Marshal	34 Special Services	35 WAC	36 Headquarters Commandant	37 Squadron Headquarters	38 Mess	39 Supply	40 Transportation	41 Utilities (MO Guard)	42 Engineering	43 Technical Supply	44 Flight "A"	45 Finance	46 Medical
				1																													
1																																	
3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1				1										
3		1													1		1			1	1												
5		6																				1		1							1	1	1
3	1	3																						2	1	1	1	1	(+1)	(+1)	2		
3																								1	1			2			4	1	
																												2			12		
18	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	5-	1		19	2	1
1																																	
1		1																										1	1		1	1	
																								1									
2	1	2	1																					1	1		1	2	2		8	1	1
7		4	2																					2	2	1	2	8	8	1	8	4	2
8	1	6	2																					2	20	3	7	20	19	1	2	3	2
7		5	1																					3	20	2	22	50	19	1	2	4	2
1		2																						3	15	2	26	98	9	2		2	1
26	2	20	6																					12	58	8	58	159	58	5	21	15	8
45	4	31	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	60	9	59	164	59	6	40	17	9

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		SPEC SER	GRA	TOTA	COMM AND	CHIE	DEPU GENE	DIRE CONS	AIR	SIGN	DIRE AIR	DIRE INTE	DIRE OPER	DIRE	DIRE PUBL	DIRE WEA	DEPU GENE	ADJ	DIRE SERV	CHE	FINA	FREN	AIR
	STRENGTH SECTION																						
2	LIEUTENANT GENERAL		L. GEN	1	1																		
3	MAJOR GENERAL		M GEN	2			1										1						
4	BRIGADIER GENERAL		B GEN	2						1			1										
5	COLONEL		COL	26		1	1	1	1		1	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
6	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		LT COL	14					2	2		2	3		1								
7	MAJOR		MAJ	32	1			1	4	5	1	4	5		6								
8	CAPTAIN		CAPT	28	1			1	3	3		3	3	1	3								
9	FIRST LIEUTENANT		1ST LT	15						1		2	3										
10	SECOND LIEUTENANT		2ND LT	14																			
11	TOTAL COMMISSIONED			134	3	1	3	3	10	12	2	12	18	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	WARRANT OFFICER		W.O.	3			1			1			1										
13	MASTER SERGEANT		M. SGT	9					1	1		1	1		1								
14	FIRST SERGEANT		1ST SGT	1																			
15	TECHNICAL SERGEANT		T. SGT	30	1		1	1	1	1		2	2	1	2	1							
16	STAFF SERGEANT		S. SGT	67	1	1			4	5	1	4	7		4	2							
17	SERGEANT		SGT	111	1		1	1	2	3		7	8	1	6	2							
18	CORPORAL		CPL	134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7		5	1							
19	PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS		PFC	81																			
20													1		2								
21	PRIVATE		PVT	80																			
22	TOTAL ENLISTED			513	4	2	3	3	9	11	2	23	26	2	20	6							
23	AGGREGATE			650	7	3	7	6	19	24	4	35	45	4	31	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	EQUIPMENT																						
24	A-AIRPLANE, 1 ENGINE			8																			
25	A-AIRPLANE, 2 ENGINE			8																			
26	A-TRUCK, FUEL SERVICING, F-2			1																			
27	O-CAR, SEDAN, 5 PASSENGER			14																			
28	O-TRAILER, 1/4 TON			15																			
29	O-TRAILER, 1 TON			8																			
30	O-TRUCK, 1/4 TON			22																			
31	O-TRUCK, 3/4 TON, COMMAND			8																			
32	O-TRUCK, 3/4 TON, WEAPONS CARRIER			7																			
33	O-TRUCK, 1½ TON, [illegible]																						
34	O-TRUCK, 2½ TON, CARGO W/WINCH			2																			
35	O-TRUCK, 2½ TON, CARGO W/O WINCH			5																			

REMARKS

a THIS SECTION WILL ALSO PROVIDE GUARD NORMALLY FURNISHED BY AN M.P. CO. AVN.

b INDICATES OFFICER HAVING ADDITIONAL DUTY IN THE SECTION IN WHICH THE SAME LETTER APPEARS IN PARENTHESIS.

WEAT	DEPUT GENER	ADJUT	DIREC SERV	CHEM	FINA	FREN	AIR	INSP GENE	JUDG	MED	ORD	QUA	SIG	SPE	DIR AND	DIR SER	PROV	SPEC	WA	HEAD COM	SQU HEA	AR	SUR	TRA	2 UT	EN	TE	F	FI	M
	1																													
																				1										
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1										1	1	1
																			1		1									
																					2	1	1	1	1	61	(61)	2		
																					1	1			2			4	1	
																									2			12		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	5	1		19	2	1
																									1	1		1	1	
																					1									
																					1	1		1	2	2		8	1	1
1																					2	2	1	2	8	8	1	8	4	2
2																					2	20	3	7	20	19	1	2	3	2
2																					3	20	2	22	30	19	1	2	4	2
1																					3	15	2	26	98	9	2		2	1
																					12	58	8	58	159	58	5	21	15	8
6																					16	60	9	59	164	59	6	40	17	9
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										

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Sect. E COMBAT SORTIES

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374
STATISTICAL CONTROL SECTION

3 February 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Director of Intelligence

The following is tentative record of sorties for January 1945, which you asked to be prepared:

AMERICAN

Fighter-Bomber	4387
Reconnaissance	455
Medium Bomber	411
Night Fighter	34
Total	5287

FRENCH

Fighter	232
Fighter-Bomber	524
Reconnaissance	74
Medium Bomber	142
Total	972

WESTERN FRENCH

Total	151
GRAND TOTAL FOR JANUARY	6410

LEWIS C. OLDHAM, JR.
Major AC
Statistical Section

E
6

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FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
Statistical Control Section

1 March 1945
APO #374, U S Army

SUBJECT: Comparative Sortie Data.

TO : Deputy Commanding General for Administration.

1. In accordance with request, a daily comparison of sorties between Ninth Air Force and First Tactical Air Force has been compiled for the months of January and February and is attached.

2. Sortie data has been taken from First Tactical Air Force Cosums and while often inaccurate for a given day, there are usually compensating errors on another day and the results shown are assumed to be fairly correct.

3. In order to obtain comparative figures, Recces, Escort mission missions and defense patrols were excluded and only Bombing and Armed Recce sorties were used. In questionable cases the Ninth Air Force was given the benefit of the doubt.

LEWIS C OLDHAM, JR
Major - AC
Statistical Control Section

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COMPARATIVE SORTIE DATA
1st TAC AF vs IX AIR FORCE

January 1945

	1st TAC AF (P)*			IX AIR FORCE		
Date	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg. Sorties Per Gp Per Day	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg. Sorties Per Gp Per Day
1	4	409	102.3	14	852	60.8
2	4	391	97.8	14	752	53.7
3	4	-	-	14	-	-
4	4	158	39.5	14	-	-
5	4	222	55.5	14	496	35.4
6	4	-	-	14	-	-
7	4	4	1	14	-	-
8	4	58	14.5	14	-	-
9	4	107	26.8	14	-	-
10	4	287	71.8	14	325	23.2
11	4	-	-	14	13	.9
12	4	8	2	14	-	-
13	4	269	67.3	14	664	47.4
14	4	471	117.8	14	125	8.9
[illegible]	4	132	44.	14	482	34.4
[illegible]	4	435	108.8	14	733	52.3
17	4	-	-	14	-	-
18	4	-	-	14	-	-
19	4	212	53.	14	191	13.6
20	4	83	20.8	14	175	12.5
21	4	11	2.8	14	452	32.2
22	4	258	64.5	14	1066	76.1
23	4	126	31.5	14	680	48.5
24	4	106	26.5	14	324	23.1
25	4	-	-	14	581	41.5
26	4	95	23.8	14	227	16.2
27	4	-	-	14	200	14.2
28	4	-	-	14	-	-
29	4	326	81.5	14	649	46.3
30	4	38	9.5	14	4	.3
31	4	-	-	14	-	-
Total		4206			8991	
Avg.	4	135.7	33.9	14	290.	20.7

Source: 1st TAC AF Cosums

* Exclusive of French P-47 and Spit. Sqdns.

Prepared by:
Statistical Section
1 March 1945

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COMPARATIVE SORTIE DATA
1st TAC AF vs IX AIR FORCE

1st TAC AF (P)* — January 1945 — IX AIR FORCE

	1st TAC AF (P)*			IX AIR FORCE		
Date	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg Sorties Per Group Per Day	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg Sorties Per Group Per Day
1	5 2/3	447	78.8	14	852	60.8
2	5 2/3	426	75.1	14	752	53.7
3	5 2/3	36	6.3	14	-	-
4	5 2/3	211	37.2	14	-	-
5	5 2/3	222	39.2	14	496	35.4
6	5 2/3	9	1.6	14	-	-
7	5 2/3	4	.7	14	-	-
8	5 2/3	96	16.9	14	-	-
9	5 2/3	123	21.6	14	-	-
10	5 2/3	299	52.7	14	325	23.2
11	5 2/3	4	.7	14	13	.9
12	5 2/3	8	1.4	14	-	-
13	5 2/3	269	47.4	14	664	47.4
14	5 2/3	484	85.4	14	125	8.9
15	5 2/3	136	23.9	14	482	34.4
16	5 2/3	454	80.1	14	733	52.3
17	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
18	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
19	5 2/3	245	43.2	14	191	13.6
20	5 2/3	89	15.7	14	175	12.5
21	5 2/3	12	2.1	14	452	32.2
22	5 2/3	312	55.0	14	1066	76.1
23	5 2/3	156	27.5	14	680	48.5
24	5 2/3	153	26.9	14	324	23.1
25	5 2/3	-	-	14	581	41.5
26	5 2/3	114	20.1	14	227	16.2
27	5 2/3	-	-	14	200	14.2
28	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
29	5 2/3	380	67.0	14	649	46.3
30	5 2/3	61	10.8	14	4	.3
31	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
Total		4750			8991	
Avg	5 2/3		27.0		290.	20.7

* Exclusive of French Spit Sqdns

Prepared by:
Statistical Section
1 March 1945

January 1945
U.S. and French
F-B Groups

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COPY

COMPARATIVE SORTIE DATA
-1st TAC AF vs IX AIR FORCE

February 1945

	1st TAC AF (P)*			IX AIR FORCE		
Date	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg. Sorties Per Gp Per Day	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg. Sorties Per Gp Per Day
1	4	48	12	14	147	10.5
2	4	439	109.8	14	851	60.8
3	4	93	23.3	14	349	24.9
4	4	133	33.3	14	4	.3
5	4	-	-	14	-	-
6	4	96	24.	14	438	31.3
7	4	-	-	14	-	-
8	4	374	98.5	14	950	67.9
9	4	346	86.5	14	356	25.4
10	4	137	34.3	14	426	40.4
11	4	163	40.8	14	512	36.6
12	4	-	-	14	-	-
13	4	449	112.3	14	747	53.4
14	4	583	145.8	14	1241	88.6
15	3	514	171.3	15	346	23.1
	3	331	110.3	15	919	61.3
17	3	-	-	15	-	-
18	3	-	-	15	-	-
19	3	209	69.7	15	352	23.5
20	3	91	30.3	15	233	15.5
21	3	331	110.3	15	1156	77.1
22	4	475	118.8	15	337	22.5
23	4	416	104.	15	1697	113.1
24	4	156	39.	15	1261	84.1
25	5	533	106.6	15	1123	74.9
26	5	113	22.6	15	-	-
27	5	24	4.8	15	156	10.4
28	5	397	79.4	15	758	50.5
Total		6451			14359	
Avg.	3.9	230.4	59.1	14.5	512.8	35.4

Source: 1st TAC AF Cosums

*Exclusive of French P-47 and Spit. Sqdns.

Prepared by:
Statistical Section
1 March 1945

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COMPARATIVE SORTIE DATA
1st TAC AF vs IX AIR FORCE

February 1945

	1st TAC AF (P)*			IX AIR FORCE		
Date	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg Sorties Per Group Per Day	F/B Gp Asgd	F/B Sorties Flown	Avg Sorties Per Group Per Day
1	5 2/3	73	12.9	14	147	10.5
2	5 2/3	546	96.3	14	851	60.8
3	5 2/3	93	16.4	14	349	24.9
4	5 2/3	193	34.0	14	4	.3
5	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
6	5 2/3	181	31.9	14	438	31.3
7	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
8	5 2/3	489	86.2	14	950	67.9
9	5 2/3	409	72.1	14	356	25.4
10	5 2/3	150	26.4	14	426	40.4
11	5 2/3	163	28.7	14	512	36.6
12	5 2/3	-	-	14	-	-
13	5 2/3	591	104.2	14	747	53.4
14	5 2/3	632	111.5	14	1241	88.6
15	4 2/3	570	122.1	15	346	23.5
16	4 2/3	381	81.6	15	919	61.3
17	4 2/3	-	-	15	-	-
18	4 2/3	16	3.4	15	-	-
19	4 2/3	285	61.0	15	352	23.5
20	4 2/3	150	32.1	15	233	15.5
21	4 2/3	436	93.3	15	1156	77.1
22	5 2/3	611	107.8	15	337	22.5
23	5 2/3	525	92.6	15	1697	113.1
24	5 2/3	279	49.2	15	1261	84.1
25	6 2/3	593	88.9	15	1123	74.9
26	6 2/3	199	29.8	15	-	-
27	6 2/3	117	17.5	15	156	10.4
28	6 2/3	427	64.0	15	758	50.5
Total					14359	
Avg	5.56	8109	52.1	14.5	512.8	35.4

*Exclusive of French Spit Sqdns

Prepared by:
Statistical Section
1 March 1945

February 1945
U.S. and French
F-B Groups

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COMPARATIVE SORTIE DATA

FIRST TACAF (P) & FIRST FRENCH A.F. vs NINTH AIR FORCE

MARCH

Date	1ST TACAF (P) F.B GPs ASGD	F.B SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY	1ST FRENCH A.F. F.B GPs ASGD	F/B SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY	COMBINED F.B GPs ASGD	F.B SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY	NINTH AIR FORCE F.B GPs ASGD	F/B SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY
1	5	272	54.4	1 2/3	61	36.6	6 2/3	333	50.	15	907	60.5
2	5	514	102.8	1 2/3	124	74.4	6 2/3	638	96.	15	1407	93.1
3	5	340	68.	1 2/3	101	60.6	6 2/3	441	66.	15	1097	73.1
4	5	118	23.6	1 2/3	75	45.	6 2/3	193	29.	15	8	.6
5	5	146	29.2	1 2/3	12	7.2	6 2/3	158	24.	15	202	13.5
6	5	-	-	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	-	-	15	9	.6
7	5	-	-	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	-	-	15	15	1.
8	5	-	-	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	-	-	15	-	-
9	5	171	34.2	1 2/3	11	6.6	6 2/3	182	27.3	15	1041	69.4
10	5	168	33.6	1 2/3	57	34.2	6 2/3	225	33.8	15	471	31.4
11	5	166	33.2	1 2/3	28	16.8	6 2/3	194	29.1	15	434	[illegible]
12	5	24	4.8	1 2/3	16	9.6	6 2/3	40	6.	15	737	49.
13	5	326	65.2	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	326	48.9	15	1189	79.2
14	5	397	79.4	1 2/3	144	86.4	6 2/3	541	81.2	15	[illegible]	62.6
15	5	948	189.6	1 2/3	190	114.	6 2/3	1138	170.7	15	1532	102.1
16	5	974	194.8	1 2/3	202	121.2	6 2/3	1176	177.9	15	752	50.1
17	5	351	70.2	1 2/3	16	9.6	6 2/3	367	55.1	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	5	978	195.6	1 2/3	302	181.2	6 2/3	1280	192.	15	875	58.3
19	5	996	199.2	1 2/3	214	128.4	6 2/3	1210	181.5	15	1882	125.1
20	5	499	99.8	1 2/3	226	135.6	6 2/3	625	93.8	15	1708	113.6
21	5	445	89.	1 2/3	196	81.6	6 2/3	581	87.2	15	1714	114.2
22	5	552	110.4	1 2/3	137	82.2	6 2/3	689	103.4	15	1905	127.
23	5	502	100.4	1 2/3	196	117.6	6 2/3	698	104.7	15	1521	101.4
24	5	471	94.2	1 2/3	191	114.6	6 2/3	662	99.3	15	1114	74.2
25	5	465	93.	1 2/3	122	73.2	6 2/3	587	88.1	15	2119	140.6
26	5	705	141.	1 2/3	12	7.2	6 2/3	717	107.6	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	5	176	35.2	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	176	26.4	15	401	26.7
28	5	16	3.2	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	16	2.4	15	[illegible]	41.8
29	5	-	-	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	-	-	15	-	-
30	5	61	12.2	1 2/3	-	-	6 2/3	61	9.2	15	586	39.
31	5	809	161.8	1 2/3	167	100.2	6 2/3	976	146.4	15	846	56.4
TOT		11,400			2740			14,040			28045	
AVG	5	367.7	73.5	1 2/3	88.4	53.	6 2/3	452.9	67.9	15	904.6	60.3

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Source - 1st TACAF Cosums.

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COMPARATIVE SORTIE DATA

FIRST TACAF (P) & FIRST FRENCH A.F. vs NINTH AIR FORCE

APRIL

	1ST TACAF (P)			1ST FRENCH A.F.			COMBINED			NINTH AIR FORCE		
DATE	F.B. GP's ASGD	F.B. SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY	F.B. GP's ASGD	F.B. SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY	F.B. GP'S ASGD	F.B. SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY	F.B. GP's ASGD	F.B. SORTIES FLOWN	AVERAGE SORTIES PER GP PER DAY
1	5	688	137.6	2			7	688	98.3	15	129	8.6
2	5	384	76.8	2	62	31.0	7	446	63.7	15	145	9.6
3.	5	120	24.0	2	8	4.0	7	128	18.2	15	365	24.3
4	5	611	122.2	2	180	90.0	7	791	113.0	15	650	43.3
5.	5	487	97.4	2	279	139.5	7	766	109.4	15	579	38.6
6	5	333	66.6	2	79	39.5	7	412	58.9	15	169	11.2
7	5	230	46.0	2			7	230	32.8	15	1017	67.8
8	5	655	131.0	2	253	126.5	7	908	129.6	15	1023	68.2
9	5	449	89.8	2	156	78.0	7	605	86.4	15	1054	70.2
10	5	513	102.6	2	201	100.5	7	714	102.0	15	1351	90.1
11	5	489	97.8	2	32	16.0	7	521	74.4	15	1494	99.6
12	5	342	68.4	2	120	60.0	7	462	66.0	15	956	63.7
13	5	12	2.4	2	62	31.0	7	74	10.5	15	754	50.3
14	5	318	63.6	2	96	48.0	7	414	59.1	15	521	34.7
15	5	370	74.0	2	139	69.5	7	509	72.7	15	637	42.4
16	5	556	111.2	2	136	68.0	7	692	98.8	15	1342	89.4
17	5	395	79.0	2	96	48.0	7	491	70.1	15	963	64.0
18	5	343	68.6	2	180	90.0	7	523	74.6	15	1116	74.0
19	5	319	63.8	2	252	126.0	7	571	81.5	15	1015	67.4
20	5	390	78.0	2	141	70.5	7	531	75.8	15	1205	80.3
21	5	387	77.4	2	134	67.0	7	521	74.4	15	371	24.7
22	5	212	42.4	2	72	36.0	7	284	40.5	15	81	5.4
23	5	111	22.2	2	144	72.0	7	255	36.4	15	176	11.7
24	5	335	67.0	2	136	68.0	7	471	67.3	15	306	20.4
25.	5	263	52.6	2	107	53.5	7	370	52.8	15	389	25.9
26	5	235	47.0	2	103	51.5	7	338	48.3	15	459	30.6
27	5			2			7			15	101	6.7
28	5	52	10.4	2			7	52	7.4	15	44	2.9
29	5	190	38.0	2	4	2.0	7	194	27.7	15	268	17.9
30	5	186	37.2	2			7	186	26.5	15	199	13.2
TOT		(9975)			3172			13147			18879	
AVG	5	332.5	66.5	2	105.7	52.8	7	438.2	62.6	15	629.3	42.0

Source - First Tac AF Cosums.

Prepared by Statistical Control Section

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374
STISTICAL CONTROL SECTION

6 March 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Deputy Commander for Administration

The following is tentative record of effective sorties for February 1945:

AMERICAN

Fighter-Bomber	6887
Reconnaissance	880
Medium Bomber	823
Night Fighter	43
Total	8633

FRENCH

Fighter	578
Fighter-Bomber	1705
Reconnaissance	83
Medium Bomber	372
Total	2738

WESTERN FRENCH

Total	78

GRAND TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY 11449

LEWIS C. OLDHAM, JR.
Major AC
Statistical Section

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
Office of the Commanding General
APO 633

18 March 1945

319.1

SUBJECT: Estimates of Effort

TO : Commanding General, First Tactical Air Force (Prov), APO 374, U.S. Army.

1. As a basis for efficient logistical planning, this Headquarters requires periodic estimates of effort by each Air Force under the administration of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

2. Accordingly, it is requested that your Headquarters submit by the 20th of each month a forecast schedule of estimated sorties per unit equipment aircraft, by type and model aircraft, together with estimated total gasoline and bombs (by type) expenditure. The schedule will show such estimates for each month of the succeeding six months.

3. It is understood that the reports so submitted will be, at the best, estimates only. However, they should be based on the best data available to you. Factors such as past experience, weather forecasts, intelligence information, etc., will be considered.

4. Emphasis is placed on the fact that these estimates will in no way be considered as commitments to be accomplished but will serve as valuable instruments in fulfilling the administrative, supply and procurement functions of this Headquarters.

s/ Carl Spaatz

t/ CARL SPAATZ
General, USA
Commanding

c. This Hdqts to estimate no. of operational days + set proposed type of operation. Subordinate units 2nd, XII th, Fr. 1st A.C etc. to make the computations
c. Fisher to monitor.

E
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Sect. F STOCK LEVELS

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Sect. G

A/C ASSGN'D 1ST TAC AF

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Sect. H REFUELN'G TRK, TRLR

Sect. I

2½ T. CARGO TRKS

Sect. J

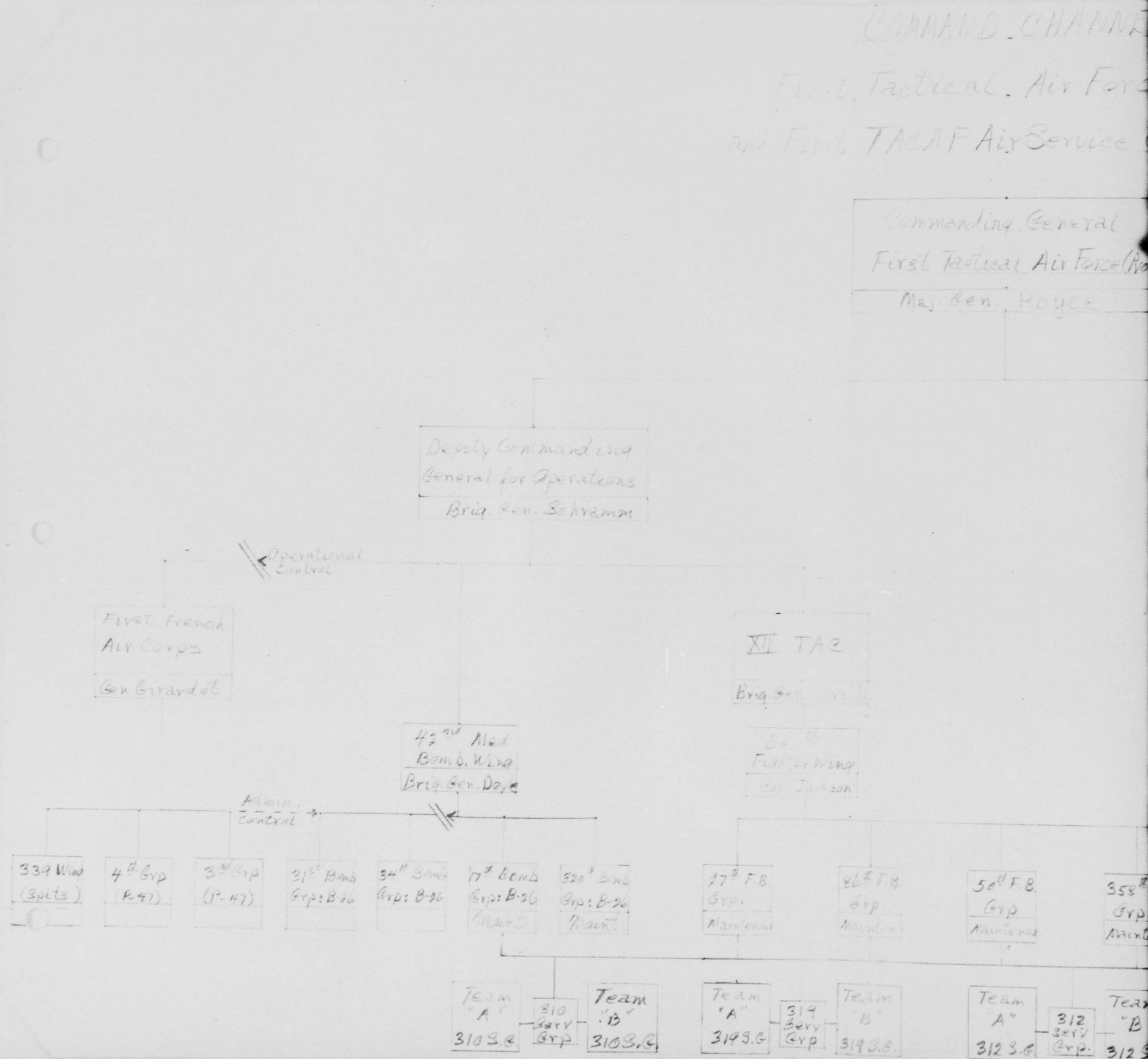
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Sect. K

ORG, NZ'N

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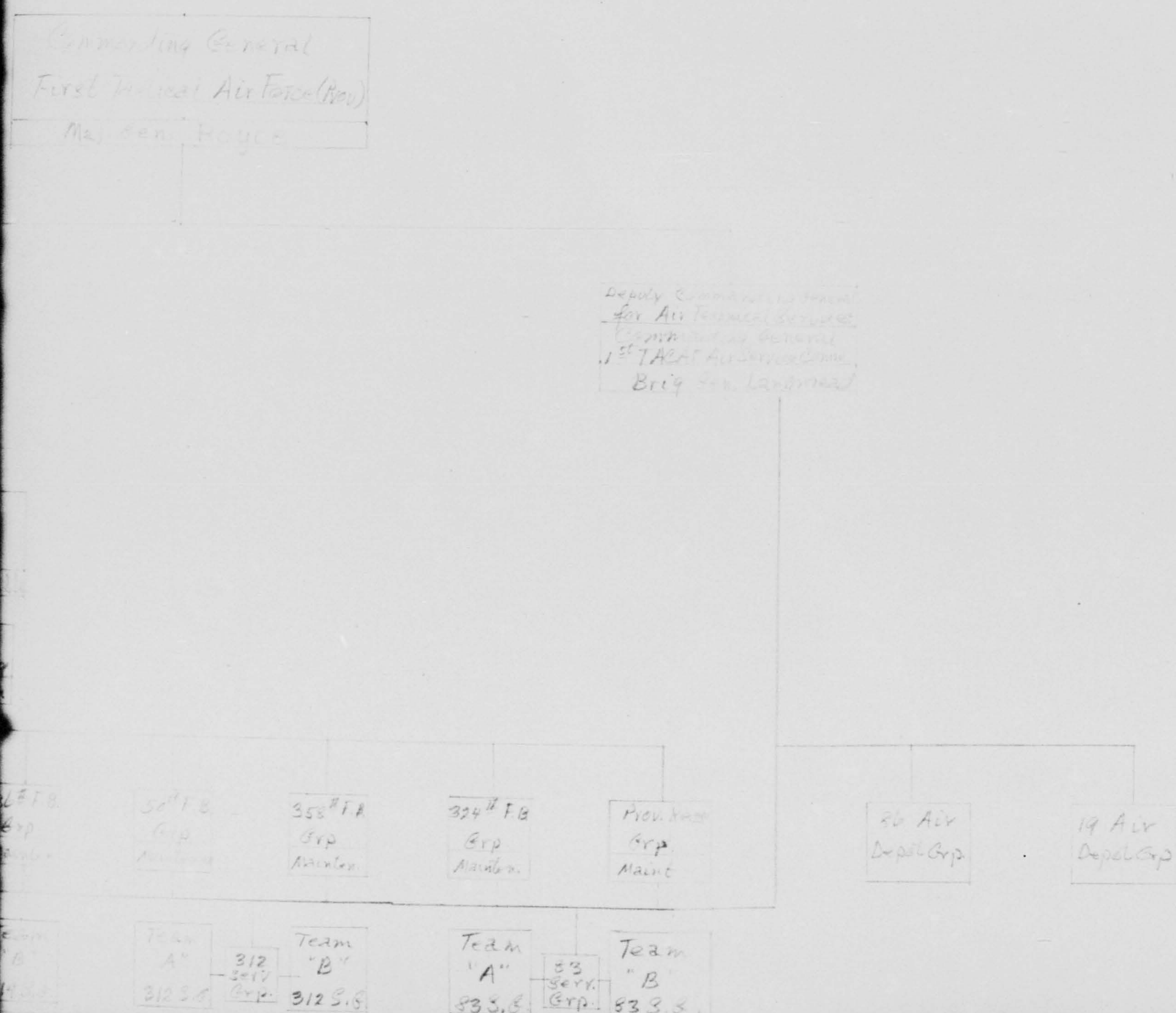

Command Channe
First Tactical Air Forc
and First TACAF Air Service
Commanding General
First Tactical Air Force (Pro
Maj. Gen. Royce
Deputy Commanding
General for Operations
Brig. Gen. Schramm
Operational Control
First French Air Corps
Gen Girardot
XII TAC
42nd Med Bomb. Wing
Brig. Gen. Doyle
Admin. Control
339 Wing (Spits)
4th Grp (P-47)
3rd Grp (P-47)
31st Bomb Grp: B-26
34th Bomb Grp: B-26
17th Bomb Grp: B-26
320th Bomb Grp: B-26
27th F.B. Grp.
86th F.B. Grp
50th F.B. Grp
Team "A" 310 S.G.
310 Serv Grp
Team "B" 310 S.G.
Team "A" 319 S.G.
319 Serv Grp
Team "B" 319 S.G.
Team "A" 312 S.G.
312 Serv Grp.

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COMMAND CHANNELS. — 15 December 1944

Tactical Air Force (Prov)

TAAF Air Service Command



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10

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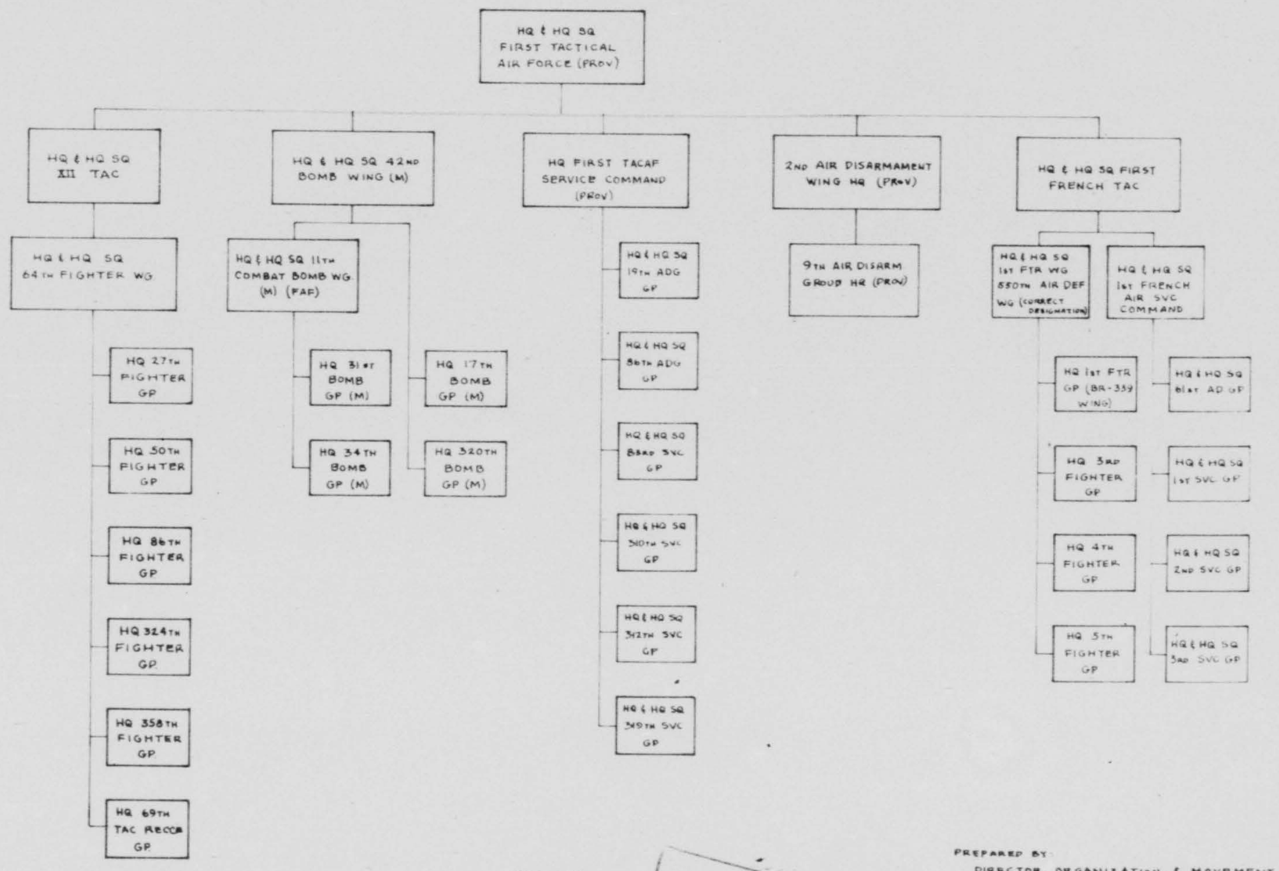
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1945
16 MARCH 10

.GANIZATION CHART OF FIRST TAC..CAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

TAB "A"



PREPARED BY:
DIRECTOR ORGANIZATION & MOVEMENT
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

TAB "A"

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ORGANIZATION CHART OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND
TAB "B"

HQ & HQ SQ FIRST TACAF (PROV)

- 2ND AIR DISARM WG HQ (P)
- 9TH AIR DISARM GP HQ (P)
- 19TH VET SEC AVN
- 21ST WX SQ DET KK
- 40TH MOB COMM SQ DET KK
- 52ND AIR DISARM SQ (P)
- 53RD AIR DISARM SQ (P)
- 54TH AIR DISARM DEPOT SQ (P)
- 55TH AIR DISARM DEPOT SQ (P)
- 56TH AIR DISARM DEPOT SQ (P)
- 62ND APU
- DET A HQ SQ, 63RD FTR WG
- 63RD FTR WG, HQ & HQ SQ
- 71ST FTR WG, HQ & HQ SQ
- 72ND LIAISON SQ
- 186TH APU
- 202ND MED DISP, AVN (R-S)
- 215TH AAA GP, HQ & HQ BTRY
- 802ND AIRDROME SQ, FLIGHT "A"
- 522ND SIG CO, WING
- 385TH SIG SVC CO, AVN
- 459TH SIG CONST BN, HVY (C)
- 562ND SIG AW BN
- 802ND APU

TAB B
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FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

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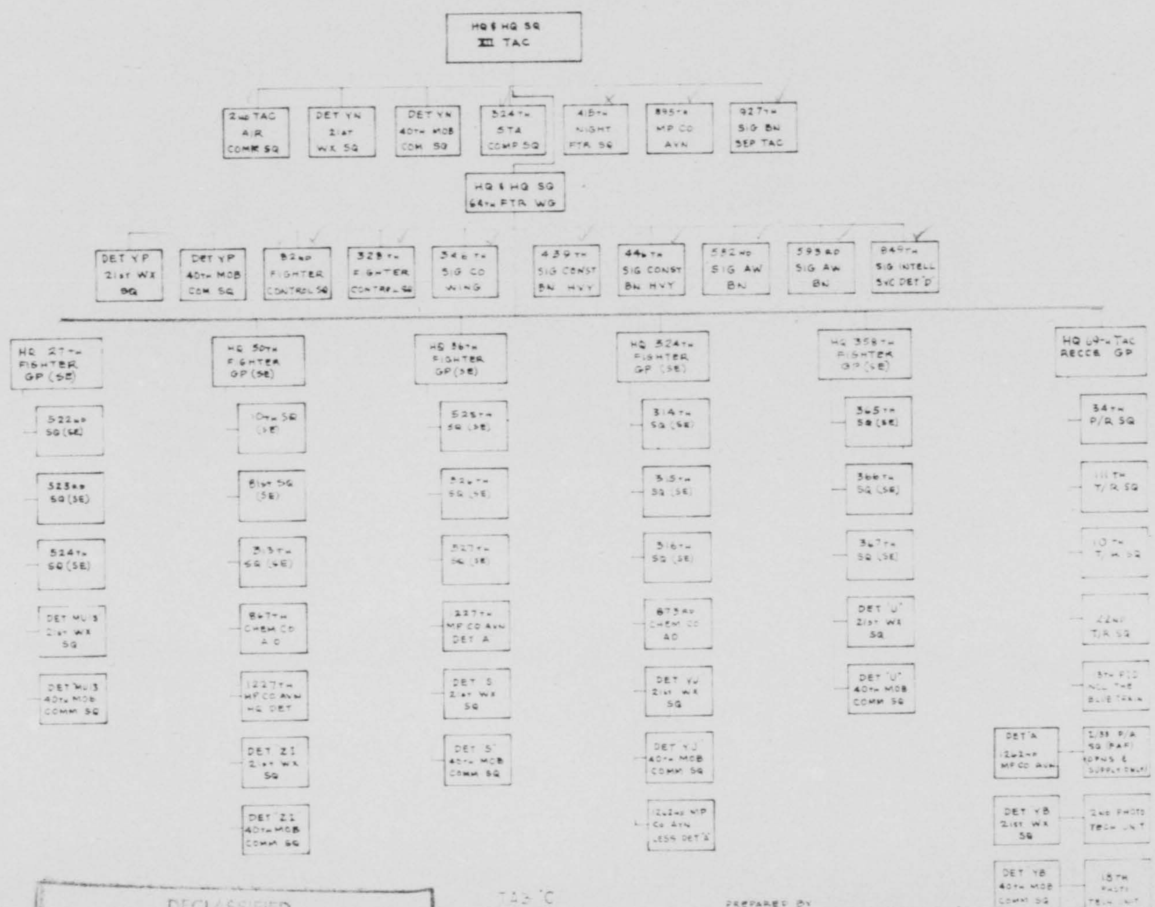
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16 MARCH 1945

ORGANIZATION CHART OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

XII TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

TAB "C"



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FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

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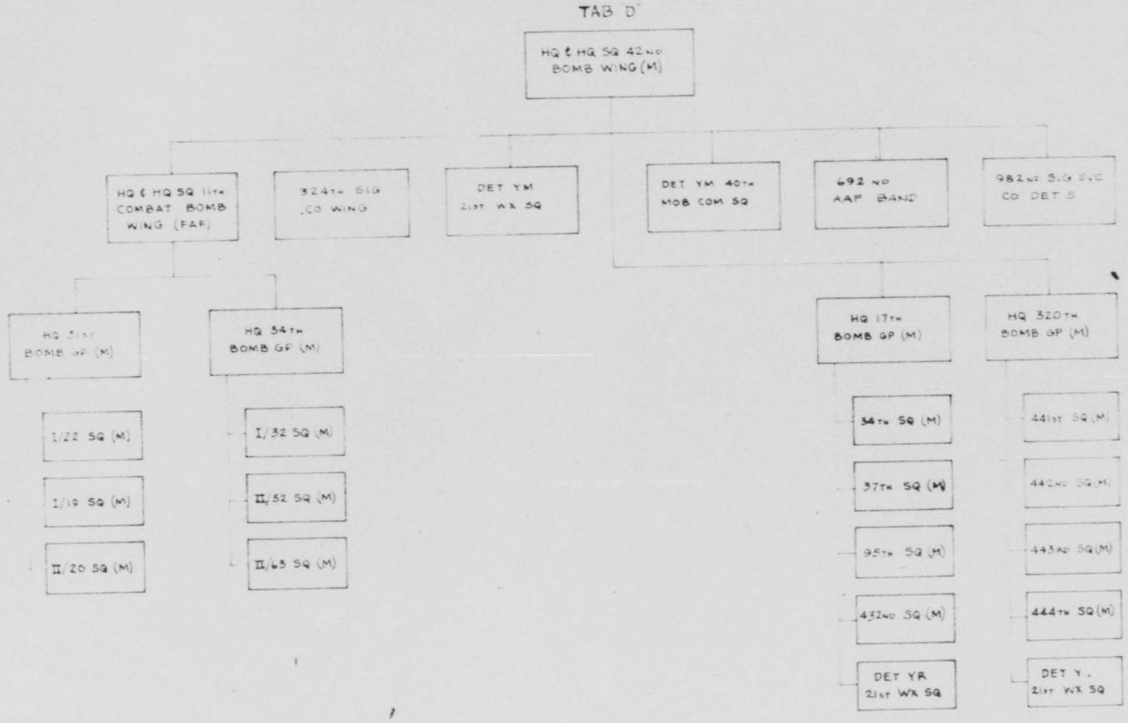
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ORGANIZATION CHART OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

42ND BOMB WING (M)

TAB "D"



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FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

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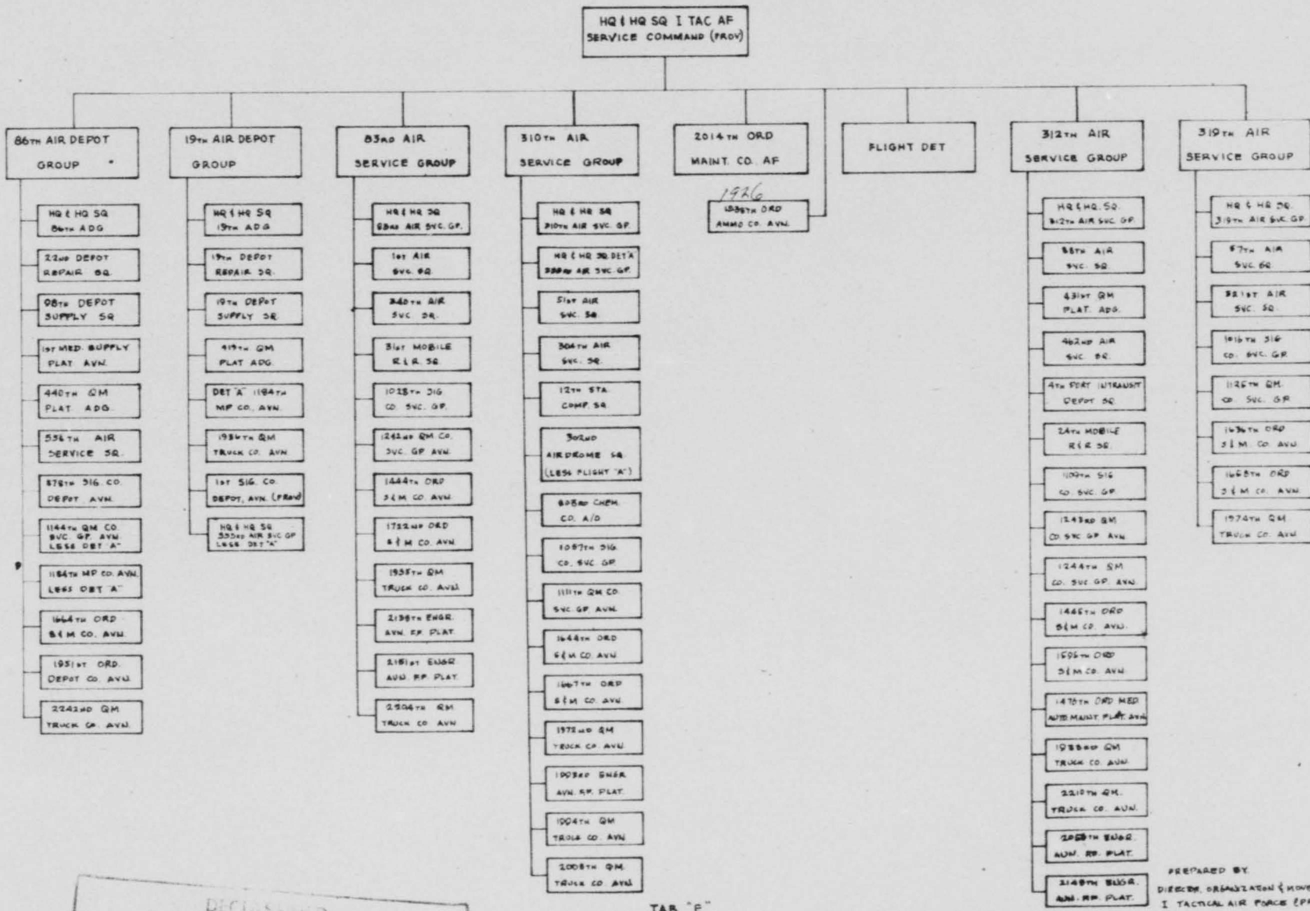
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ORGANIZATION CHART OF F[illegible]ST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)

TAB "E"



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I TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

TAB "E"

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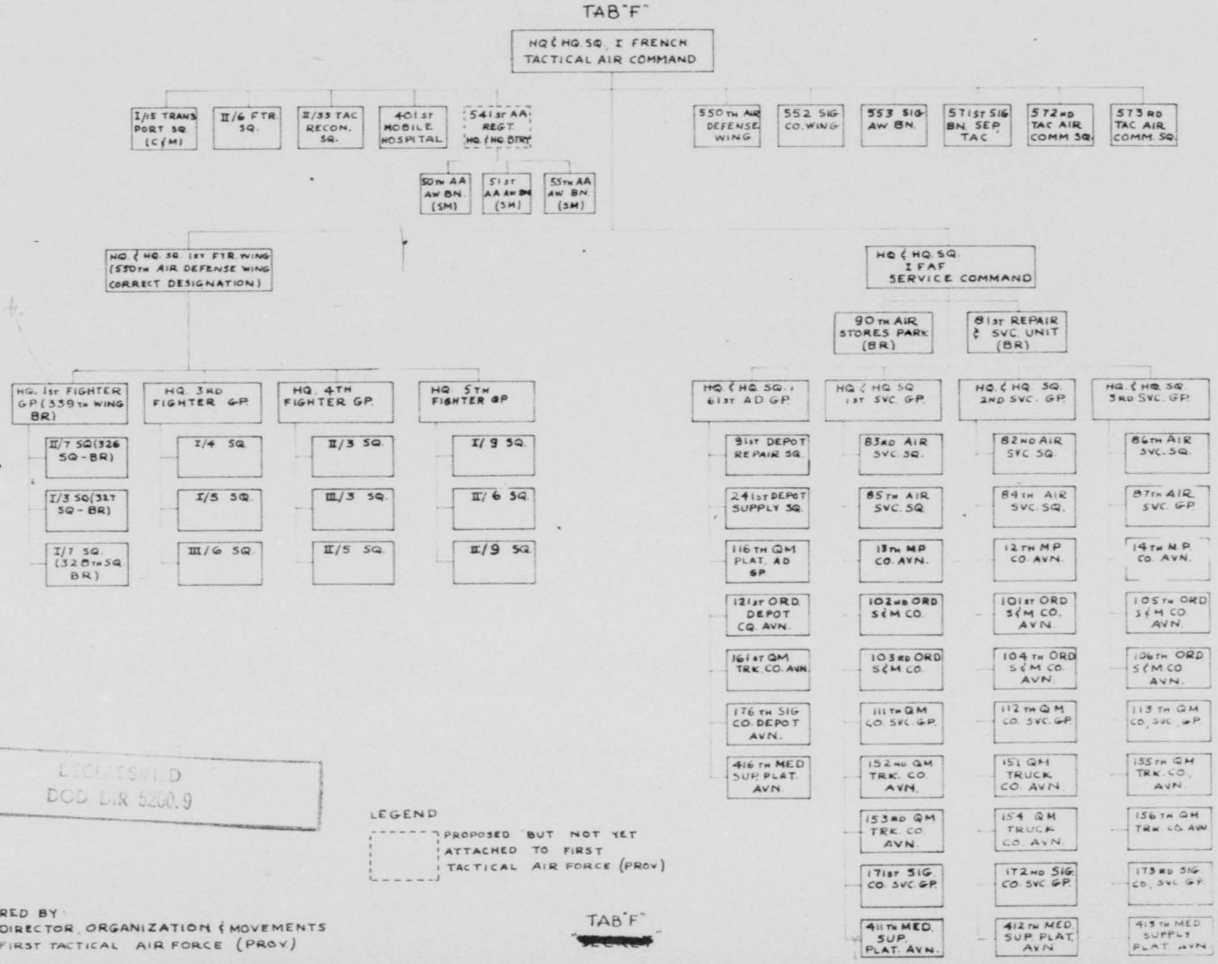
16 MARCH 1945

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ORGANIZATION CHART OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

I FRENCH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

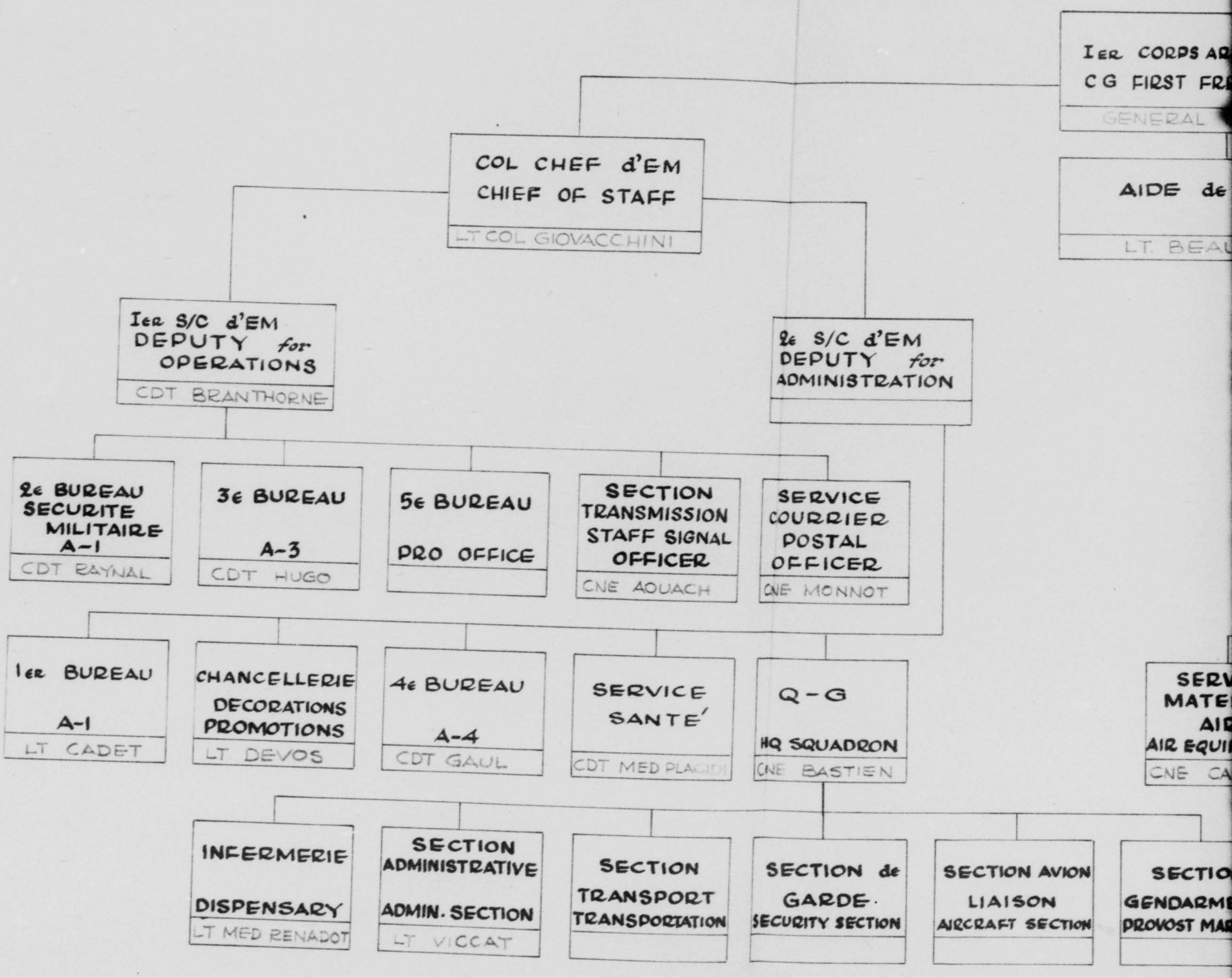
TAB "F"



PREPARED BY:
DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATION & MOVEMENTS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

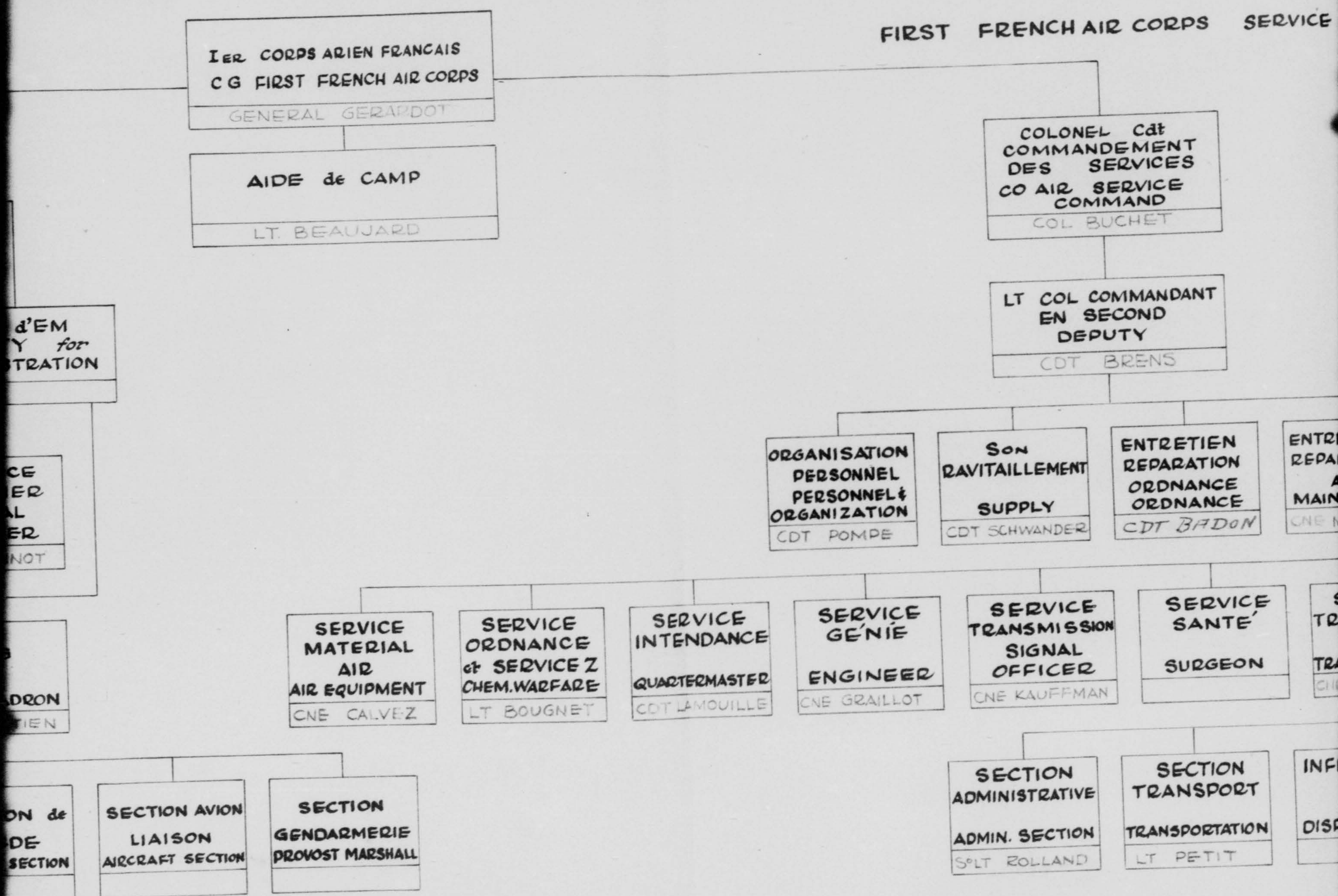
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1ER CORPS AERIEN FRANCAIS ET CO



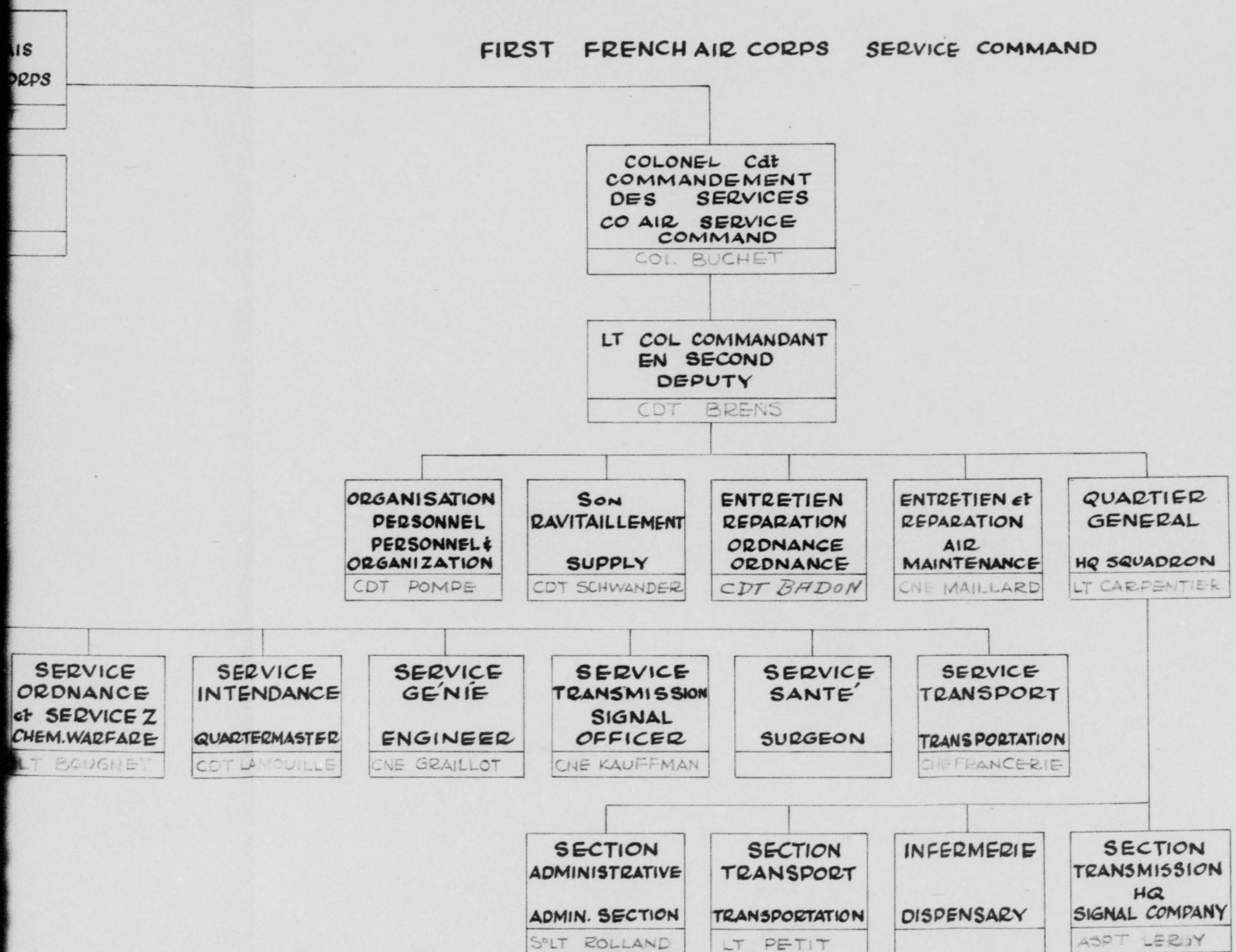
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RANCAIS ET COMMANDEMENT DES SERVICES



MANDEMENT DES SERVICES

FIRST FRENCH AIR CORPS SERVICE COMMAND



27 JAN 1945
REVISED & TRACED 15 APR 1945

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

24 March 1945

RECAP OF T/O STRENGTH OF US UNITS
ATTACHED TO FIRST TAC AF (P)

	O	WO	EM	TOTAL
Headquarters Units	176	5	582	763
Tactical Units:				
AAF	2169	-	8575	10754
AAA	103	6	2234	2343
AAF Service Units	330	22	4900	5252
Engineer Units	5	-	146	151
Ordnance Units	57	-	1659	1716
Quartermaster Units	68	-	1512	1580
Signal Units	339	35	6159	6533
Air Disarmament Units	124	-	1045	1169
Miscellaneous Units	240	5	2413	2658
Aggregate	3611	83	29225	32989

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T/O & E LIST OF AMERICAN UNITS ATTACHED TO FIRST TAC AF (P)

UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
HEADQUARTERS UNITS					
First TAC AF (P), Hq & Hq Sq	None	(134)	(3)	(513)	(650) x
I TAC AFSC (P), Hq	None	(93)	(4)	(246)	(343) x
I Engr Comd (P), I TAC AF (P)	None	(1)	-	-	(1) x
XII TAC (Rear & Adv), Hq & Hq Sq	M/NATOUSA, 5 June 44	70	3	200	273
Hq & Hq Sq, 63rd Ftr Wg	1-10-1, 24 Sept 44	53	1	191	245
Hq & Hq Sq, 71st Ftr Wg	1-10-1, 24 Sept 44	53	1	191	245
TOTAL		176	5	582	763
TACTICAL UNITS					
Hq & Hq Sq, 64th Ftr Wg	1-10-1, 24 Sept 44	53	-	191	244
Hq, 27th Ftr Gp (SE)	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
522nd Ftr Sq (SE)	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
523rd Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
524th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
Hq, 86th Ftr Gp (SE)	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	96
525th Ftr Sq (SE)	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
526th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
527th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
Hq, 50th Ftr Gp (SE)	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
10th Ftr Sq (SE)	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
81st Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
313th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
Hq, 324th Ftr Gp (SE)	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
314th Ftr Sq (SE)	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
315th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
316th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
Hq, 358th Ftr Gp (SE)	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
365th Ftr Sq (SE)	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
366th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
367th Ftr Sq (SE)	do	57	-	247	304
Hq, 69th Tac Recon Gp	1-252, C-1, 11 Sep 43	24	1	57	82
10th Tac Recon Sq	1-267, 20 Sep 43	34	-	194	228
22nd Tac Recon Sq	1-267, 20 Sep 43	34	-	194	228
34th Photo Recon Sq	1-757, 17 Sep 43	44	1	297	342
111th Tac Recon Sq	1-267, 20 Sep 43	34	-	194	228
415th Night Ftr Sq	1-67, 24 May 43	50	-	238	288
Hq & Hq Sq, 42nd Bomb Wg (M)	1-110-1, 14 Apr 43	45	1	126	172
Hq, 17th Bomb Gp (M)	1-112, 29 June 44	32	1	74	107
34th Bomb Sq (M)	1-127, 18 Aug 44	90	-	323	413

417th Night Ftr Sq	1-67, 24 May 43	50	-	238	288

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UNIT	T/O & E DATE	O	WO	EM	TOTAL
		T/O STRENGTH			
TACTICAL UNITS (CONT'D)					
37th Bomb Sq (M)	1-127, 18 Aug 44	90	-	323	413
95th Bomb Sq (M)	do	90	-	323	413
432nd Bomb Sq (M)	do	90	-	323	413
Hq, 320th Bomb Gp (M)	1-112, 29 June 44	32	1	74	107
441st Bomb Sq (M)	1-127, 18 Aug 44	90	-	323	413
442nd Bomb Sq (M)	do	90	-	323	413
443rd Bomb Sq (M)	do	90	-	323	413
444th Bomb Sq (M)	do	90	-	323	413
TOTAL		2169	10	8575	10754
AAA TACTICAL UNITS					
213th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	44-12, 29 May 44	11	-	54	65
439th AAA AW Bn (M)	44-25, 22 Apr 44	46	3	1090	1139
894th AAA AW Bn (M)	do	46	3	1090	1139
TOTAL		103	6	2234	2343
AAF SERVICE UNITS					
Hq & Hq Sq, 83rd Svc Gp	1-412, 16 June 43,C-4	29	-	135	164
1st Air Svc Sq	1-417, 2 Jan 44, C-3	7	2	236	245
340th Air Svc Sq	do	7	2	236	245
31st Mobile R & R Sq	1-859S(8),6 Apr 44	7	1	175	183
Hq & Hq Sq, 310th Svc Gp	1-412, 16 June 43, C-4	29	-	135	164
51st Air Svc Sq	1-417, 2 Jan 44, C-2	7	2	236	245
304th Air Svc Sq	do	7	2	236	245
302nd Airdrome Sq	1-487S, 15 Oct 42	12	-	261	273
Hq & Hq Sq, 312th Svc Gp	1st Ind, Ltr, Hq, 2nd ADDA, 1 June 44, Public Relations Personnel, 1-412,16 June 43	29	-	135	164
88th Air Svc Sq	1-417, 2 Jan 44, C-3	7	2	236	245
462nd Air Svc Sq	do	7	2	236	245
24th Mobile R & R Sq	1-859S(8), 6 Apr 44	7	1	175	183
4th Port Intransit Depot Sq	T/D 1-2978(8), 1 Mar 44	4	-	222	226
Hq & Hq Sq, 319th Air Svc Gp	1-412,16 June 43, C-4	29	-	135	164
57th Air Svc Sq	1-417, 2 Jan 44, C-3	7	2	236	245
321st Air Svc Sq	do	7	2	236	245
Hq & Hq Sq, 333rd Air Svc Gp	1-412, 16 June 43, C-4	29	-	135	164
556th Air Svc Sq	1-417, 2 Jan 44, C-3	7	2	236	245
Hq & Hq Sq, 19th Air Depot Gp	1-852, 20 Jan 44, C-3	25	-	152	177
19th Depot Repair Sq	1-857, 15 Dec 43, C-2	12	-	328	340
19th Depot Supply Sq	1-858, 8 Jan 45	7	1	124	132
Hq & Hq Sq, 86th Air Depot Gp	1-852, 20 Jan 44	25	-	152	177
22nd Dep Rep Sq	1-857, 15 Dec 43 (Aug by Sec II, GO 122, 11 Aug 44, Hq 9AFSC)	12	-	334	346
98th Dep Sup Sq	1-858, 8 Jan 45	7	1	124	132
4th Depot Unit Army (AAF)	1-407, 4 May 44	4	-	54	58
TOTAL		330	22	4900	5252
ENGINEER UNITS					
1993rd Engr Avn FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	28	29

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UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
ENGINEER UNITS (CONT'D)					
2056th Engr Avn FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43 (Par 1, Sec II, GO 193, 2 Aug 44, Hq 9AF, Sec II GO 241, 11 Oct 44, Hq, 9 AF, 21 Jul 43)	1	-	22	23
2138th Engr Avn FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	37	38
2148th Engr Avn FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43 (Par 1, Sec II, GO 193, 2 Aug 44, Hq 9AF, Sec II GO 241, 11 Oct 44, Hq, 9 AF, 21 Jul 43)	1	-	22	23
2151st Engr Avn FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	37	38
TOTAL		5	-	146	151
ORDNANCE UNITS					
1926th Ord Ammo Co	9-17, 1 Apr 42	6	-	180	186
1951st Ord Dep Co	9-57, 1 June 43	5	1	180	186
2014th Ord Maint Co, AF	9-257, 16 Sep 43, C-3	8	1	216	225
1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat Avn	9-427, 8 Feb 44	2	-	46	48
1444th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44 (Sec V, WD Cir 201,22 May 44, Amended by WD Cir 266, 29 June 44)	4	-	74	78
1445th Ord S & M Co, Avn	do	4	-	74	78
1595th Ord S & M Co, Avn	do	4	-	74	78
1644th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44 (D-948,	4	-	74	78
1636th Ord S & M Co, Avn	CG, XII TAC SC TWX)	4	-	74	78
1658th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44	4	-	74	78
1664th Ord S & M Co, Avn	do	4	-	74	78
1667th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44 (D-948, CG XII TAC SC TWX)	4	-	74	78
1722nd Ord S & M Co, Avn	do	4	-	74	78
TOTAL		57	-	1659	1716
QUARTERMASTER UNITS					
1111th QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	10-437, 8 Oct 43	5	-	76	81
1125th QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	10-437, 8 Oct 43	5	-	76	81
1144th QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	do	5	-	76	81
1242nd QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	do	5	-	76	81
1243rd QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	do	5	-	76	81
1244th QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	do	5	-	76	81
419th QM Plat, AD Gp	10-427, 17 Sept 43	2	-	22	24
431st QM Plat, AD Gp	do	2	-	22	24
440th QM Plat, AD Gp	do	2	-	22	24
1933rd QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517, 18 Aug 43, Ltr				
1936th QM Trk Co, Avn	200.3, 5 Feb 44, Hq 1513th	3	-	99	102
	QM Bn (M), Avn Ind by Hq 9AFSC 26 Mar 44	5	-	99	104
1955th QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517, 18 Aug 43	3	-	99	102
1972nd QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102
1974th QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102
1994th QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102
2008th QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102
2204th QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102
2210th QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102
2242nd QM Trk Co, Avn	do	3	-	99	102

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UNIT	T/O & E DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
QUARTERMASTER UNITS (CONT'D)					
TOTAL		68	-	1512	1580
SIGNAL UNITS					
*562nd Sig AW Bn	11-400, 1 Mar 44,C-1	58	18	1092	1168
**582nd Sig AW Bn	do	68	4	1026	1098
**593rd Sig AW Bn	do	61	12	1067	1140
927th Sig Bn, Sep, TAC	11-335, 5 May 43	34	1	655	690
878th Sig Co, Depot, Avn	11-287, 11 Apr 44	9	-	179	189
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp	11-237, 26 Mar 43	3	-	97	100
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp	do	3	-	97	100
1057th Sig Co, Svc Gp	do	3	-	97	100
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp	do	3	-	97	100
322nd Sig Co, Wing	11-247, 1 July 42	3	-	86	89
324th Sig Co, Wing	do	3	-	86	89
346th Sig Co, Wing	do	3	-	86	89
439th Sig Constr Bn (H)	11-65, 25 Apr 44	22	-	415	435
446th Sig Constr Bn (H)	do	22	-	415	435
459th Sig Constr Bn (H)	do	22	-	415	435
849th Sig Int Svc, Det "D"	11-297, 7 July 43	6	-	30	36
***385th Sig Svc Co	11-500, 1 July 43	15	-	214	229
982nd Sig Svc Co, Det 5	11-500, 1 July 43	1	-	5	6
TOTAL		339	35	6159	6533

*Organized under Cols of T/O & E 11-400
** Organized under Cols, A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, P, S, T & V of T/O & E 11-500
*** Organized under 1 Col AB, 1 Col AE, 1 Col DE, 3 Cols, DH, 12 Cols EB, 1 Col EG & 2 Cols GK of T/O & E 11-500, 1 July 43

UNIT	T/O & E DATE	O	WO	EM	TOTAL
AIR DISARMAMENT UNITS					
2nd Air Disarm Wg, Hq (Prov)	None	24	-	55	79
9th Air Disarm Gp, Hq (Prov)	do	29	-	172	201
52nd Air Disarm. Sq (Prov)	do	14	-	161	175
53rd Air Disarm Sq (Prov)	do	20	-	149	169
54th Air Disarm Sq, Dep (Prov)	do	13	-	162	175
55th Air Disarm Sq, Dep (Prov)	do	11	-	167	178
56th Air Disarm Sq, Dep (Prov)	do	13	-	179	192
TOTAL		124	-	1045	1169
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS					
1 Med Sup Plat, Avn	8-497, 26 July 43	2	-	19	21
2nd Photo Tech Unit	1-769, 19 Aug 44	4	1	54	55
2nd Tac Air Comm Sq	1-547, 18 Oct 43	6	-	213	219
12th Sta Comp Sq	1-497S, 23 Apr 44	11	-	92	103
13th Photo Intel Det (Incl "Blue Train")	1-747 (S), 15 Sep 42	43	-	49	92
18th Photo Tech Unit	1-769, 19 Aug 44	4	1	50	55
19th Vet Sec, Avn	(Col 14), 8-487, 25 Nov 43	1	-	2	3
62nd APU	(Col 9), 12-605, 8 Feb 44	1	-	11	12
72nd Liaison Sq	1-977, 12 Oct 43	15	-	125	140
82nd Ftr Control Sq	1-47, 26 June 43	29	-	293	322
156th APU	(Col 9), 12-605, 8 Feb 44	1	-	11	12
167th Liaison Sq	1-977, 12 Oct 43	15	-	125	140

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UNITS	T/O & E DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (CONT'D)					
202nd Med Disp, Avn (RS	8-450 (RS)	3	-	13	16
324th Sta Compl Sq	1-497-S, 23 Apr 44	11	-	92	103
328th Ftr Control Sq	1-47, 26 June 43	35	-	306	341
692nd AAF Band	20-107	-	1	28	29
803rd Chem Co, A/O	3-457, 13 Oct 43	4	-	130	134
867th Chem Co, A/O	do	4	-	130	134
873rd Chem Co, A/O	do	4	-	130	134
895th MP Co, Avn	19-217, 1 May 42	4	-	100	104
1184th MP Co, Avn	do	4	-	100	104
~~1194th MP Co, Avn (Less Det "A")~~	~~do~~	~~4~~	~~-~~	~~100~~	~~104~~
1227th MP Co, Avn	do	4	-	100	104
1262nd MP Co, Avn	do	4	-	100	104
21st Weather Squadron					
Det "KK"	1-627, 17 Aug 43	6	-	19	25
Det "MU13"	do	3	-	5	8
Det "S"	do	1	1	9	11
Det "U"	do	2	-	8	10
Det "YB"	do	2	-	7	9
Det "YJ"	do	3	-	9	12
Det "YM"	do	3	-	11	14
Det "YN"	do	2	1	10	13
Det "YP"	do	4	1	14	19
Det "YQ"	do	2	-	7	9
Det "YR"	do	3	-	8	11
Det "ZI"	do	2	-	9	11
40th Mobile Comm Sq					
Det "KK"	1-437 S (8), 24 Mar 44	-	-	15	15
Det "S"	do	-	-	10	10
Det "U"	do	-	-	9	9
Det "YB"	do	-	-	8	8
Det "YJ"	do	-	-	8	8
Det "YM"	do	-	-	10	10
Det "YN"	do	-	-	6	6
Det "YP"	do	-	-	5	5
Det "ZI"	do	-	-	7	7
TOTAL		240	5	2413	2658
AGGREGATE		~~XXXXXXXX~~ 3611	~~83~~ 83	~~XXXX~~ 29225	~~XXXX~~ 32989

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

3 April 1945

STATION LIST OF TACTICAL UNITS
American Units

ORGANIZATION	TYPE PLANE	LOCATION	STATION NO	UNIT COMMANDER
Hq, XII TAC		Nancy		B. Gen Glenn O Barcus
XII TAC (ADV)		Darmstadt		" " " " "
Hq, 64th Ftr Wg		Nancy	(A-95)	Col Nelson P. Jackson
27th Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Biblis	(Y-78)	Col W. R. Nevitt
50th Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Toul/Ochey	(A-96)	Lt Col Harvey L. Case
86th Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Tantonville	(Y-1)	Lt Col G. Lee
324th Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Luneville	(Y-2)	Col Leonard C. Lydon
358th Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Sandhofen	(Y-79)	Col J. L. Tipton
Hq, Prov Rcn Gp		Hagenau	(Y-39)	Lt Col Geo T. Walker
111th T/R Sq	F-6	Hagenau	(Y-39)	Lt Col James Deering
162nd T/R Sq	F-6	Hagenau	(Y-39)	Maj R. S. Ware
34th P/R Sq	F-5	Hagenau	(Y-39)	Lt Col W. D. Hayes
10th T/R Sq		Hagenau	(Y-39)	
22nd T/R Sq		Hagenau	(Y-39)	
69th T/R Gp		Hagenau	(Y-39)	Col John T. Shields
18th Photo Tech Unit		Hagenau	(Y-39)	

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

3 April 1945

STATION LIST OF TACTICAL UNITS
American Units (Cont'd)

ORGANIZATION	TYPE PLANE	LOCATION	STATION NO	UNIT COMMANDER
415 Night Ftr Sq	Beaufighters	St Dizier	(A-64)	Capt H. F. Augspurger
417 Night Fighter Sq	P-61's	St Dizier	(A-64)	
42d Med Bomb Wg		Dijon	(Y-9)	B. Gen J. P. Doyle
17th Med Bomb Gp	B-26 (4 Sq)	Dijon	(Y-9)	Col R. O. Harrell Jr
320th Med Bomb Gp	B-26 (4 Sq)	Dole	(Y-7)	Lt Col A. E. Woolridge

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

12 April 1945

STATION LIST OF TACTICAL UNITS
French Units

ORGANIZATION	TYPE PLANE	LOCATION	STATION NO	UNIT COMMANDER
Hq, 1st Fr. Air Corps		Strasbourg		B. Gen Paul Gerardot
1st Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) Spits	Entzheim	(Y-40)	Comdt Papin/La Bazordiere
3rd Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Luxeuil	(Y-8)	Comdt de le Martiniere
4th Ftr Gp	(3 Sq) P-47	Colmar	(Y-53)	Comdt Hugo
I/33 P/R Sq	F-5 Spits	Colmar	(Y-53)	Comdt Gavoille
II/33 T/R Sq	F-6	Colmar	(Y-53)	Comdt Martre
Hq, 11th Bomb Wing		St Dizier	(A-64)	
31st Med Bomb Gp	(3 Sq) B-26	St Dizier	(A-64)	Comdt De Maricourt
34th Med Bomb Gp	(3 Sq) B-26	St Dizier	(A-64)	Comdt Chassande Patron

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

3 April 1945

STATION LIST OF TACTICAL UNITS

Western French Air Force

ORGANIZATION	TYPE PLANES	LOCATION	STATION NO	UNIT COMMANDER
Hq, Western French AF		Cognac	(Y-36)	Gen Corniglion-Molinier
Hq, Gp Patrie		Cognac	(Y-36)	
Gp Perigord	3/33 Morane & Portez	Cognac	(Y-36)	Capt Girardot
Gp Annis	1/31 JU 88	Cazaux		Major Dor
Gp Saintorge	2/18 Dewoitine	Bordeaux	(Y-37)	Major Doret
Gp Vendee	1/18 Dewoitine	Cognac	(Y-36)	Major Lapios
	1/18 A-24	Vannes	(A-33N)	" "
Hq, Naval Group		Cognac	(Y-36)	Lt Comdr Doerflinger
VFB 1 Sq	A-24	Cognac	(Y-36)	" " "
VFB 2 Sq	A-24	Cognac	(Y-36)	" " "

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5 April 1945

AVAILABILITY OF UNITS AND TROOPS

86th Air Depot Group

UNIT	NUMBER OF UNITS Required	On Hand	Short	Over	PERSONNEL Authorized Off	Authorized EM	On Hand Off	On Hand EM	Short Off	Short EM	Over Off	Over EM
Depot Units												
86th Air Depot Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	1	1	-	-	25	152	30	154	-	-	5	2
22nd Depot Repair Sq	1	1	-	-	12	334	13	339	-	-	1	5
98th Depot Supply Sq	1	1	-	-	7	124	8	114	-	10	1	-
1951st Ord Depot Co	1	1	-	-	6	180	5	173	1	7	-	-
878th Sig Depot Co, Avn	1	1	-	-	10	179	10	170	-	9	-	-
440th QM Plat, AD Gp	1	1	-	-	2	22	1	75	1	-	-	53
1st Med Supply Plat, Avn	1	1	-	-	2	19	2	15	-	4	-	-
Base Units												
-- Station Complement Sq	1	-	1	-	11	92	-	-	11	92	-	-
-- Engr Avn FF Plat	1	-	1	-	1	22	-	-	1	22	-	-
1184th MP Co, Avn	1	½	½	-	4	97	2	48	2	49	-	-
-- Ord Med Auto Maint Plat, Avn	1	-	1	-	2	46	-	-	2	46	-	-
2242nd QM Truck Co, Avn	1	1	-	-	3	99	3	86	-	13	-	-
Extra Units												
556th Air Service Sq	-	1	-	1	9	236	6	187	3	46	-	-
1144th QM Co, Svc Gp	-	1	-	1	5	76	4	75	1	1	-	-
Totals	12	10½	3½	2	99	1678	83	1436	22	299	7	60

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AVAILABILITY OF UNITS AND TROOPS

19th Air Depot Group

UNIT	NUMBER OF UNITS Required	On Hand	Short	Over	PERSONNEL Authorized Off	Authorized EM	On Hand Off	On Hand EM	Short Off	Short EM	Over Off	Over EM
Depot Units												
19th Air Depot Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	1	1	-	-	25	152	25	141	-	11	-	-
19th Depot Repair Sq	1	1	-	-	12	334	10	331	2	3	-	-
19th Depot Supply Sq	1	1	-	-	7	124	7	124	-	-	-	-
-- Ord Depot Co	1	-	1	-	6	180	-	-	6	180	-	-
-- Sig Depot Co, Avn	1	-	1	-	10	179	-	-	10	179	-	-
419th QM Plat, AD Gp	1	1	-	-	2	22	2	22	-	-	-	-
-- Med Supply Plat, Avn	1	-	1	-	2	19	-	-	2	19	-	-
Base Units												
-- Station Complement Sq	1	-	1	-	11	92	-	-	11	92	-	-
-- Engr Avn FF Plat	1	-	1	-	1	22	-	-	1	22	-	-
1184th MP Co, Avn	1	½	½	-	4	97	-	-	4	97	-	-
-- Ord Med Auto Maint Plat, Avn	1	-	1	-	2	46	-	-	2	46	-	-
1936th QM Truck Co, Avn	1	1	-	-	3	99	2	99	1	-	-	-
Totals	12	5½	6½	-	85	1366	46	717	39	649	-	-

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BOMBS

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
OFFICE OF THE ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE OFFICER
APO 374 K-C-4

1 February 1945.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : General Langmead.

SUBJECT : Air Force Ammunition Status.

1. The following is the Air Force* Ammunition status as of 1800 hours, 31 January 1945.

ITEM	AIR FORCE STOCK LEVEL	ON HAND 1800 HRS 31 JAN 1945	EXPENDITURES	TOTAL TONS
2000 lb G.P.	650	414	0	0
1000 lb G.P.	19,750	16,277	342	171
500 lb G.P.	16,320	22,399	2,713	678.3
250 lb G.P.	7,800	6,890	0	0
100 lb G.P.	13,800	1,602	1,555	77.8
260 lb Frag	37,000	17,137	815	105.9
500 lb Frag Clust.	2,200	2,680	0	0
500 lb Incend M17 Clust.	2,075	1,783	0	0
500 lb Incend, M76	1,900	494	67	16.7
100 lb Smoke (WP)	3,100	3,124	2,442	122.1

2. Ammunition Expenditures for the 1st January thru 31 January for this Air Force expressed in tons is 1,171.8.

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

*Note. 1 Includes French + American units — all dumps + stations under 1st TACAF control except West. Fr. Air Force.
2 Air Force stock levels based on same level for [illegible] plus VanSant level for dumps

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
OFFICE OF THE ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE OFFICER
APO 374

K-C-1

1 February 1945

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Status of Bomb Stocks in Nancy Cluster.

TO : General Longmead.

TYPE OF BOMB	XII TAC REQ	CROIX DE METZ		TANTONVILLE		TOUL OCHEY		LUNEVILLE		TOTAL SHORT
		HAVE	SHORT	HAVE	SHORT	HAVE	SHORT	HAVE	SHORT	
2000 lb G.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1000 lb G.P.	235	450	0	189	46	125	110	100	135	291
500 lb G.P.	720	977	0	1183	0	871	0	859	0	0
250 lb G.P.	100	0	100	100	0	0	100	0	100	3200
260 lb Frag	900	775	125	883	17	225	645	1130	0	787
100 lb G.P.	300	0	300	56	244	0	300	0	300	844
100 lb Frag Clust	300	0	300	300	0	0	300	526	0	300
100 lb Smoke	100	371	0	245	0	82	18	137	0	18
500 lb Frag Clust	150	100	50	0	150	100	50	0	150	400
500 lb Incend	150	22	128	100	50	0	150	0	150	478

C P Vansant.
C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

Notes
1. 10,000 of the 260# frags on way from port
2. 8th Air Force gets priority on 100# + 250# - short here
3. 500# frag having fuse trouble - hence not popular
4. 500# Incend is a 500# G.P. case - not popular.

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
OFFICE OF THE ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE OFFICER
APO 374

Y-C-1

21 February 1945.

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Status of Bomb Stocks in Nancy Cluster as of 1800 Hours 20 February 1945.

TO : General LANGHEAD.

TYPE OF BOMB	XII TAC REQ	Tons	A-90 CROIX DE METZ HAVE	A-90 SHORT	Y-1 TANTON-VILLE HAVE	Y-1 SHORT	A-96 TOUL OCHEY HAVE	A-96 SHORT	Y-2 LUNE-VILLE HAVE	Y-2 SHORT	TOTAL SHORT
2000 lb. G.P.	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 lb. G.P.	340	176	169	171	1021	0	245	95	100	240	506
500 lb. G.P.	1370	5-21	1471	0	1019	351	1168	202	1330	40	593
250 lb. G.P.	100	12	0	100	100	0	0	100	138	0	200
260 lb. Frag.	900	112	789	111	1042	0	383	517	1339	0	628
100 lb. G.P.	300	15	0	300	56	244	0	300	0	300	1144
100 lb. Frag Cl.	300	15	0	300	300	0	0	300	708	0	600
500 lb. Frag Cl.	150	38	100	50	0	150	0	150	0	150	500
100 lb. Smoke	300	15	600	0	403	0	5044	0	619	0	0
500 lb. Incend 176.	100	25	118	0	53	47	132	0	187	0	47
M17 Cluster	100		113	0	100	0	196	0	168	0	0

Total Tonnage 744 T

A.F. Monthly cons Jan 1900 T

[illegible] 800 T

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
OFFICE OF THE ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE OFFICER
APO 374

M-C-4

21 February 1945

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Stock Levels.

TO : General Langmead.

1. The XII Tactical Air Command has asked to have the following items deleted from the stock level order.

a. 500 Lb Frag Cluster.

b. 100 Lb Frag Cluster.

2. 100# G.P. Bombs are not available in the Theater.

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

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TONS OF BOMBS TYPES DROPPED BY U.S. GROUPS

Month of February

	27TH	50TH	86TH	324TH	358TH	371ST	TOT. F/G	17TH	320TH BG	TOT. B/G	TOTAL AF
1000# G. P. Bomb		5.5			309.5		315	278	110	388	703
500# G. P. Bomb	130.8	659.8	78.5	831	870.3	371	2943.4	363.2	785.3	1148.5	4091.9
250# G. P. Bomb											
100# G. P. Bomb								-	18	18	18
260# Frag Bomb		8.5		1.6	9.4	.1	19.2	10.4		10.4	29.6
Frag Cluster M1A1									5	5	5
1000# SAP					10		10				10
500# SAP					5.2		5.2				5.2
TOTAL	130.8	673.8	78.5	832.6	1204.4	373.1	3292.8	651.6	918.3	1509.9	4862.2
TOTAL SORTIES FLOWN	304	1878	204	1923	1813	760	6887	317	484	801	7688
TONS PER SORTIE FLOWN	.43	.36	.38	.43	.66	.49	.48	2.05	1.89	1.96	.63

Sortie information taken from Ops Cosum and bomb tonnage from Ordnance records.

9 March 45

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
OFFICE OF THE ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE OFFICER
APO 374

K-C-4

MEMORANDUM: 5 March 1945.

SUBJECT : Air Force Ammunition Status.

TO : General Langmead.

1. The following is the Air Force Ammunition Status as of 1800 hours, 28 February 1945.

ITEM	AIR FORCE STOCK LEVEL		ON HAND 1200 HRS. 28 FEBRUARY 1945.		EXPENDITURES	
			BOMBS	TONS	BOMBS	TONS
2000 lb GP	650	650.	387	387	0	0
1000 lb GP	4000	2000	4092	2046	5036	2518
500 lb GP	16320	4080	27124	6781	13645	3411.25
250 lb GP	7800	975	9042	0	0	0
100 lb GP	13800	690	1475	.74	0	0
260 lb Frag	37000	4805	27972	3636.4	3884	115.49
500 lb Frag	2000	500	4029	1007.25	1007	251.75
500 lb Incend Clus M17	2850	712.2	3290	822.5	1019	254.75
500 lb Incend M76	2325	581.2	1186	296.5	77	19.25
100 lb Smoke (WP)	5250	262.5	9344	467.2	1016	50.8
		15255.9	87941	15444.59	30684	6621.29

C. P. Vansant

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

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FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
STOCK LEVELS IN DUMPS
AS OF FEB, 28, 1945

	NUMBER OF BOMBS						
	GENERAL PURPOSE			FRAG	FRAG	.FRAG	INCENDIARY
	1000LB	500LB	250LB	100LB	260LB	500LB	500LB
BEGINNING INVENTORY	6473	10471	5777	15854	6204	2032	6150
RECEIPTS DURING MONTH	3571	3313	2950	866	4329	250	0
SUB TOTAL	10044	13784	8727	16720	10533	2282	6150
EXPENDITURES DURING MONTH	7732	4531	1470	45	7434	572	4406
BALANCE ON HAND END OF MONTH	2312	9253	7257	16675	3099	1710	1744
GAIN OR LOSS	4161 LOSS	1218 LOSS	480 GAIN	821 GAIN	3205 LOSS	322 LOSS	4406 LOSS
IN DEPOTS END OF MONTH	2312	9253	7257	16675	3099	1710	1744
IN STRIPS END OF MONTH	3148	18129	1585	13460	18759	399	2035
TOTAL AIR FORCE END OF MONTH	5460	27382	8842	30135	21858	2109	3779

prepared by Capt Coleman O.D. 3 May 45

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
OFFICE OF THE ARMAMENT AND ORDNANCE OFFICER
APO 374

K-C-4

MEMORANDUM: 13 March 1945.

SUBJECT : Air Force Ammunition Status.

TO : General Langmead.

1. The following is the Air Force Ammunition Status as of 1800 hours, 10 March 1945.

ITEM	AIR FORCE STOCK LEVEL	ON HAND 1800 HRS 10 MARCH 1945	EXPENDITURES	TOTAL TONS
2000 Lb GP	550	1,130	28	28
1000 Lb GP	13,810	6,423	105	52.5
500 Lb GP	10,790	26,841	2,935	733.75
250 Lb GP	6,400	8,427	5,679	709.88
100 Lb GP	9,600	2,680	178	8.9
260 Lb Frag	14,400	32,835	489	63.57
500 Lb Incend M17		3,152	138	34.5
500 Lb Incend M76		1,060	126	31.5
100 Lb Smoke (WP)		9,298	16	.8

C P Vansant
C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer

Bomb stocks as of 14 March 45

	Dijon	Lyon	Total
100#	709	1850	2559
250#	2742	757	3499
260#	6175	8900	15075

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV) K-C-4
Office of The Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374

21 March 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : General Langmead.

	T-1 100# M30	250# M57	500# M-64	1000# M65	100# Frag M1A1	260# Frag M81
Barisey Dumps	0	0	169	116	8367	2319
Dijon - Airfield.	2133	639	2718	1619	6746	1310
Dijon - 1926th Dumps	0	0	446	0	212	3936
A-96	0	59	493	158	350	1357
A-90	0	46	1373	400	0	1242
A-64	0	495	1075	414	302	0
Y-1	56	310	652	98	290	677
Y-2	0	162	171	0	708	1645
Y-7	75	240	364	559	2980	2077
A-96	0	265	354	0	0	695
Y-6	2082	1639	7962	1896	7785	5609
TOTAL: ON HAND	4346	3855	15777	5300	27740	20867
Expenditures ~~as of~~ from 1st February thru 28th 1945.	0	0	13644	5336	0	11726
Expenditures ~~as of~~ from 16 February thru 15 March 1945.	178	5439	33528	1980	249	2054

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

Bomb Stocks by Location

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HEADQUARTERS 42ND BOMB WING (US)
Office of the Ordnance Officer
APO 374

K-3

24 March 1945.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Commanding General, 42nd Bomb Wing (US).

BOMB STATUS BY B-26 LOADS AS OF 1800 HOURS, 24 MARCH 1945

	42ND WING	FRENCH WING	DOLE	TO BE SHIPPED
100# GP	71	65	2	50 loads of 100# Frag Clusters will be out-loaded from Y-9 March 25.
150# GP	82*	0	0	
250# GP	45	32	0	
500# GP	201	35	10	
1000# GP	222	0	122	
1000# SAP	62	20	0	13 loads of 150# fins will be outloaded from Y-9 March 25.
2000# GP	198	0	0	
100# Frag Cluster	338	10	117	
260# Frag Bomb	135	111	110	

* 24 complete round loads. Short fins to complete 58 additional loads.

W. F. WESTERBERG,
Major, Ord. Dept.,
Ordnance Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV) K-C-4
Office of the Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374

MEMORANDUM: 29 March 1945.

SUBJECT : Status of Stock Western French Air Force.

TO : General Langmead.

ITEM	COGNAC	BORDEAUX	EN ROUTE TO BORDEAUX	TOTAL - WFAF
2000 lb GP.	0	0	0	0
1000 lb GP.	0	0	0	0
500 lb GP.	1237	250	0	1487
250 lb GP.	0	250	0	250
100 lb GP.	0	0	0	0
60 lb Frag.	76	0	800	876
500 lb Frag Cluster.	100	0	0	100
500 lb Incend M17	0	0	0	0
500 lb Incend M76	0	0	0	0
100 lb Smoke (WP)	0	0	0	0
M1A1 Frag. (100# Cluster)	0	0	1000	0

C. P. Vansant
C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

Note: WFAF has dropped about 500 of the 1000# bombs since 1 Dec. 45

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TONS OF BOMBS TYPES DROPPED BY U.S. GROUPS — Month of March.

	27TH	50TH	86TH	324TH	358TH	TOT. F/G	17TH	320TH BG	TOT. B/G	TOTAL AF	
1000# GP Bomb		.5	66.0		59.0	125.5	96.0	479.5	575.5	~~701.0~~ 701.0	Tons
500# GP Bomb	687.3	653.5	606.5	843.3	671.3	3461.9	856.5	722.8	1579.3	5041.2	"
250# GP Bomb	26.5	26.6	66.5	163.8	104.4	387.8	201.4	238.6	440.0	827.8	"
100# GP Bomb							35.9		35.9	35.9	"
260# Frag. Bomb	86.5	130.9	71.6	206.6	342.3	837.9	69.3	99.6	168.9	1006.8	"
Frag. Cluster M1A1		8.3	.6			8.9		3.0	3.0	11.9	"
1000# SAP					77.0	77.0				77.0	"
500# SAP					7.5	7.5				7.5	"
TOTAL	800.3	819.8	811.2	1213.7	1261.5	4906.5	1259.1	1543.5	2802.6	7709.1	
Sorties	2132	2678	2430	2726	2812	12778	664	829	1493	14271	
Tons per Sortie	.38	.31	.33	.45	.45	.38	1.90	1.86	1.88	.54	

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
Office of the Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374 K-C-2

1 April 1945.

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Air Force Ammunition Status.

TO : General LANGMEAD.

1. The following is the Air Force Ammunition Status as of 1800 hours, 31 March 1945.

ITEM	AIR FORCE STOCK LEVEL	ON HAND 1800 HRS 31 MARCH 1945	EXPENDITURES	~~TOTAL~~ TONS
2000 LB GP	650	375	0	0
1000 LB GP	4000	2764	1504	752
500 LB GP	16320	7822	6773	1693-1/4
250 LB GP	7800	2147	1083	135-3/8
100 LB GP	13800	1974	0	0
260 LB FRAG.	37000	15297	2866	372
500 LB FRAG. CLUSTER	2200	3734	54	13-1/2
500 LB INCEND. M17 CLUS.	2850	2187	966	281-1/2
500 LB INCEND. M76 CLUS.	2325	1056	720	180
100 LB SMOKE (WP)	5250	8852	181	9

2. Ammunition expenditures for the 21st of March through 31st of March for this Air Force expressed in tons is 3437.

x 3
10311 Tons/month

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

Note: Vansant to modify as indicated for next report

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
Office of the Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374 K-C-2

2 April 1945

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Status of Stock, Major Items.

TO : General LANGMEAD.

1. The status of major items as of 2400 hours 1 April 1945 is as follows:

ITEM	Y-1	Y-2	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	A-64	A-90	A-96	Depot	Total Air Force
1000#	414	45	759	180	990	157	337	158	116	3156
500#	433	61	60	2204	709	874	764	281	155	5541
250#	8	39	240	350	752	215	61	144	0	1809
100#	56	0	75	0	161	1682	0	0	0	1974
260# Frag.	803	923	1987	924	1750	1948	1644	1168	3136	14283
100# Frag.	462	708	2846	2575	7119	2305	0	1055	4739	21809

C. P. Vansant
C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
Office of the Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374 K-V-2

2 April 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : General LANGMEAD.

1. Central Air Depot Area will lift to Y-78 2,000,000 rounds of caliber 50 linked ammunition starting 4 April 1945. On 4 April, 30 airplane loads (approximately 400,000 rounds) and 20 loads per day until completed.

2. One (1) train load of bombs and ammunition will leave Barisey on the 3rd directed to Haganau and to be re-routed to Worms, on completion of rail beyond Haganau. Arrival date Worms not definite.

CONTENTS

200	1000# Bombs.
500	500# Bombs.
300	260# Frag. Bombs.
500	5" AR Rockets
500	4.5 AR Rockets.
500,000	Cal..50 linked 2-2-1

Second train depart three (3) days later with same load.

3. On 5th April truck convoy with 1200 - 260# Frag. Bombs will leave for Y-78 probably arrive 6th or 7th April.

4. On 4th April First Tactical Air Force (Prov) airplanes will air lift 1,000 - 4.5 AR Rockets to Y-78.

5. On 4th April First Tactical Air Force (Prov) airplanes will air lift from ~~A-64~~ Y-42 1,000 - 5" AR Rockets.

6. Now Enroute from Port.

4000 - 500# Bombs to Barisey.

3000 - 1000# Bombs to Barisey to be diverted to Dijon.

695 - 500# SAP Bombs to A-64.

622 - 500# SAP Bombs to Dijon.

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7. To Off-load at Port 9 April and be directed as follows:

3200 - 500# Bombs to Worms.

1300 - 500# Bombs to Barisey. May be diverted to Dijon or Dole.

7900 - 260# Frag. Bombs to Worms.

9000 - 100# Bombs to A-64.

10833 - 150# Bombs to Dijon.

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

8. New Chev. Sedan will be available for Gen. DOYLE on or about 10 of April. CPV.

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
Office of the Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374 K-V-2

9 April 1945

MEMORANDUM:
:
TO : General LANGMEAD.

Status of Stock as of 9 April 1945.

	Tantonville	Luneville	Dole	Luxeuil	Dijon	St. Dizier	Toul/Ochey	Colmar
Item	Y-1	Y-2	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	A-64	A-96	Y-53
1000#	42	0	559	180	533	499	158	0
500#	223	62	730	575	901	874	204	0
260# Frag	262	472	1987	384	4960	1948	959	350
100# Frag	462	638	3402	3465	7119	2305	380	0

C. P. Vansant

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

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DAILY EXPENDITURES [illegible]

ITEMS	STATUS 12th APRIL ON HAND	STATUS 12th APRIL ENROUTE	TOTAL	EXPENDITURES 13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	BALANCE ON HAND 17th 2400 H
1000 lbs	107	500	607	24	54	37	60	[illegible]	244	443
500 lbs	1,362	1,276	2,638	24	224	106	70	204	[illegible]	1,044
200 lbs	410	328	738	0	0	0	0	204	204	534
250 lbs	243	0	243	0	0	30	70	30	130	113
100 lbs cluster	2,045	150	2,195	42	105	73	120	[illegible]	447	1,748
.50 Cal.	1,073,845	0	1,073,845	8,280	6,250	71,500	41,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.30 Cal.	78,080	0	78,080	1,100	600	16,000	3,400	[illegible]	22,500	[illegible]
Rocket 4.5	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
100 Oct. Gas.	[illegible]	Daily		[illegible]	[illegible]	37,292	44,820	38,838	140,787	[illegible]
1120 Oil	25,498	Daily		70	551	262	336	761	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100 Oil	2,106	Daily		75	15	15	0	0	105	10,456

Major Johnson
[illegible]
18 April, 1945

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HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
Office of the Armament and Ordnance Officer
APO 374

circa 20 Apr 45

SUBJECT: Ammunition Shipped and Directed to Forward Point.

TO : General Langmead.

1. Air shipment.

a. 2,000,000 rounds caliber .50
b. 1,000 C/R 4.5 Rockets
c. 1,000 C/R 5" Rockets

2. 1st Truck shipment

a. 1295 C/R Bomb, Frag M81
b. 555 C/R Bomb, M43, 500#
c.

3. Rail Shipment.

Train Number 1.

a. 500 C/R Bomb, M43, 500#
b. 200 C/R Bomb, M65, 1000#
c. 300 C/R Bomb, Frag, M81
d. 500,000 rounds caliber .50
e. 500 C/R 4.5" Rockets
f. 500 C/R 5" Rockets
g. 50 tube, launcher, 4.5"

Train Number 2.

a. 195 C/R Bomb, M43, 500#
b. 311 C/R Bomb, M-64, 500#
c. 200 C/R Bomb, M-65, 1000#
d. 307 C/R Bomb, Frag, M81
e. 500,000 rounds caliber .50
f. 1,000, C/R 4.5 Rockets
g. 1,000 C/R 5" Rockets
h. 50 tube, launcher 4.5"

4. Directed to Barisey la Cote ETA 9 April -15 April.

a. 1750 C/R Bomb, M64
(Available for reconsignment)

Train Number 3.

a. 31 Wagons - M1A1 - 6744
b. 5 Wagons - AP-1-T Linked - 479,640 rounds.
c. 3 Wagons - AP-I-T Linked - 276,570 rounds.
d. 4 Wagons - M-64 & Fins - 286
e. 3 Wagons - M81 & Fins - 298
f. 2 Wagons - 3.25 Rocket Motors - 719
g. 3 Wagons - 5" Bodies - 926
h. 8 Wagons - 4.5 launcher - 277
i. 1 Wagon - 4.5 launcher Rockets - 367
j. 1 Wagon - M-M 4 Boosters - 1150, 126 fuzes - 1100

M
33

k. 5 Wagons - M47A1 - 1119

5. Directed from port to forward point ETA forward point 20 April - 25 April.

a. 3,200 C/R Bomb, M64.
b. 7,820 C/R Bomb, Frag, M81.

6. Forward Area.

Total Ammunition on hand and enroute.

a. 260# Frag - 2210
b. 500# GP. -- 1847
c. 1000# GP -- 400
d. 100# Frag Cluster - 6744
e. Cal..50 --- 3,755,400
f. 4.5" Rockets - 2800
g. 5.0" Rockets - 2800
h. 100# W.P. ---- 1119

7. Allocated.

Directed from port to forward area ETA 17 April 1945.

a. 500# GP -- 3200
b. 200# Frag - 7820

C. P. Vansant

C. P. VANSANT,
Colonel, Ord. Dept.,
Armament and Ordnance Officer.

Sect. N

AV. GAS

HEADQUARTERS
I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
APO 374

5 April 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : General Langmead

1. The following information pertains to gasoline stocks provided for operation "Independence."

a. The figures submitted by Colonel Reynolds on quantities of aviation gasoline at Cognac and Bordeaux were the amounts on hand as of the date of the memorandum.

b. Based upon estimates of requirements by the French Air Force for operation "Independence", Delta Base Section was requested to consign 555 tons of aviation gas to Cognac for the French Air Force of the West. We were advised by Delta Base Section that through error 800 tons instead of 555 tons of aviation gasoline and 32 tons of 1100 grade aviation oil were consigned to Cognac. The French later requested that we divert the shipment of gasoline and oil to Bordeaux which we have attempted to do. We have not been advised that the fuel has arrived.

2. The following information pertains to ammunition and bombs provided for or available to the French in addition to that shown in the memo from the Ordnance Officer dated 29 March:

a. 800,000 rounds of .50 ammunition is now in the Bordeaux-Cognac area and 84,000 additional rounds are enroute by train.

b. 500 4.5" rockets are enroute by train to the Bordeaux-Cognac area.

c. The transportation section is attempting to locate two trains, one containing 695 500 lb SAP bombs and the other 622 500 lb SAP bombs. There is some confusion as to where these trains are and to where they are bound.

3. The French Air Force has confirmed the fact that there is sufficient refueling equipment in the Bordeaux-Cognac area.

LAWRENCE B. [illegible]
Colonel, Air Corps
Dir P O & T.

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Strip and Dump Level Report

1800 17 April 1945

		Darmstadt Y-72	Biblis Y-78	Sandhofen Y-79	[illegible] Y-90	[illegible] R-[illegible]
E	100 Octane gas	174,500	137,500	134,300		126,800
E	100 OR	2,000	4,300	9,150		34,700
N	1000 lb bombs	0	0	149		0
O	500	250	342	18		0
R	260	0	44	124		0
S	M.17 Incend.	0	0	247		119
[illegible]	M1A1 Cluster	1000	98	0		2,711
[illegible]	50 caliber	550,000	779,175	467,000	205,960	0
[illegible]	4.5 Rockets	0	1,002	454		2,476
DD	5	0	1,000	226		2,416
EE	Napalm	0	Unknown	19,330		75,000

200,000 rounds of 50 caliber ammunition were sent by truck to Y-90 this morning. We are unable to get a report from them.

James D. Smith
Capt, QMC

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FIRST TACAF

A Report on the
First Tactical Air Force (Prov)
Exhibit File No. II
1 Oct. 1967 E.C. Langmead

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Report on the

FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (Prov)

Exhibit File No. II

(2 hole Pioneer Clip Binder)

Note for the Reader: 1 Oct. 1967

This file supports a report prepared for the U.S. Air Force Historical Division. The items included herein are those carried in the brief case on visits to tactical and service units in the field.

E.C.L.

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Exhibit File #II
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Auth: CG 1st TACAF
Date: 27 Nov 44
Init: [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROVISIONAL)
APO 374

27 November 1944

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 12)

ATTACHMENT OF UNITS

1. The following units, First Tactical Air Force (Provisional), are attached to the headquarters thereof for administration, discipline, supply, and operations in the same manner and to the same degree as though assigned:

Hq & Hq Sq, First Tactical Air Force (Provisional)
63rd Fighter Wing
71st Fighter Wing
322d Signal Co, Wing
385th Signal Service Co, Avn
459th Signal Construction Bn, Hvy
62d Army Postal Unit
156th Army Postal Unit
202d Medical Dispensary, Avn (BS)
19th Veterinary Section Avn
311th Ferrying Squadron
Det "[illegible]" 40th Mobile Communication Squadron
Det "KK" 21st Weather Squadron
Hq & Hq Battery, 213th AAA Group
353d AAA Searchlight Bn, ([illegible])
894th AAA Auto Weapons Bn ([illegible])

2. The following units, attached to the First Tactical Air Force (Provisional), are further attached to Headquarters, XII Tactical Air Command, for administration, discipline, supply, and operations in the same manner and to the same degree as though assigned thereto, and, with such other units as may be attached in the future, comprise that Command:

a. 927th Signal Bn (Sp) TAC
439th Signal Construction Bn, Hvy
2d Tactical Air Communication Squadron
Unit No. 2, 12th Weather Squadron
895th MP Co, Avn
1227th MP Co, Avn
324th Station Complement Sq, Sp.

b. 64th Fighter Wing, comp[illegible]

Hq & Hq Sq, 64th Fighter Wing
415th Night Fighter Squadron
82d Fighter Control Squadron
328th Fighter Control Squadron
Unit #6, 12th Weather Squadron

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S E C R E T

Det "D", 849th Signal Intelligence Service Co
346th Signal Co, Wing
582d Signal AW Bn
593d Signal AW Bn
1st VHF Installation Crew

50th Fighter Group, composed of:

Hq, 50th Fighter Group (SE)
10th Fighter Squadron (SE)
81st Fighter Squadron (SE)
313th Fighter Squadron (SE)
Det "ZI", 40th Mobile Communications Squadron
Det "ZI", 21st Weather Squadron

324th Fighter Group, composed of:

Hq, 324th Fighter Group (SE)
314th Fighter Squadron (SE)
315th Fighter Squadron (SE)
316th Fighter Squadron (SE)
Det "J", 40th Mobile Communication Squadron
Det "J", 21st Weather Squadron

358th Fighter Group, composed of:

Hq, 358th Fighter Group (SE)
365th Fighter Squadron (SE)
366th Fighter Squadron (SE)
367th Fighter Squadron (SE)
Det "U", 40th Mobile Communication Squadron
Det "U", 21st Weather Squadron

371st Fighter Group, composed of:

Hq, 371st Fighter Group (SE)
404th Fighter Squadron (SE)
405th Fighter Squadron (SE)
406th Fighter Squadron (SE)
Det "YJ", 40th Mobile Communication Squadron
Det "YJ", 21st Weather Squadron

Provisional Reconnaissance Group, (XII TAC)
composed of:

Hq, Provisional Reconnaissance Group, (XII TAC)
34th Photo Recon Squadron
111th Tac Recon Squadron
162d Tac Recon Squadron
I/33 Photo Recon Squadron (FAF - for operations and supply only)

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13th Photo Intel Det incl the "Blue Train"
Det "YB", 40th Mobile Communication Squadron
Det "YB", 21st Weather Squadron

c. 42d Bomb Wing (M), composed of:

Hq & Hq Sq, 42d Bomb Wing (M)
324th Signal Co, Wing

17th Bomb Group (M), composed of:

Hq, 17th Bomb Group (M)
34th Bomb Squadron (M)
37th Bomb Squadron (M)
95th Bomb Squadron (M)
432d Bomb Squadron (M)

320th Bomb Group (M), composed of:

Hq, 320th Bomb Group (M)
441st Bomb Squadron (M)
442d Bomb Squadron (M)
443d Bomb Squadron (M)
444th Bomb Squadron (M)

All units listed under b, and c, above, are attached to the Wings and Groups under which shown for administration, discipline, supply and operations as though assigned thereto, except as noted above.

3. a. The following units, attached to First Tactical Air Force (Provisional) are further attached to I Tactical Air Force Service Command (Provisional) and, with such other units as may be attached in the future, comprise that Command:

(1) 86th Air Depot Group, composed of:

Hq & Hq Sq 83d Service Groupp
22d Depot Repair Squadron
98th Depot Supply Squadron
678th Signal Depot Company, Aviation
1476th Ordnance Medium Auto Maintenance Platoon, Avn.
440th Quartermaster Platoon, Air Depot Group
2742d Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation
1st Medical Supply Platoon, Aviation.

(2) 83d Service Group, composed of:

Hq & Hq Sq 83d Service Group
1st Air Service Squadron
98th Air Service Squadron

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340th Air Service Squadron
31st Mobile Repair & Reclamation Sq, Hvy
2062d Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon
2130th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon
2151st Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon
873d Chemical Company, Air Operations
1444th Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1590th Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1722d Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1242d Quartermaster Company, Service Group
1955th Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation
2204th Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation
1028th Signal Company, Service Group.

(3) 310th Service Group, composed of:

Hq & Hq Sq, 310th Service Group
51st Air Service Squadron
304th Air Service Squadron
302d Airdrome Squadron
1993d Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon
1644th Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1567th Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1111th Quartermaster Company, Service Group
1972d Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation
1994th Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation(See par 2)
2008th Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation
1057th Signal Company, Service Group

(4) 312th Service Group, composed of:

Hq & Hq, 312th Service Group
88th Air Service Squadron
462d Air Service Squadron
24th Mobile Repair & Reclamation Squadron, Hvy
2056th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon
2145th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon
1445th Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1595th Ordnance Supply & Maintenance Company
1243d Quartermaster Company, Service Group
1933d Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation(See par 2)
2210th Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation
1109th Signal Company, Service Group

b. All units listed above are attached to the group under which shown, for administration, discipline, supply and operations in the same manner and to the same degree as though assigned thereto, except that operational control of the 1933d Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation, (attached to 312th Service Group), and of the 1994th Quartermaster Truck Company, Aviation, (attached to the 310th Service Group) remains with the Commanding General,

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I Tactical Air Force Service Command (Provisional).

4. The following French units will remain under the operational control only of Hq, 213th AAA Group:

50th Group d'Artillerie de l'Air
51st Group d'Artillerie de l'Air
55th Group d'Artillerie de l'Air

By command of Major General ROYCE:

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RUSSELL E. PUTNAM
Lt Col., Air Corps
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

T. J. BROGAN,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

2 January 1944

SUBJECT: Proposed Troop Basis for the First Tactical Air Force (Prov)

TO : Commanding General, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, APO 633, U S Army.

1. Inclosed is a statement of units presently attached to this Command and the units it is felt are still needed.

2. The most critical need exists for the following units:
   a. Ordnance Maintenance Co AF
   b. Ordnance Depot Co Avn
   c. Engr Dump Trk Co
   d. Engr Avn Bn (2)
   e. QM Trk Co Avn (2) (1 to be POL)
   f. Hq, Tac Recon Gp

3. To illustrate the critical need for these units, it is pointed out in connection with the Ordnance units that in this Command there are approximately seven thousand (7000) automotive vehicles of which, at the present time, approximately five hundred (500) are deadlined due partly to lack of spare parts and partly to lack of fourth echelon maintenance facilities.

4. The really critical need for the QM Truck Co's was pointed out in our TWX, A-2469, dated 29 December 1944.

5. Our TWX EM 1801, dated 19 December 1944, explained the pressing need for two (2) Engineer Avn Bns.

6. Letter, this Headquarters, dated 23 December 1944, explained in detail the urgent need for a Signal Service Bn. The Signal Construction Bn (H) has also been previously asked for.

7. It is requested that prompt action be taken on this Headquarters' request for additional units.

For the Commanding General:

T. J. BROGAN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

1 Incl: US Units Now Atchd to & Still Needed by First TACAF(P)

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

APO 374, U.S. Army,
2 January 1945

U.S. UNITS NOW ATTACHED TO AND STILL NEEDED BY FIRST TAC AF (P)

TYPE UNITS	NOW ATTACHED	NUMBER OF UNITS STILL REQUIRED
HEADQUARTERS UNITS		
Hq & Hq Sq, Tactical Air Command	1	-
Engr Command (Prov)	1	-
TACTICAL UNITS		
Hq & Hq Sq, Fighter Wing (SE)	3	-
Hq, Fighter Gp (SE)	4	-
Fighter Sq (SE)	12	-
Hq & Hq Sq, Bomb Wing (M)	1	-
Hq, Bomb Gp (M)	2	-
Bomb Sq (M)	8	-
Night Fighter Sq	1	-
Hq, TAC Recon Group	-	1
Tac Recon Sq	2	-
Photo Recon Sq	1	-
Hq & Hq Battery, AAA Gp	1	-
AAA AW Bn (M)	2	-
AAA Searchlight Bn (S-M)		1
AAF SERVICE UNITS		
Hq & Hq Sq, Svc Gp	3	-
Air Svc Sq	7	-
Mobile R & R Sq	2	1
Hq & Hq Sq, Air Depot Gp	1	-
Depot Rep Sq	1	-
Depot Supply Sq	1	-
Port Intransit Depot Sq	-1	X
ENGINEER UNITS		
Hq & Hq & Svc Co, Engr Avn Rgt	1	P
Engr Avn Bn	3	2
Engr FF Plat	6	1
Engr Avn Maint Co	-	1
Engr Dump Trk Co	-	1
ORDNANCE UNITS		
Ord Amm Co	1	-
Ord Depot Co, Avn	-	1
Ord Med Auto Maint Plat	1	1
Ord S & M Co	7	-
Ord Maint Co, AF	-	1

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U.S. UNITS NOW ATTACHED TO AND STILL NEEDED BY FIRST TAC AF (P) (PAGE TWO (2))

TYPE UNITS	NOW ATTACHED	NUMBER OF UNITS STILL REQUIRED
QM UNITS		
QM Plat, AD Gp	1	-
QM Bn, Mobile	-	1
QM Co, Svc Gp	3	2
QM Truck Co	8	2 (One to be POL)
Hq & Hq Det, QM Bn, mobile	-	1
SIGNAL UNITS		
Sig AW Bn	2	-
Sig Constr Bn, Hvy	2	1
Sig Bn, Sp, TAC	1	-
Sig Co, Svc Gp	3	-
Sig Depot Co, Avn	1	-
Sig Co, Wing	3	-
Det, Sig Intel Svc Co	1	-
Sig Svc Bn, incl	-	1
Sig Ops Co	-	2
Radio Link Co	-	1
Sig Svc Co	-	1
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS		
Medical Sup Plat Avn	1	-
Tac Air Comm Sq	1	-
Photo Intel Det	1	-
Vet Sec, Avn	1	-
Vet Det, Avn	-	1
APU	2	-
Fighter Control Sq	2	-
Med Disp Avn (RS)	1	1
Ferrying Sq	1	-
Station Complement Sq	1	2
Chem Co. A.O.	2	X1
Chem Depot Co, Avn	-	1
MP Co's. Avn or Air Base Sec Bns	2	11
	-	2
Wx Sq Dets	6	2
Mobile Comm Sq Dets	6	2
Radio Sq, Mobile (G)	-	1
Photo Tech Unit	-	1
Finance Det ADO	-	1

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

Q-S-1

29 January 1945

RECAP OF T/O STRENGTH OF U S
UNITS ATTACHED TO FIRST TAC AF (P)

	O	WO	EM	TOTAL
Headquarters Units	164	3	572	739
Tactical Units --- AAF	1813	8	7174	8995
--- AAA	103	6	2234	2343
AAF Service Units	212	14	3565	3791
Engineer Units	126	0	2766	2892
Ordnance Units	36	0	744	780
Quartermaster Units	43	0	1042	1085
Signal Units	256	18	4624	4898
Miscellaneous Units	320	2	2022	2344
Aggregate	3073	51	24743	27867

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T/O & E LIST OF AMERICAN UNITS ATTACHED TO FIRST TAC AF (P)

UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
HEADQUARTERS UNITS					
First TAC AF (P), Hq & Hq Sq	None	(134)	(3)	(513)	(650)
8 I TAC AFSC (P), Hq	None	(93)	(4)	(246)	(343)
I Engr Comd (P), I TAC AF (P)	None	(1)	-	-	(1)
XII TAC (Rear & Adv), Hq & Hq Sq	M/T NATCUSA, 5 June 44 (L (Less Cols 8,9,10)	70	3	200	273
Hq & Hq Sq, 63d Ftr Wg	1-550-1,. 6 July 43	41	-	184	225
Hq & Hq Sq, 71st Ftr Wg	1-550-1, 6 July 43	53	-	188	241
TOTAL		164	3	572	739
TACTICAL UNITS					
Hq & Hq Sq, 64th Ftr Wg	1-550-1, 6 July 43	53	-	183	236
Hq, 50th Ftr Gp	1-12, 29 Dec 43(Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
10th Ftr Sq	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
81st Ftr Sq	", " " "	57	-	247	304
313th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
Hq, 324th Ftr Gp	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
314th Ftr Sq	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
315th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
316th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
Hq, 358th Ftr Gp	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
365th Ftr Sq	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
366th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
367th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
Hq, 371st Ftr Gp	1-12, 29 Dec 43 (Plus WD Aug)	27	1	70	98
404th Ftr Sq	1-27, 22 Dec 43	57	-	247	304
405th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
406th Ftr Sq	" " " "	57	-	247	304
Hq, Prov Reconn Gp (XII TAC)	None	-	-	-	-
34th Photo Recon Sq	1-757, 17 Sept 43	44	1	297	342
111th Tac Recon Sq	1-267, 20 Sept 43	34	-	194	228
162d Tac Recon Sq	" " "	34	-	194	228
415th Night Ftr Sq	1-67, 24 May 43	41	-	238	279
Hq & Hq Sq, 42D Bomb Wg (M)	1-110-1, 14 Apr 43	45	1	126	172
Hq, 17th Bomb Gp (M)	1-112, 29 June 44	25	1	57	83
34th Bomb Sq (M)	1-127, 18 Aug 44	90	-	323	413

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UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/C STRENGTH O	WC	EM	TOTAL
TACTICAL UNITS CONT'D					
37th Bomb Sq (M)	1-127, 18 Aug 44	90	-	323	413
95th Bomb Sq (M)	" " " "	90	-	323	413
432d Bomb Sq (M)	" " " "	90	-	323	413
Hq, 320th Bomb Gp (M)	1-112, 29 June 44	25	1	57	83
441st Bomb Sq (M)	1-127, 18 Aug 44	90	-	323	413
442d Bomb Sq (M)	" " " "	90	-	323	413
443d Bomb Sq (M)	" " " "	90	-	323	413
444th Bomb Sq (M)	" " " "	90	-	323	413
TOTAL		1813	8	7174	8995
AAA TACTICAL UNITS:					
213th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	44-12, 29 May 44	11	-	54	65
439th AAA AW Bn (M)	44-25, 22 Apr 44	46	3	1090	1139
894th AAA AW Bn (M)	" " " "	46	3	1090	1139
TOTAL		103	6	2234	2343
AAF SERVICE UNITS:					
& Hq Sq, 83d Svc Gp	1-412, 16 June 43	28	-	136	164
1st Air Svc Sq	1-417, 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
98th Air Svc Sq	" " " "	7	2	236	245
340th Air Svc Sq	" " " "	7	2	236	245
31st Mobile R & R Sq	1-859S(8), 6 Apr 44	8	-	175	183
Hq & Hq Sq, 310th Svc Gp	C-3, 1-412, 16 June 43	28	-	135	163
51st Air Svc Sq	C-2, 1-417, 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
304th Air Svc Sq	" " " " "	7	2	236	245
302d Airdrome Sq	1-487S, 15 Oct 42	11	-	270	281
Hq & Hq Sq, 312th Svc Gp	1st Ind, Ltr, Hq, 2dAADA, 1 June/44, Public Relations Personnel, 1-412, 16 June 43	28	-	136	164
88th Air Svc Sq	C-2, 1-417, 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
462d Air Svc Sq	" " " " "	7	2	236	245
24th Mobile R & R Sq	1-859S-(8), 6 Apr 44	8	-	175	183
4th Port Intransit Depot Sq	T/D 1-2978 (8), 1 Mar 44	4	-	222	226
Hq & Hq Sq, 36th Air Depot Gp	1-852, 20 Jan 44	25	-	152	177
22d Dep Rep Sq	1-857, 15 Dec 43 (Aug by Sec II, GO 122, 11 Aug 44, Hq 9AFSC)	12	-	334	346
98th Dep Sup Sq	1-858, 25 Nov 43	7	-	124	131
4th Depot Unit Army (AAF)	1-407, 4 May 44	4	-	54	58
TOTAL		212	14	3565	3791
ENGINEER UNITS:					
Hq, Hq & Svc Co, 923d Eng Avn Regt	5-412, 1 Apr 42	218	-	252	273
829th Eng Avn Bn	5-416, 15 May 44	33	-	774	807
847th Eng Avn Bn	" " " "	33	-	774	807
859th Eng Avn Bn	" " " "	33	-	774	807
1993d Eng FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	37	38
2056th Eng FF Plat	(Par 1, Sec II, GO 193, 2 Aug 44, Hq, 9AF, SecII, GO 241, 11 Oct 44, Hq 9AF, 21 July 43)	1	-	22	23

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UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
2062d Eng FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	37	38
2138th Eng FF Plat	" " " "	1	-	37	38
2148th Eng FF Plat	(Par 1, Sec II, GO 193, 2 Aug 44, Hq 9AF; Sec II, GO 241, 11 Oct 44, Hq 9AF) 5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	22	23
2151st Eng FF Plat	5-500, 31 July 43	1	-	37	38
TOTAL		126	0	2766	2892
ORDNANCE UNITS:					
1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat Avn	9-427, 8 Feb 44	2	-	46	48
1926th Ord Ammo Co	9-17, 1 Apr 42	6	-	180	186
1444th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44	4	-	74	78
1445th Ord S & M Co, Avn	(Sec V, WD Cir 201, 22 May 44, Amended by WD Cir 266, 29 June 44) 9-417, 28 Oct 44	4	-	74	78
[illegible]90th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44	4	-	74	78
[illegible]95th Ord S & M Co, Avn	" " " "	4	-	74	78
1644th Ord S & M Co, Avn	(D-948, CG XII TAC SC TWX), 9-417, 28 Oct 44	4	-	74	78
1667th Ord S & M Co, Avn	9-417, 28 Oct 44	4	-	74	78
1722nd Ord S & M Co, Avn	" " " "	4	-	74	78
TOTAL		36	-	744	790
QUARTERMASTER UNITS:					
1111th QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	10-437, 8 Oct 43	5	-	76	81
1242d QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	" " " "	5	-	76	81
1243d QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	" " " "	5	-	76	81
440th QM Plat, AD Gp	10-427, 17 Sept 43	2	-	22	24
1933d QM Trk Co, Avn	Ltr 200.3, 5 Feb 44, Hq 1513th QM Bn (M), Avn Ind by Hq 9AFSC, 26 Mar 44 10-517, 18 Aug 43	5	-	99	104
[illegible]55th QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517, 18 Aug 43	3	-	99	102
[illegible]72d QM Trk Co, Avn	" " " "	3	-	99	102
1994th QM Trk Co, Avn	" " " "	3	-	99	102
2008th QM Trk Co, Avn	" " " "	3	-	99	102
2204th QM Trk Co, Avn	" " " "	3	-	99	102
2210th QM Trk Co, Avn	" " " "	3	-	99	102
2242d QM Trk Co, Avn	" " " "	3	-	99	102
TOTAL		43	-	1042	1085
SIGNAL UNITS					
322d Sig Co, Wg	11-247, 1 July 42	3	-	86	89
324th Sig Co, Wg	" " " "	3	-	86	89
346th Sig Co, Wg	" " " "	3	-	86	89
*385th Sig Svc Co, Avn	11-500, 1 July 43	15	-	214	229
439th Sig Heavy Constr Bn	11-65, 25 Apr 44	22	-	415	437
459th Sig Heavy Constr Bn	" " " "	22	-	415	437
**582d Sig AW Bn	11-400, 1 Mar 44	68	4	1026	1098
**593d Sig AW Bn	" " " "	61	12	1067	1140
849th Sig Int Svc, Det "B"	11-297, 7 July 43	6	-	30	36
878th Sig Co Depot, Avn	11-287, 11 Apr 44	9	-	179	189

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UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
SIGNAL UNITS CONT'D					
927th Sig Bn (Sep) TAC	Reorganized under T/O & E 11-335, 5 May 43	34	1	655	690
982d Sig Svc Co, Avn, Det 5	11-500, 1 July 43	1	-	5	5
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp	11-237, 26 Mar 43	3	-	97	100
1057th Sig Co, Svc Gp	" " " "	3	-	97	100
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp	" " " "	3	-	97	100
TOTAL		256	18	4624	4898

* This company is organized under T/O & E 11-500, dtd 1 July 1943; consists of 1 Col. AB, 1 Col. AE, 1 Col DE, 3 Cols DH, 12 Cols EB, 1 Col EG, and 2 Cols. GK.

**These Bns are organized under Cols A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I,J,K,L,M,P,S,T, and V.

UNIT	T/O & DATE	O	WO	EM	TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS:					
1 Med Sup Plat, Avn	8-497, 26 July 43	2	-	19	21
2d Tac Air Comm Sq	1-547, 18 Oct 43	6	-	213	219
13th Photo Intel Det (Incl "Blue Train")	1-747(S), 15 Sept 42	43	-	49	92
[illegible]th Vet Sec, Avn	(Col 14), 8-487, 25 Nov 43	1	-	2	3
62dAFU	(Col 9), 12-605, 8 Feb 44	1	-	11	12
72d Liaison Sq	1-977, 12 Oct 43	15	-	125	140
74th Med Sup Plat, Avn	8-497, 26 July 43	2	-	19	21
82d Ftr Control Sq	1-47, 26 June 43	30	-	298	328
156th APU	Col 9), 12-605, 8 Feb 44	1	-	11	12
202d Med Disp, Avn (RS)	8-450, (RS)	3	-	13	16
311th Ferrying Sq	1-667, 15 Mar 43	139	1	204	344
324th Sta Compl Sq	1-497-S, 23 Apr 44	11	-	92	103
328th Ftr Control Sq	1-47, 26 June 43	30	-	298	328
692d AAF Band	20-107	0	1	28	29
867th Chem Co A/O	3-457, 13 Oct 43	4	-	130	134
873d Chem Co A/O	do	4	-	130	134
[illegible]5th MP Co, Avn	19-217, 1 May 42	4	-	100	104
1194th MP Co, Avn (Less Det "A")	do	2	-	50	52
1227th MP Co, Avn	do	4	-	100	104
Unit #2, 12th Wx Sq	1-627, 17 Aug 43	4	-	14	18
Unit #6, 12th Wx Sq	do	4	-	14	18
21st Weather Squadron:					
Det "J"	1-627, 17 Aug 43	2	-	10	12
Det "KK"	do	3	-	11	14
Det "[illegible]"	do	2	-	10	12
Det "YB"	do	2	-	10	12
Det "YJ"	do	2	-	10	12
Det "ZI"	do	2	-	10	12

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UNIT	T/O & DATE	T/O STRENGTH			
		O	WO	EM	TOTAL
40th Mobile Comm Squadron:					
Det "J"	1-437S (8), 24 Mar 44	-	-	9	9
Det "KK"	do	-	-	9	9
Det "U"	do	-	-	9	9
Det "YB"	do	-	-	9	9
Det "YJ"	do	-	-	9	9
Det "ZI"	do	-	-	9	9
TOTAL		320	2	2022	2344
AGGREGATE		3073	51	24743	27867

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First Tactical Air Force - 1 Jan. 1945

Location of U.S. Units

Truck Co's

Dijon 2
51st ADG 1
Nancy 5
19th ADG 1
A.FB 1
15

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DESIGNATED U.S. UNITS NOW ATTACH

PRESENT LOCATION	PROPOSED LOCATION	HEADQUARTERS UNITS	TACTICAL UNITS	AAF SERVICE UNITS
VITTEL		HQ & HQ SQ FIRST TACAF (P)		
CONTREXEVILLE			HQ & HQ BATTERY 213 AAA GP	
NANCY			894 AAA AW BN(M) (LESS BTRY "B", DIJON)	
TANTONVILLE/LUNEVILLE			439 AAA AW BN(M) (LESS BTRY "D", VITTEL)	
NANCY / ST. NICHOLAS				
VITTEL		HQ FIRST TACAFSC (P)		
LUNEVILLE		HQ & HQ SQ XII TAC (ADV)		
MIRECOURT		HQ & HQ SQ XII TAC (REAR)		
VITTEL		HQ ENGR. COMM. (P) FIRST TACAF (P)		
NANCY / AZELOT				
BRETENIERES				
TOUL				
VITTEL			HQ & HQ SQ 63RD FTG. WING HQ & HQ SQ 71ST FTG. WING	} SEE HQ & HQ SQ FIRS
LUDRES ~~NANCY~~			HQ & HQ SQ 64TH FTG WING	
TOUL/OCHEY (A-96)			50TH FTR GP 10TH FTR SQ 81ST FTR SQ 313 FTR SQ	TEAM "A" 312 SVC GP 88TH AIR SVC SQ 1/2 24TH MOB R&R SQ HQ & HQ SQ, 312TH SVC GP
VANDOEUVRE				

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UNITS NOW ATTACHED TO FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV.)

TACTICAL UNITS	AAF SERVICE UNITS	ENGINEER UNITS	ORDNANCE UNITS	QUARTERMASTER UNITS	SIGNAL UNITS	MISC
					322 SIG CO WING 385 SIG SVC. CO, AVN	FLIGHT DET "K DET "K 156 A 74TH 202 M 19TH V
HQ & HQ BATTERY 213 AAA GP						
894 AAA AW BN(M) (LESS BTRY "B", DIJON)						
439 AAA AW BN(M) (LESS BTRY "D", VITTEL)						
						62 A
					927 SIG. BN(SP) TAC HQ & HQ CO (EPINAL)	½ 895TH 2ND T UNIT # 72ND
						½ 895 M 1227 N
(P)		HQ & HQ & SVC CO 923 ENGR AVN REGT.				
		829 ENGR AVN. BN.				
		847 ENGR AVN BN				
		859 ENGR AVN BN				
HQ & HQ SQ 63RD FTG. WING HQ & HQ SQ 71ST FTG. WING	} SEE HQ & HQ SQ FIRST TACAF (P)					
HQ & HQ SQ 64TH FTG WING					346 SIG CO WG. 582 SIG AW BN 593 SIG AW BN. DET "D" 849 SIG INT SVC CO	82 FT 328 F UNIT #
50TH FTR GP 10TH FTR SQ 81ST FTR SQ 313 FTR SQ	TEAM "A" 312 SVC GP 88TH AIR SVC SQ ½ 24TH MOB R&R SQ HQ & HQ SQ, 312TH SVC GP	2148 ENGR FF PLAT.	1445 ORD S&M CO (DET "A", 1926TH ORD AMM CO BARISEY-LA-COTE)	½ 1243 QM CO SVC GP ½ 2210 QM TRK CO 1933 QM TRK CO AVN (FOR ADM & SUPPLY- XII TAF ASC(P) FOR OPERATIONS (BARISEY-LA-COTE)	DET "A" 1109 SIG CO SVC GP	4TH POR 12TH PL DET "ZI DET "ZI 867 C
					439TH SIG CONSTR BN (H)	
						324 S (SHOU XII TA

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T TAB "A"
HED TO FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV.)

S	ENGINEER UNITS	ORDNANCE UNITS	QUARTERMASTER UNITS	SIGNAL UNITS	MISCELLANEOUS UNITS
				322 SIG CO WING 385 SIG SVC. CO, AVN	FLIGHTS "A"+"D", 121ST LIAISON SQDN. DET "KK" 40TH MOB. COMM. SQ DET "KK" 21ST WX SQ 156 APU 74TH MED SUP PLAT AVN 202 MED. DISP. AVN (RS) 19TH VET SEC AVN
					62 APU
				927 SIG. BN (SP) TAC HQ & HQ CO (EPINAL)	1/2 895TH MP CO AVN 2ND TAC AIR COMM SQ. UNIT #2 12TH WX SQ 72ND LIAISON SQ (EPINAL)
					1/2 895 MP CO AVN. 1227 MP CO AVN [illegible]
	HQ & HQ & SVC CO 923 ENGR AVN REGT.				
	829 ENGR AVN. BN.				
	847 ENGR AVN BN				
	859 ENGR AVN BN				
RST TACAF (P)					
				346 SIG CO WG. 582 SIG AW BN [illegible] 593 SIG AW BN. [illegible] DET "D" 849 SIG INT SVC CO	82 FTR CONT. SQ 328 FTR CONT SQ UNIT #6, 12 WX SQ
SQ P	2148 ENGR FF PLAT.	1445 ORD S&M CO (DET "A", 1926TH ORD AMM CO BARISEY-LA-COTE)	1/2 1243 QM CO SVC GP 1/2 2210 QM TRK CO 1933 QM TRK CO AVN (FOR ADM & SUPPLY- I TAF ASC (P) FOR OPERATIONS (BARISEY-LA-COTE)	DET "A" 1109 SIG CO SVC GP	4TH PORT INTRANSIT DEPOT SQ (10TH, 11TH 12TH PLATS) (BARISEY-LA-COTE) DET "Z1" 40TH MOB COMM SQ DET "Z1" 21ST WX SQ 867 CHEM CO, AO
				439TH SIG CONSTR BN (H)	
					324 STA COMP SQ S.P. (SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO HQ XII TAC)

LUNEVILLE (Y-2)			324 FTR GP 314 FTR SQ 315 FTR SQ 316 FTR SQ	TEAM "C" 83 SVC GP 1st AIR SVC SQ 1/3 31st MOB R&R SQ	21[illegible]
TOUL/CROIX DE METZ (A-90)			358 FTR GP 365 FTR SQ 366 FTR SQ 367 FTR SQ	TEAM "B" 312 SVC GP 462 AIR SVC SQ 1/2 24TH MOB R&R SQ	20[illegible]
TANTONVILLE (Y-1) VEZELISE			371 FTR GP 404 FTR SQ 405 FTR SQ 406 FTR SQ	TEAM "A" 83 SVC GP 98 AIR SVC SQ 1/3 31st MOB R&R SQ HQ & HQ SQ, 83RD SVC GP (VEZELISE)	20[illegible]
AZELOT (A-95) NANCY			PROV REC GP HQ 1/33RD P/R SQ (FAF) 34TH P/R SQ 111 T/R SQ 162 T/R SQ	TEAM "B" 83 SVC GP 340 AIR SVC SQ 1/3 31st MOB R&R SQ	21[illegible]
TOUL/OCHEY			415 NGT FTR SQ		NO
DIJON (Y-9)			HQ & HQ SQ 42ND BOMB WG (M)		
DIJON/NEUILLY (Y-9)			17TH BOMB GP (M) 34TH BOMB SQ (M) 37TH BOMB SQ (M) 95TH BOMB SQ (M) 432 BOMB SQ (M)	TEAM "A" 310 SVC GP 51st AIR SVC SQ HQ & HQ SQ, 310TH SVC GP (DIJON)	19[illegible]
DIJON/NEUILLY (Y-9)			320 BOMB GP (M) 441 BOMB SQ (M) 442 BOMB SQ (M) 443 BOMB SQ (M) 444 BOMB SQ (M)	TEAM "B" 310 SVC GP 304 AIR SVC SQ 302 AIRDROME SQ LESS FLT "A" (VITTEL)	
ST DIZIER (A-64)				HQ & HQ SQ 86TH AIR DEPOT GP (ECLARON) 98 DEP SUP SQ 22ND DEP REP SQ	
ISTRES (Y-17)			311 FERRYING SQ (FROM 302 TR WG)		
TOTALS			4 FIGHTER GPS 2 BOMB GPS (M) 1 PROV. RECON GP.	3 SVC GPS 1 AD GP	[illegible]

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24 FTR GP 314 FTR SQ 315 FTR SQ 316 FTR SQ	TEAM "C" 83 SVC GP 1st AIR SVC SQ 1/3 31st MOB R&R SQ	2138 ENGR FF PLAT.	1722 ORD S&M CO	1/3 1242 QM CO SVC GP 1955 QM TRK CO	459th SIG CONSTR BN, (H)(C)	873 CHEM DET "J" 40 DET "J" 21
58 FTR GP 365 FTR SQ 366 FTR SQ 367 FTR SQ	TEAM "B" 312 SVC GP 462 AIR SVC SQ 1/2 24th MOB R&R SQ	2056 ENGR FF PLAT	1595 ORD S&M CO	1/2 (DET "A") 1243 QM CO SVC GP 1/2 (DET "A") 2210 QM TRK CO	1109 SIG CO SVC GP LESS DET "A"	DET "U" 40 DET "U" 21 1194th MP C
71 FTR GP 404 FTR SQ 405 FTR SQ 406 FTR SQ	TEAM "A" 83 SVC GP 98 AIR SVC SQ 1/3 31st MOB R&R SQ HQ & HQ SQ, 83rd SVC GP (VEZELISE)	2062 ENGR FF PLAT	1590 ORD S&M CO	1/3 1242 QM CO SVC GP ~~1/2 2204 QM TRK CO~~	1/2 1028 SIG CO SVC GP. VEZELISE NEAR NANCY/TANTONVILLE	DET "YJ" 4 DET "YJ" 2
ROV REC GP HQ 1/33rd P/R SQ (FAF) 34th P/R SQ 111 T/R SQ 162 T/R SQ	TEAM "B" 83 SVC GP 340 AIR SVC SQ 1/3 31st MOB R&R SQ	2151 ENGR FF PLAT	1444 ORD S&M CO	1/3 1242 QM CO SVC GP 1/2 2204 QM TRK CO	1/2 1028 SIG CO SVC GP	13th PHOT (INC "BL DET "YB" 4 DET "YB" 2
15 NGT FTR SQ		NO SERVICE UNITS				
Q. & HQ SQ 42nd BOMB WG (M)					324 SIG CO WG DET 5, 982 SIG SVC CO	
7th BOMB GP (M) 34th BOMB SQ (M) 37th BOMB SQ (M) 95th BOMB SQ (M) 432 BOMB SQ (M)	TEAM "A" 310 SVC GP 51st AIR SVC SQ HQ & HQ SQ, 310th SVC GP (DIJON)	1993 ENGR FF PLAT	1667 ORD S&M CO 1/2 1926 ORD AMM CO. (FOR ADM & SUPPLY TO I TACAFASC (P) FOR OPERATIONS)	1972 QM TRK CO 1/2 1111 QM CO SVC GP 1994 QM TRK CO AVN (FOR ADM & SUPPLY - I TAFASC (P) FOR OPERATIONS (DIJON)	1/2 1057 SIG CO, SVC GP	
320 BOMB GP (M) 441 BOMB SQ (M) 442 BOMB SQ (M) 443 BOMB SQ (M) 444 BOMB SQ (M)	TEAM "B" 310 SVC GP 304 AIR SVC SQ 302 AIRDROME SQ LESS DET "A" (VITTEL)		1644 ORD S&M CO 1/2 1926 ORD AMM CO	1/2 1111 QM CO SVC GP 2008 QM TRK CO	1/2 1057 SIG CO SVC GP	
	HQ & HQ SQ 86th AIR DEPOT GP (ECLARON) 98 DEP SUP SQ 22nd DEP REP SQ		1476 ORD MED AUTO MAINT PLAT AVN 1st ORD DEPOT CO (P) (STEEULIEN)	440 QM PLAT AD GP 2242 QM TRK CO	878 SIG DEPOT CO, AVN (LOUVEMENT)	1st MED
11 FERRYING SQ (FROM 302 TR WG)						
FIGHTER GPS 2 BOMB GPS (M) PROV. RECON GP.	3 SVC GPS 1 AD GP		7 ORD S&M CO.S	8 QM TRK CO.S 3 QM CO, SVC GP	3 SIG CO S, WING 3 SIG CO. S, SVC GP 2 SIG CONST. BN (HVY) 2 SIG AW BNS	

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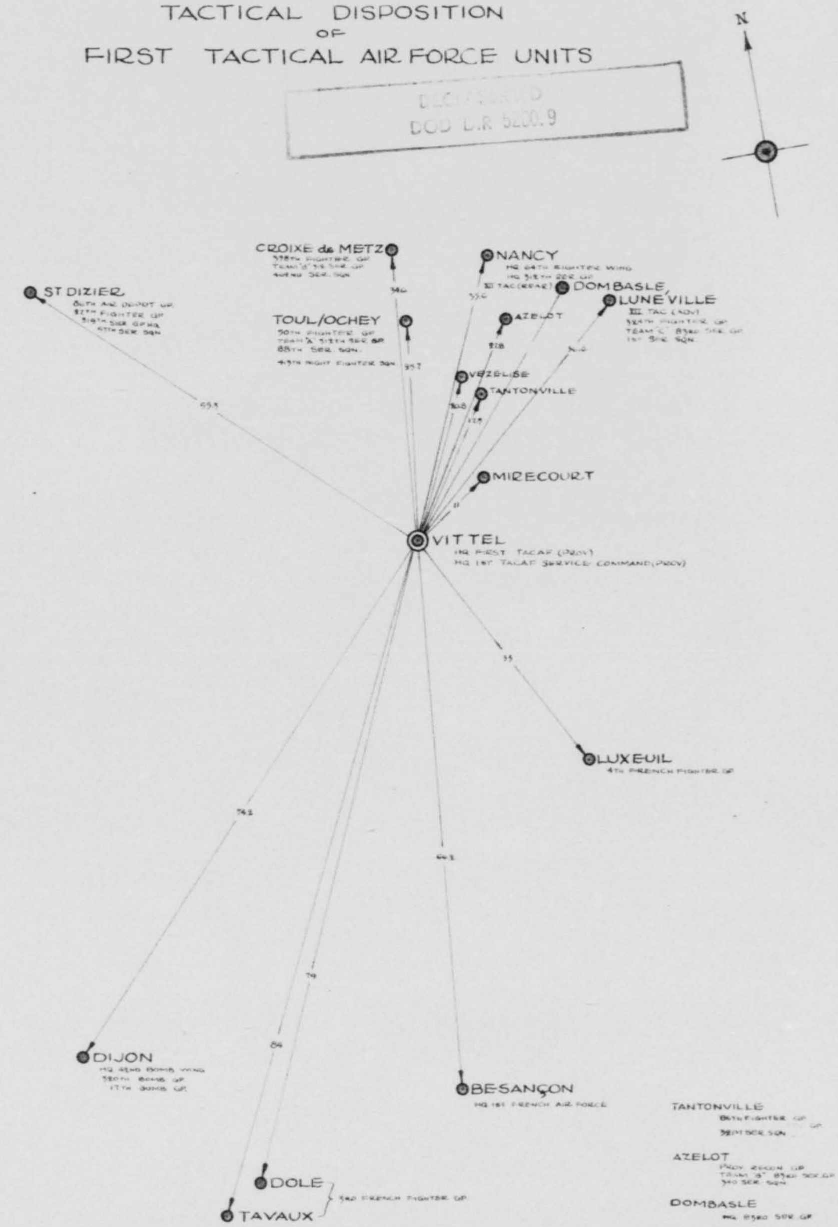
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2138 ENGR FF PLAT.	1722 ORD S&M CO	1/3 1242 QM CO SVC GP 1955 QM TRK CO	459TH SIG CONSTR BN, (H)(C)	873 CHEM CO AO DET "J" 40 MOB COMM SQ. DET "J" 21 WX SQ
2056 ENGR FF PLAT	1595 ORD S&M CO	1/2 (DET "A") 1243 QM CO SVC GP 1/2 (DET "A") 2210 QM TRK CO	1109 SIG CO SVC GP LESS DET "A"	DET "U" 40TH MOB COMM SQ DET "U" 21ST WX SQ 1194TH MP CO, AVN (LESS DET "A")
2062 ENGR FF PLAT	1590 ORD S&M CO	1/3 1242 QM CO SVC GP ~~1/2 2204 QM TRK CO~~	1/2 1028 SIG CO SVC GP. VEZELISE NEAR NANCY/TANTONVILLE	DET "YJ" 40TH MOB COMM SQ DET "YJ" 21ST WX SQ
2151 ENGR FF PLAT	1444 ORD S&M CO	1/3 1242 QM CO SVC GP 1/2 2204 QM TRK CO	1/2 1028 SIG CO SVC GP	13TH PHOTO INT DET (INC "BLUE TRAIN") DET "YB" 40TH MOB COMM SQ DET "YB" 21ST WX SQ
NO SERVICE UNITS				
			324 SIG CO WG DET 5, 982 SIG CO SVC	
1993 ENGR FF PLAT	1667 ORD S&M CO 1/2 1926 ORD AMM CO (FOR ADM & SUPPLY TO I TACAFASC (P) FOR OPERATIONS)	1972 QM TRK CO 1/2 1111 QM CO SVC GP 1994 QM TRK CO AVN (FOR ADM & SUPPLY - I TAFASC (P) FOR OPERATIONS (DIJON)	1/2 1057 SIG CO, SVC GP	
	1644 ORD S&M CO 1/2 1926 ORD AMM CO	1/2 1111 QM CO SVC GP 2008 QM TRK CO	1/2 1057 SIG CO SVC GP	
	1476 ORD MED AUTO MAINT PLAT AVN 1ST ORD DEPOT CO (P) (STEEULIEN)	440 QM PLAT AD GP 2242 QM TRK CO	878 SIG DEPOT CO, AVN (LOUVEMENT)	1ST MED SUP PLAT. AVN
	7 ORD S&M CO.S	8 QM TRK CO.S 3 QM CO, SVC GP	3 SIG CO S, WING 3 SIG CO.S, SVC GP 2 SIG CONST. BN (HVY) 2 SIG AW BNS	

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TACTICAL DISPOSITION OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE UNITS

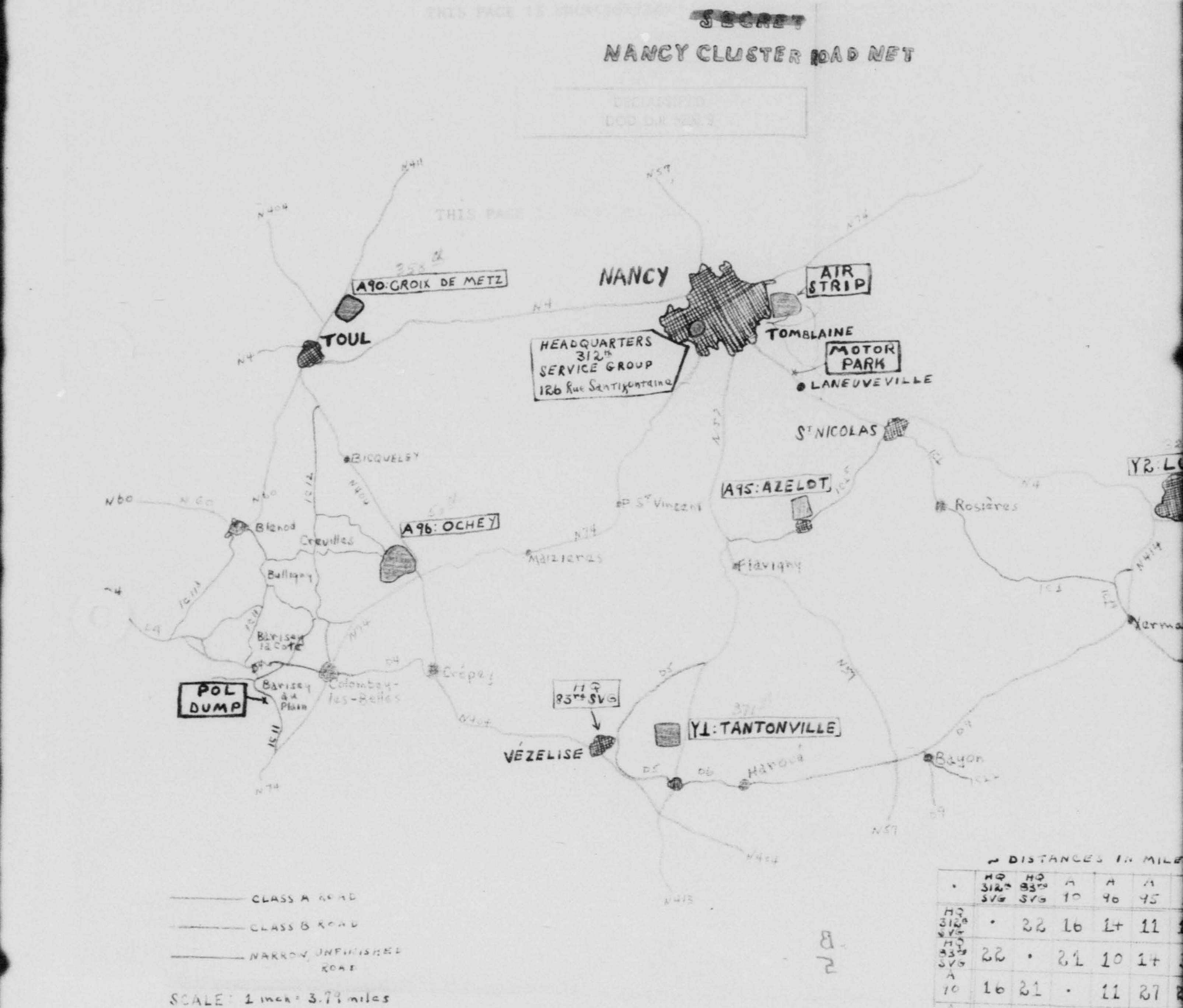


SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 15.8 MILES
DISTANCES ARE AIR LINE MILES
CHART MAY BE SCALED FOR DISTANCES NOT SHOWN

B
4

DRAWN BY CPL J. J. COURY 26 JAN. 45

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DISTANCES IN MILES

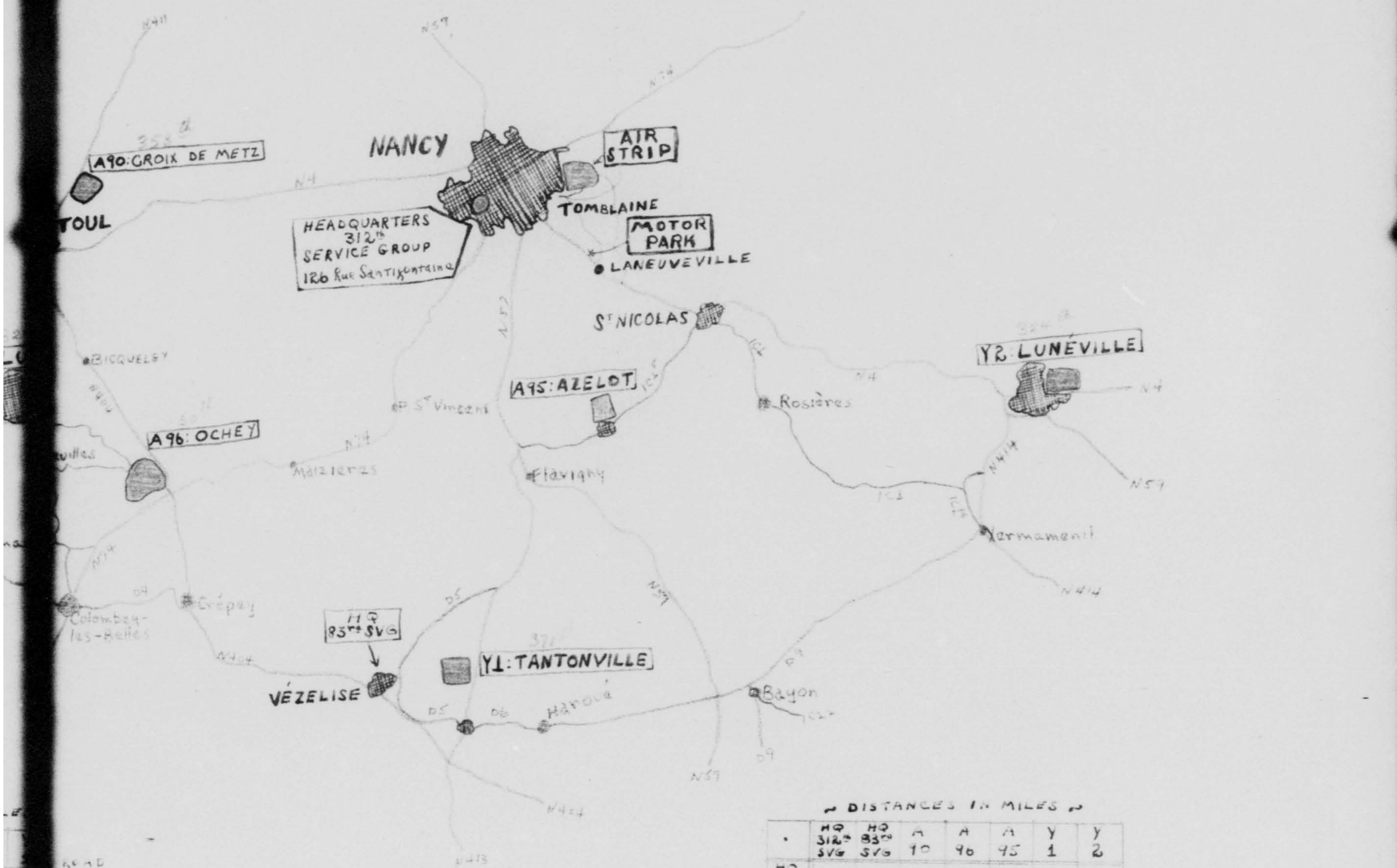
·	HQ 312th SVG	HQ 83rd SVG	A 90	A 96	A 95	[illegible]
HQ 312th SVG	·	22	16	14	11	[illegible]
HQ 83rd SVG	22	·	21	10	14	[illegible]
A 90	16	21	·	11	27	[illegible]
A 96	14	10	11	·	24	[illegible]
A 95	11	14	27	24	·	[illegible]
Y 1	18	3	24	13	11	·
Y 2	20	25	34	25	16	[illegible]

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NANCY CLUSTER ROAD NET



~ DISTANCES IN MILES ~

·	HQ 312th SVG	HQ 83rd SVG	A 90	A 96	A 95	Y 1	Y 2
HQ 312th SVG	·	22	16	14	11	18	20
HQ 83rd SVG	22	·	21	10	14	3	25
A 90	16	21	·	11	27	24	34
A 96	14	10	11	·	24	11	16
A 95	11	14	27	24	·	13	25
Y 1	18	3	24	13	11	·	22
Y 2	20	25	34	25	16	22	·

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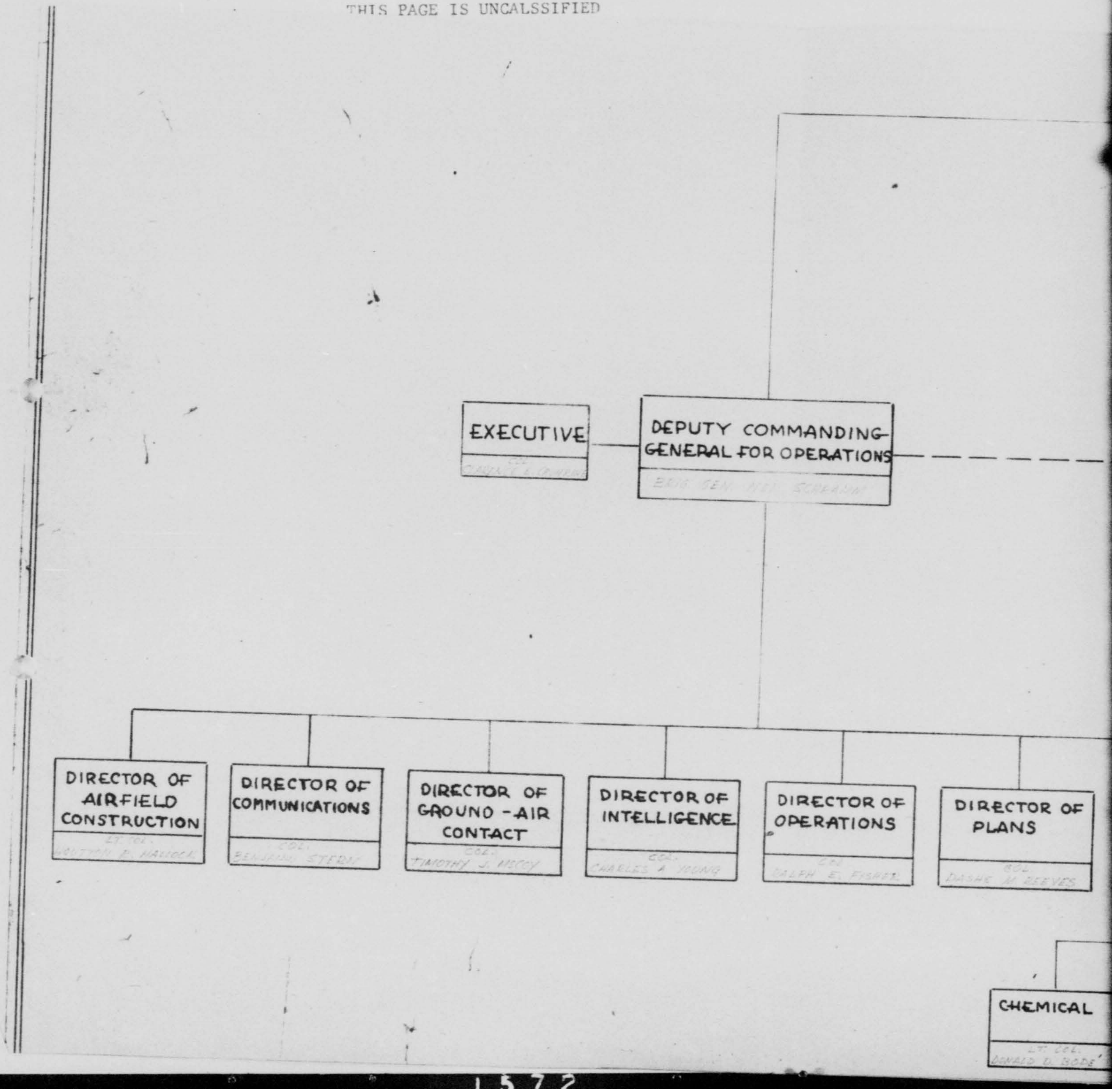
1 Jan. 45

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
HQ FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
& HQ I TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)

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6

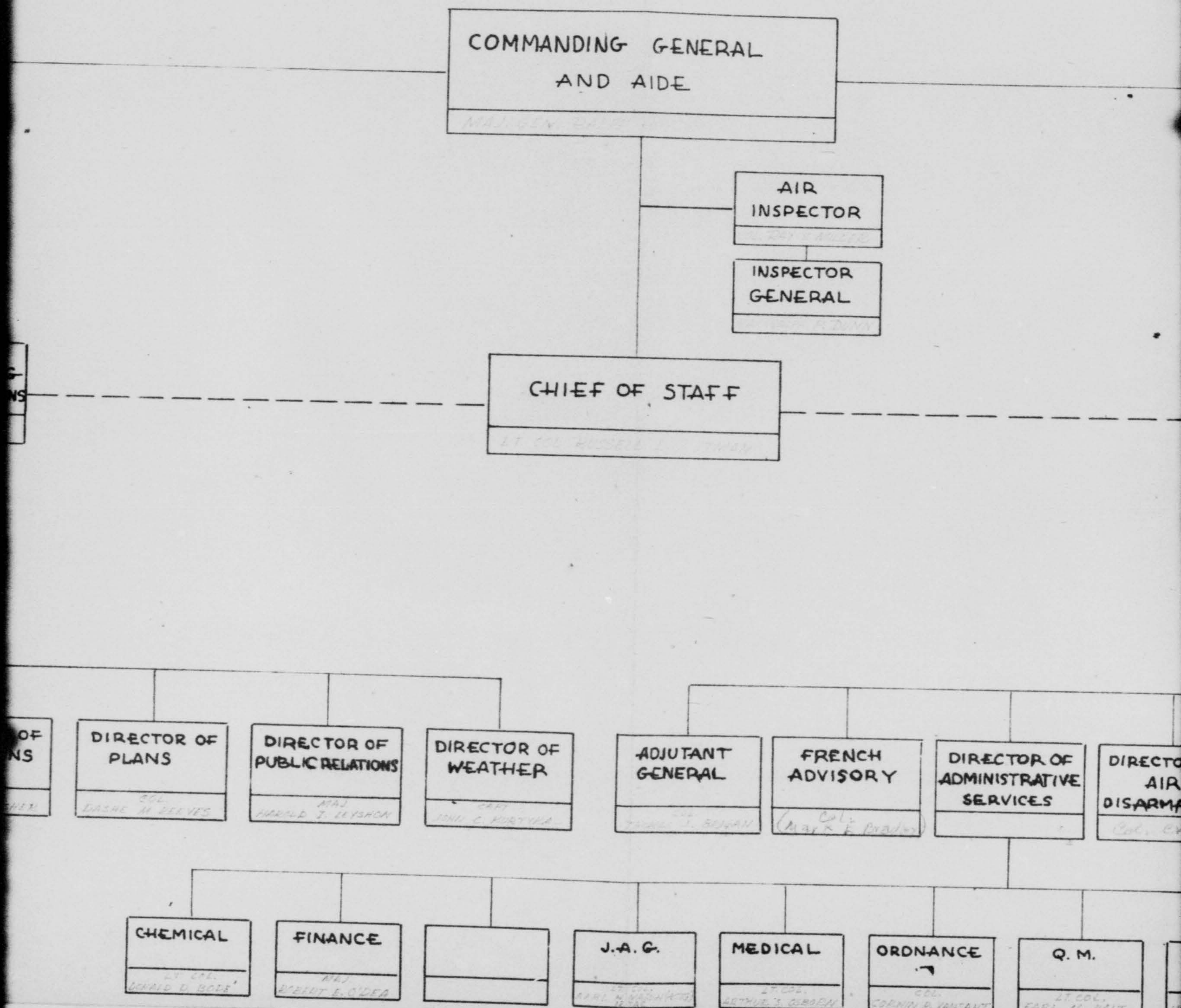
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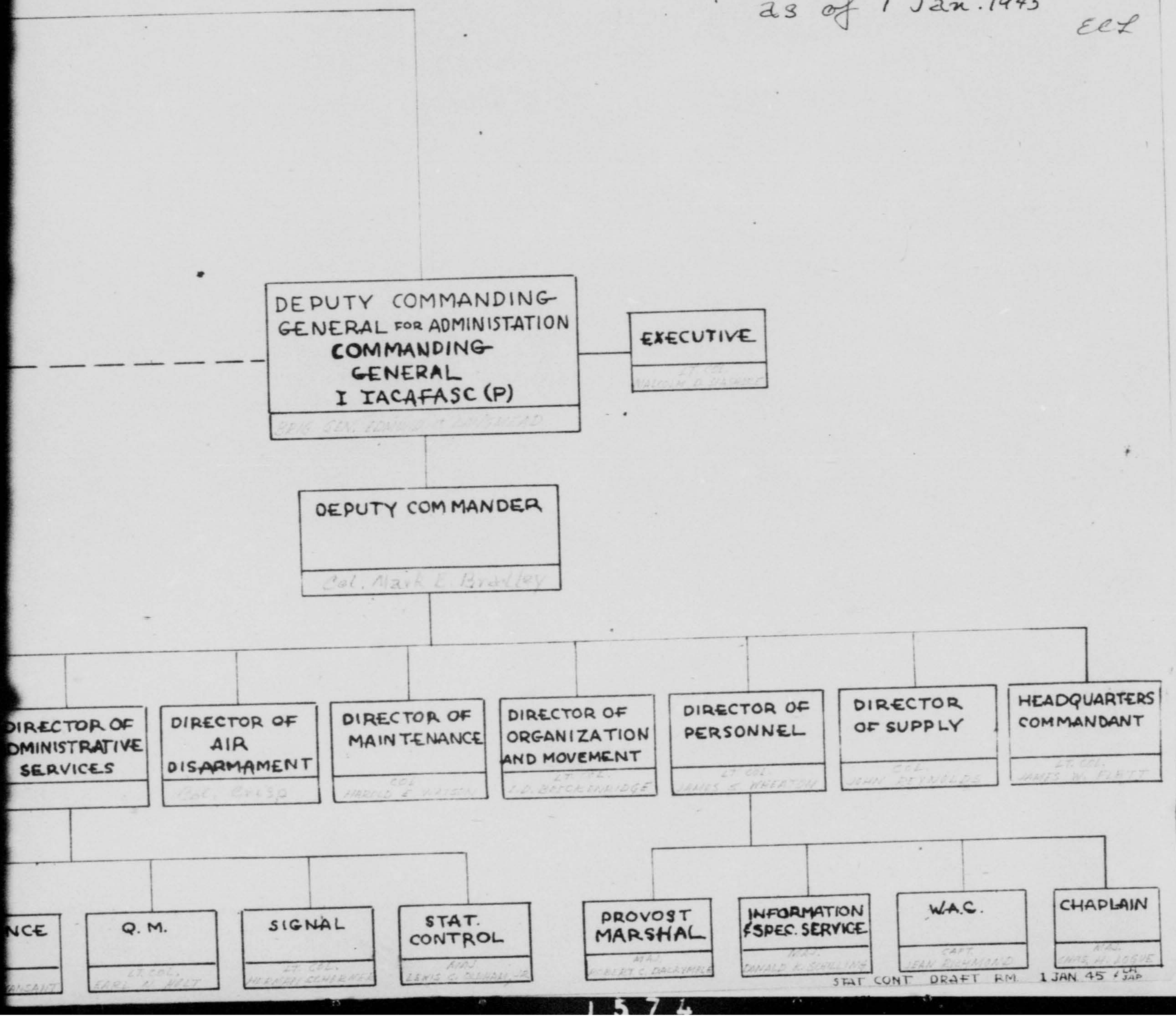
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Hdqts. First Tactical Air Force
as of 1 Jan. 1945
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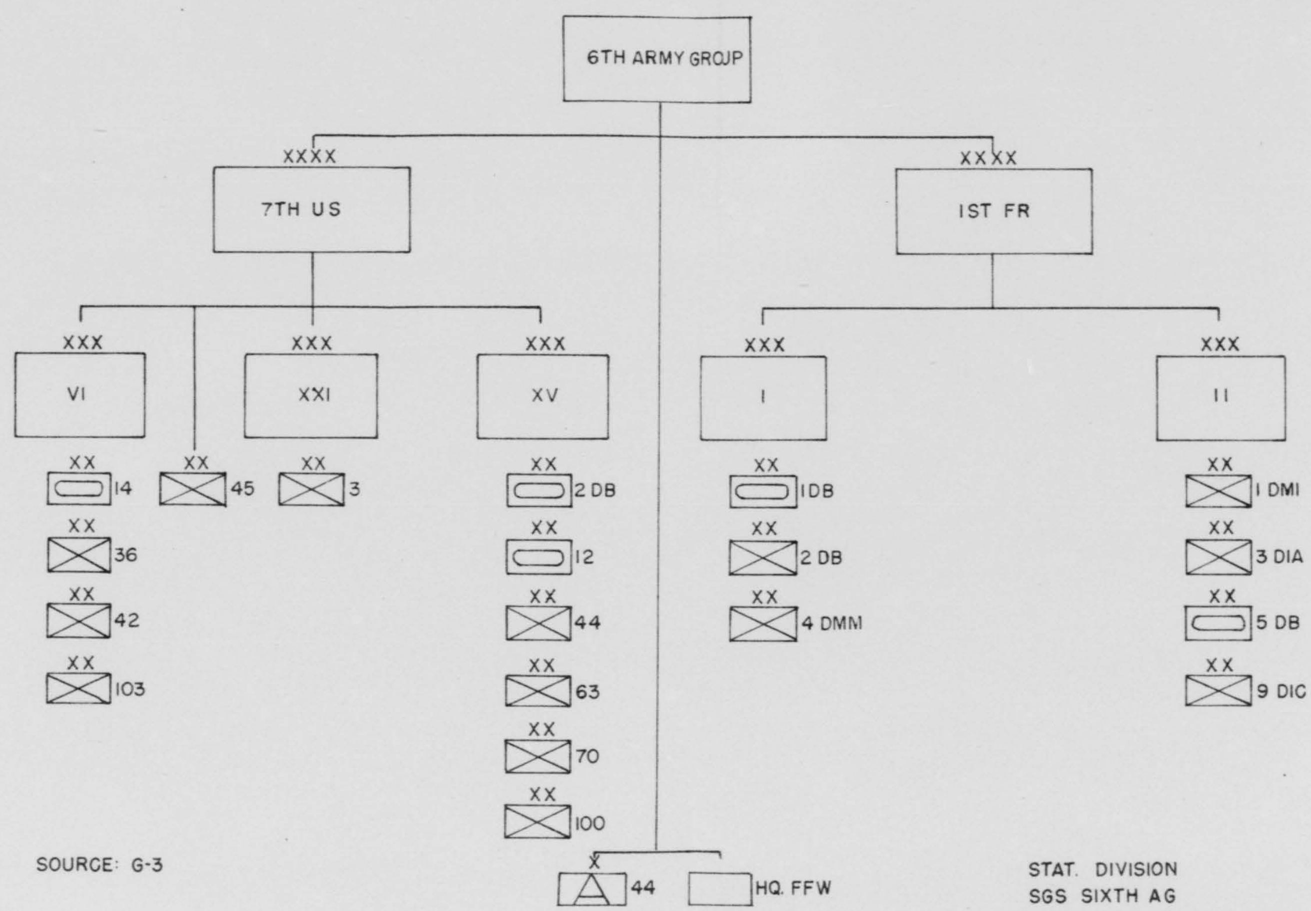


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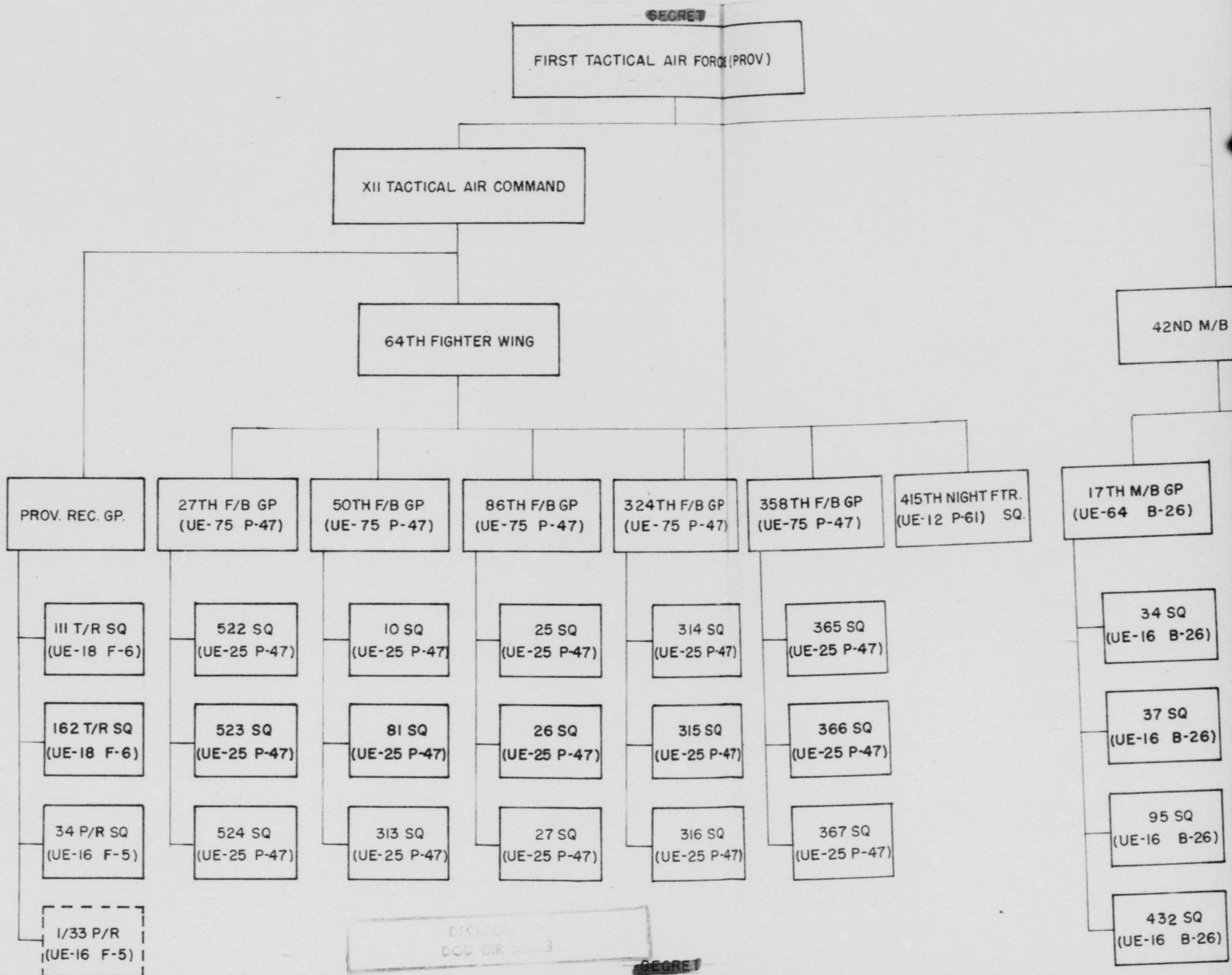


SOURCE: G-3

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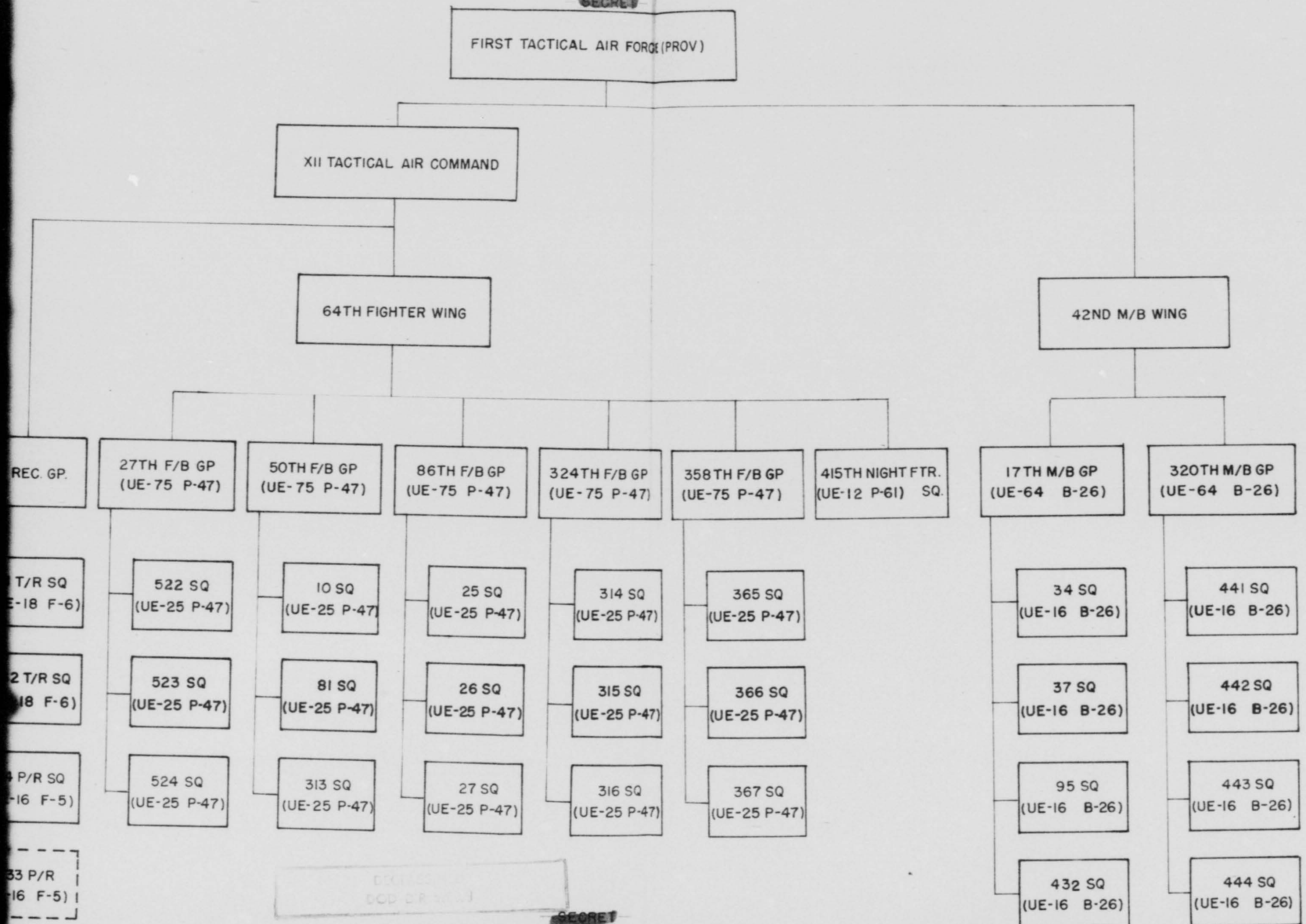
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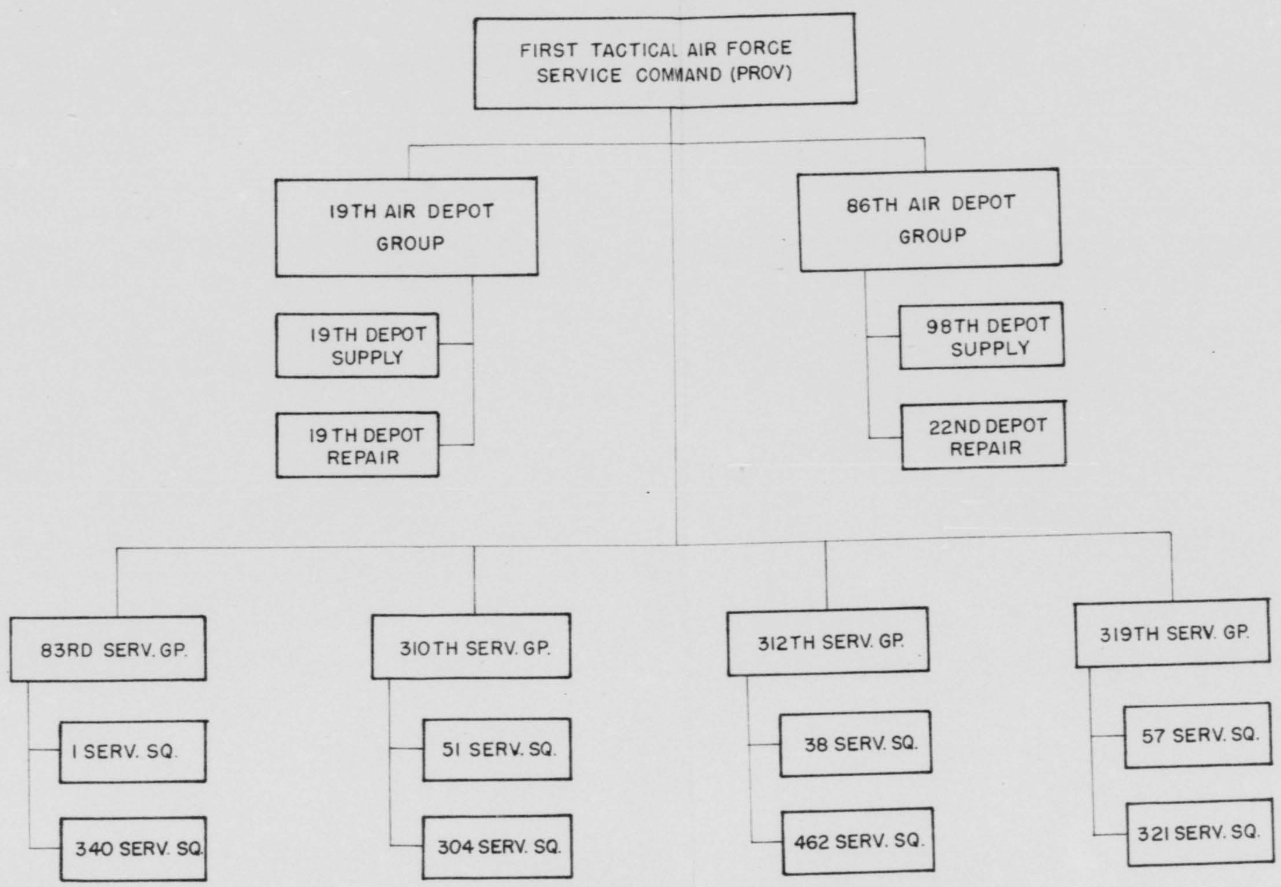
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ASC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

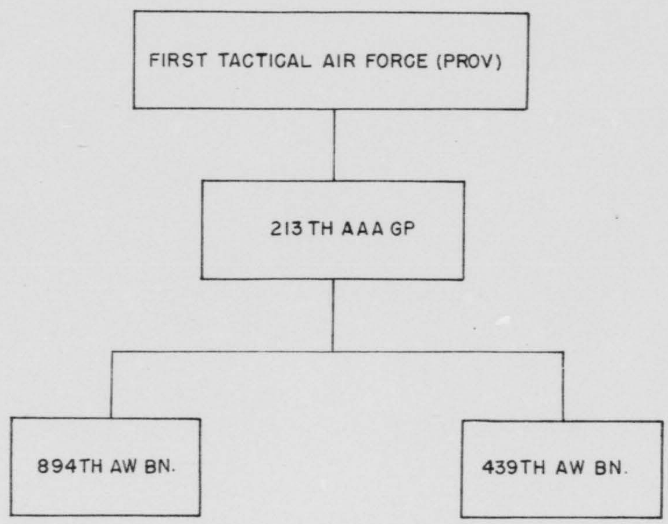


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COMPOSITION FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE

Recapitulation

CLASS	TYPE AIRCRAFT	SQUADRONS 12 TAC	42 BW	FRENCH	TOTAL	NO. OF AIRCRAFT U. E. 12 TAC	42 BW	FRENCH	TOTAL
Medium Bomber	B-26		8	6	14		128	96	224
Fighter Bomber	P-47	15		5	20	375		125	500
Fighter, Day	Spit			3	3			48	48
Fighter, Night	Beau	1			1	12			12
Tac/R	F6 (P51)	2			2	36			36
Tac/R	Spit			1	1	-		9	9
Photo/R	F5 (P38)	1		1	2	16		16	32
TOTAL ALL TYPES		19	8	16	43	439	128	294	861

Prepared by:
Statistical Control
Hq First TAC AF
1 March 1945

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COMPOSITION OF TACTICAL UNITS

XII Tactical Air Command

64 Fighter Wing			Aircraft Unit Equipment
27 Fighter-Bomber Gp	3 Sqdns	P-47 @ 25	75
50 Fighter-Bomber Gp	3 Sqdns	P-47 @ 25	75
86 Fighter-Bomber Gp	3 Sqdns	P-47 @ 25	75
324 Fighter-Bomber Gp	3 Sqdns	P-47 @ 25	75
358 Fighter-Bomber Gp	3 Sqdns	P-47 @ 25	75
SUB-TOTAL F/B	15	P-47 @ 25	375
Night Fighter	1 Sqdn	Beau @ 12	12
Prov Recce Gp			
Tac/R	2 Sqdns	F6(P51) @ 18	36
Photo/R	1 Sqdns	F5(P38) @ 18	18
SUB-TOTAL RECCE	3 Sqdns		58
TOTAL 12 TAC	19 Sqdns		439

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COMPOSITION OF TACTICAL UNITS

Medium Bomb Wing

42 Bomber Wing				Aircraft Unit Equipment
17 Bomber Group (M)	4 Sqdns	B-26	@ 16	64
320 Bomber Group (M)	4 Sqdns	B-26	@ 16	64
TOTAL 42 BW	8 Sqdns	B-26	@ 16	128

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COMPOSITION OF TACTICAL UNITS

First French Air Force

French Bomber Wing				Aircraft Unit Equipment	
31 Bomber Group (M)	3 Sqdns	B-26	@ 16	48	
34 Bomber Group (M)	3 Sqdns	B-26	@ 16	48	
SUB-TOTAL MEDIUM BOMBERS	6 Sqdns	B-26	@ 16		96
1st Fighter Bomb Group (339 BW(Brit.)	3 Sqdns	Spits	@ 16	48	
3rd Fighter Bomb Group	2 Sqdns	P-47	@ 25	50	
4th Fighter Bomb Group	3 Sqdns	P-47	@ 25	75	
SUB-TOTAL FIGHTER BOMBER	8 Sqdns				173
Tac/R	1 Sqdn	Spits	@ 9	9	
Photo/R	1 Sqdn	F5(P38)	@ 16	16	
SUB - TOTAL RECCE	2 Sqdns				25
TOTAL 1ST FRENCH AIR FORCE					294

Prepared by:
Statistical Control
Hq 1st TAC AF
1 March 1945

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
AIR DISARMAMENT SECTION

PD-RM-1

APO 374, U.S. Army
21 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Strength and Location of Air Disarmament Units.

TO : Organization and Movement Section, this Headquarters.

1. Following is a list of Air Disarmament units, giving unit strength and location upon movement to the Continent.

UNIT	STRENGTH Officers	EM	LOCATION
Hq 2nd A Disarm Wing	24	55	Vittel
Hq 9th A Disarm Gp	29	172	Luneville (Y-2)
52nd Air Disarm Sq	14	161	Luneville (Y-2)
53rd Air Disarm Sq	20	149	Tantonville (Y-1)
54th Air Depot Sq	13	162	Toul/Ochey (A-96)
55th Air Depot Sq	11	167	Toul/Croix de Metz (A-90)
56th Air Depot Sq	13	179	St Dizier (A-64)
TOTAL	124	1,045	

For the Director of Disarmament:

/s/ Roscoe Murray, Jr
ROSCOE MURRAY, Jr.,
Major, Air Corps,
Deputy for Operations.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
Office of the Commanding General

APO 633, US Army,
12 December 1944.

322

SUBJECT: Attachment of Units (No.84).

To : Commanding General, First Tactical Air Force (Prov), APO 374.

Pursuant to VO, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, the following listed French Air Force Units are attached, in the manner indicated, to the First Tactical Air Force (Prov), effective, 1 Nov 1944.

FOR SUPPLY AND OPERATIONS

Hq & Hq Sq, 3rd Fighter Group	411th Medical Supply Platoon
I/4 Fighter Squadron	171st Signal Company, Service Group
I/5 Fighter Squadron	13th Military Police Company
Hq & Hq Sq, 4th Fighter Group	Hq & Hq Sq, 2nd Service Group
II/3 Fighter Squadron	84th Service Squadron
III/3 Fighter Squadron	104th Ord Co, Supply & Maintenance (Avn)
II/5 Fighter Squadron	154th QM Truck Company (Avn)
Hq & Hq Sq, 31st Bomb Group, Medium	112th QM Company, Service Group
I/22 Bomb Squadron, (M)	412th Medical Supply Platoon
II/20 Bomb Squadron (M)	172nd Signal Company, Service Group
I/19 Bomb Squadron (M)	12th Military Police Company
Hq & Hq Sq, 34th Bomb Group, (M)	Hq & Service Company, 71st Engr Avn Bn
II/52 Bomb Squadron, (M)	I/71 Engineer Company Avn
II/63 Bomb Squadron, (M)	II/71 Engineer Company (Avn)
I/32 Bomb Squadron, (M)	III/71 Engineer Company (Avn)
II/33 Tactical Reconnaissance Sq	Hq & Hq Sq, 550th Air Defense Wing
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Service Group	551st Fighter Control Squadron
83rd Service Squadron	552nd Signal Company, Wing
85th Service Squadron	553rd Signal A/C Warning Battalion
102nd Ord Co, Supply & Maintenance (Avn)	
103rd Ord Co, Supply & Maintenance (Avn)	
152nd QM Truck Company (Avn)	571st Signal Battalion, Tactical Air Command
153rd QM Truck Company (Avn)	572nd Tactical Air Communication Squadron
111th QM Company, Service Group	573rd Tactical Air Communication Squadron

401st Mobile Hospital

FOR SUPPLY ONLY

III/6 Fighter Squadron	101st Ordnance Co, Supply & Maintenance (Avn)
82nd Service Squadron	151st QM Truck Company (Avn)

FOR OPERATIONS ONLY

Hq & Hq Sq, 1st French Tactical Air Command	I/3 Fighter Squadron (British Designation-327 Sqund)
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st French ASC	I/7 Fighter Squadron (British Designation-328 Sqund)
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Fighter Gp (British Designation-339 Wing)	81st Air Stores Park (British Type)

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II/7 Fighter Squadron (British Designation-326 Squad)   90th Repair and Service Unit (British Type)

Units listed above have been placed at the disposal of the CG, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe, per letter, French Air Ministry, 369/3CS/1, Subject: "French Units Assigned to United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe", 3 Nov 1944, and are attached as indicated per letter, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Mission (France) Air Section, Rearmament Division, AD/302/RD269, Subject: "Attachment of French Air Force Units", 8 Dec 1944.

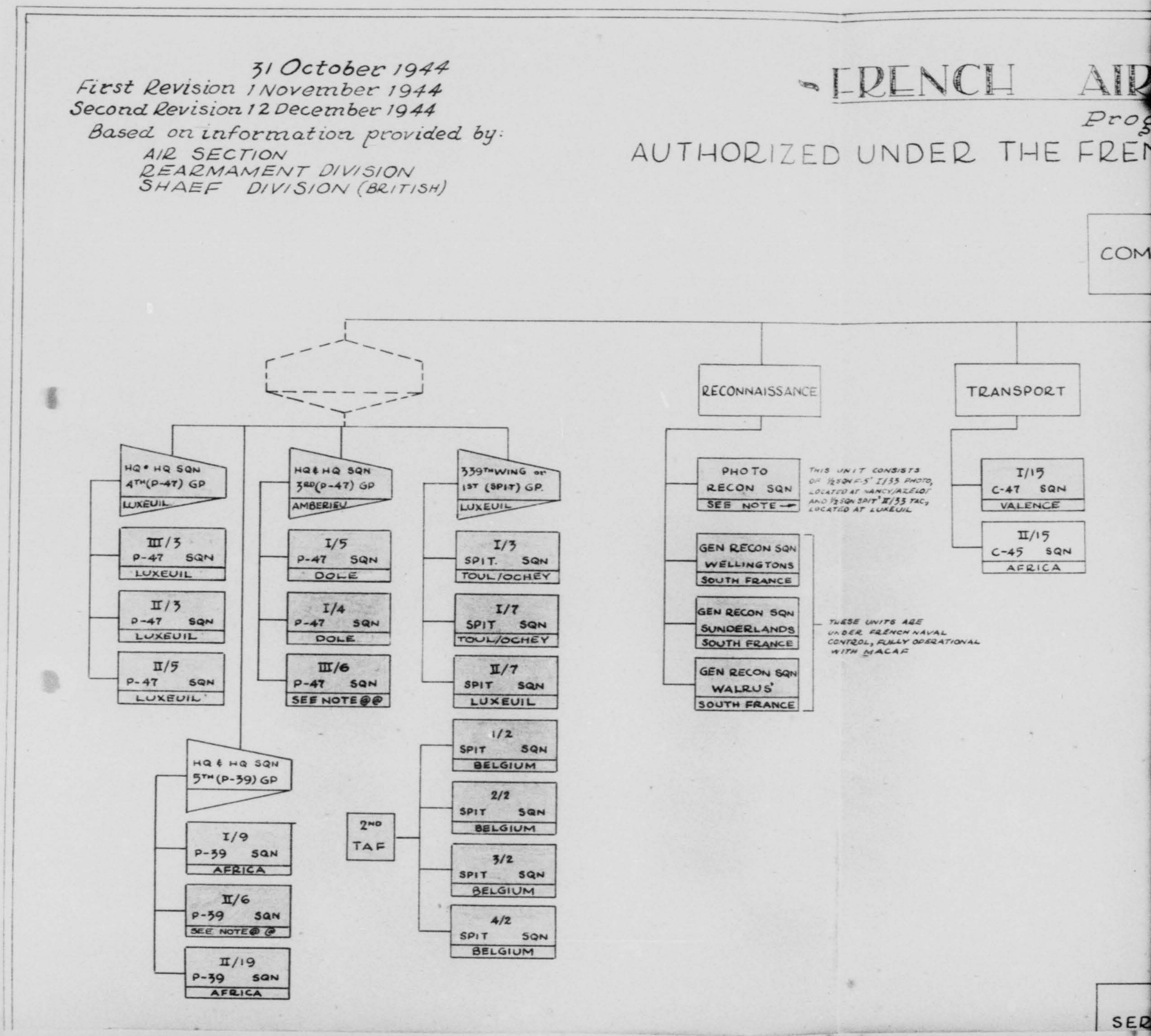
By command of Lieutenant General SPAATZ:

J. B. GORDON,
Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adj Gen.

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- CO, ea unit concerned (3)
- CO, 93d MRU
- CO, Western Base Sec
- D/Pers (2)
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- D/Supply (2)
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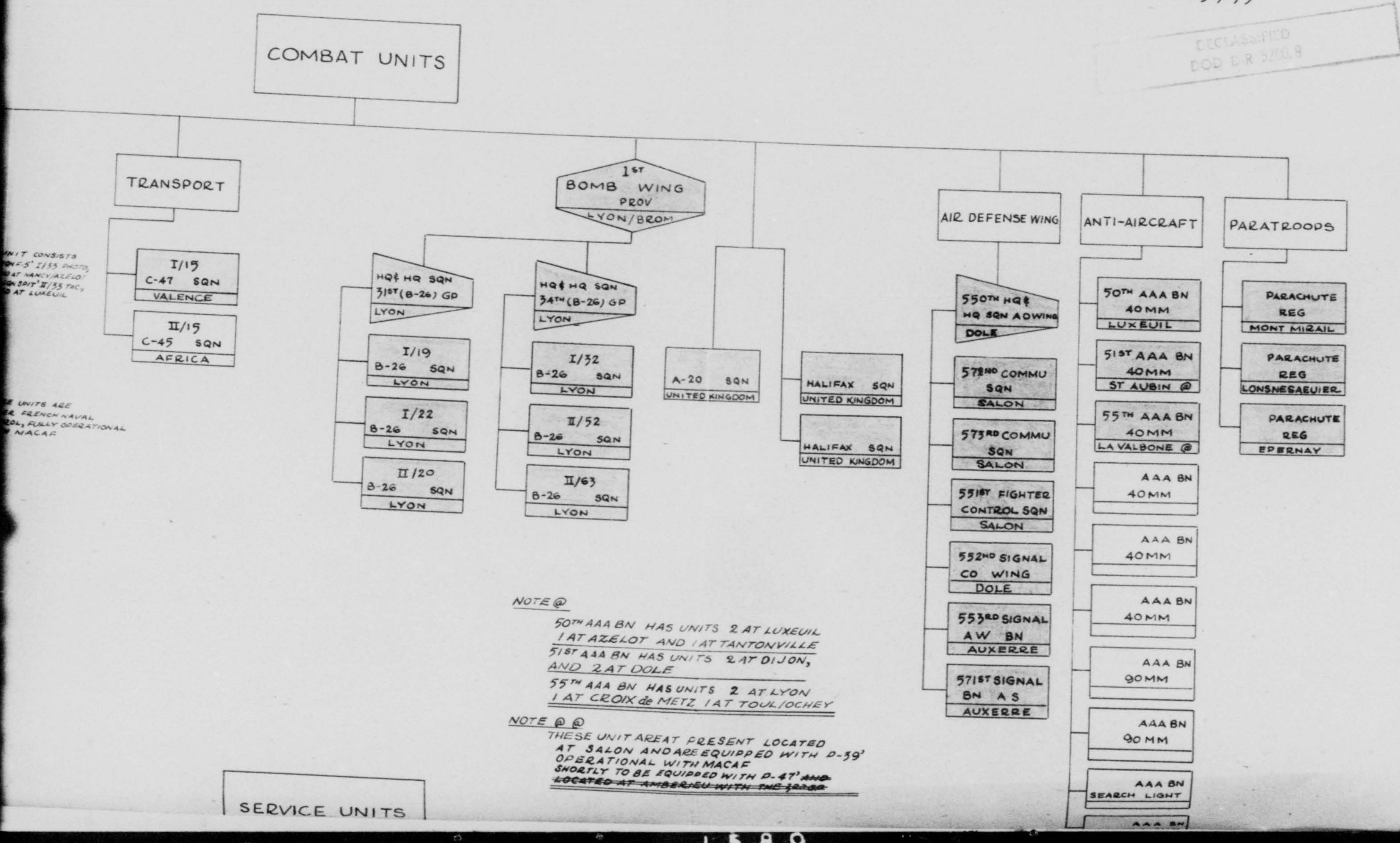


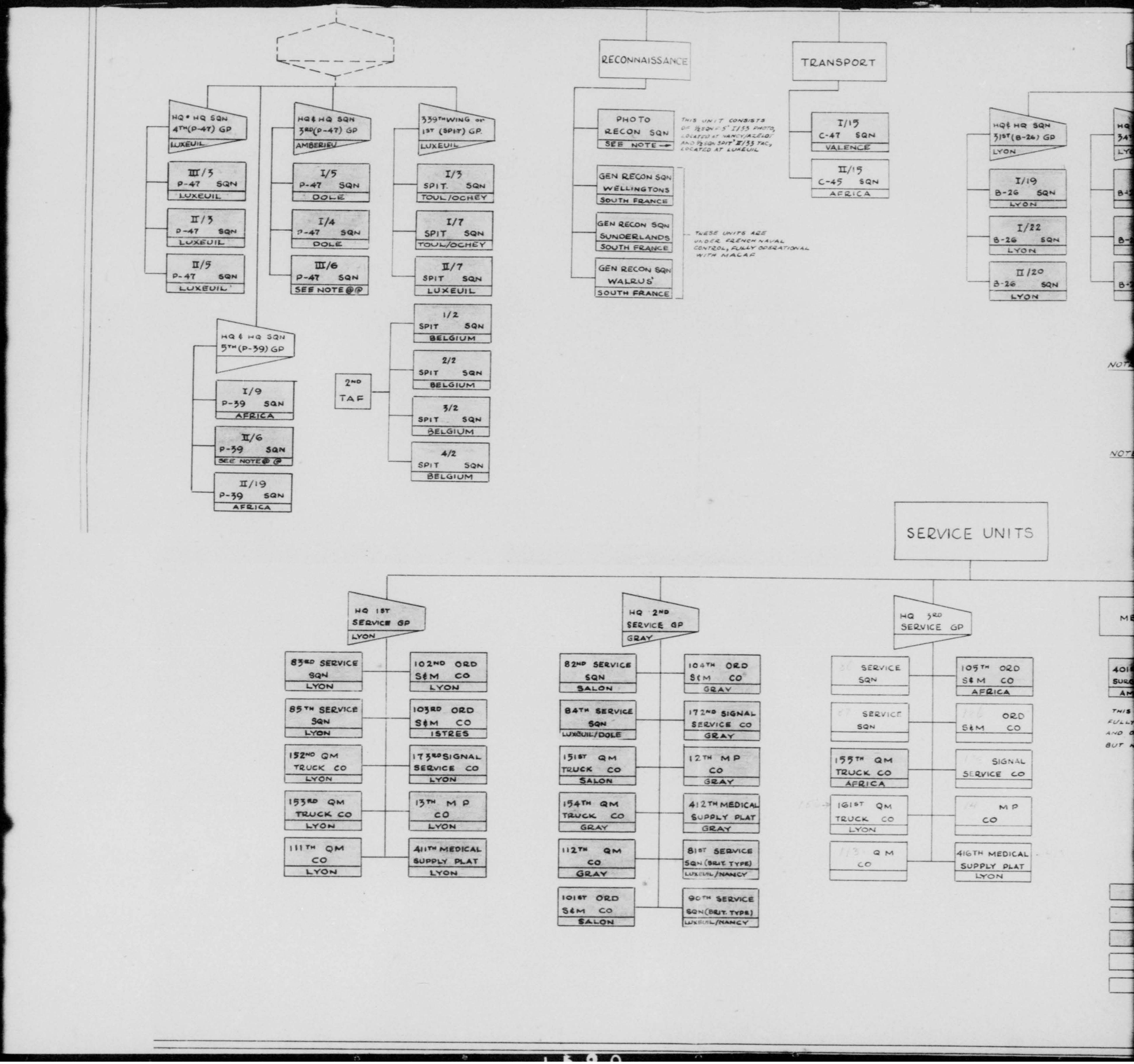
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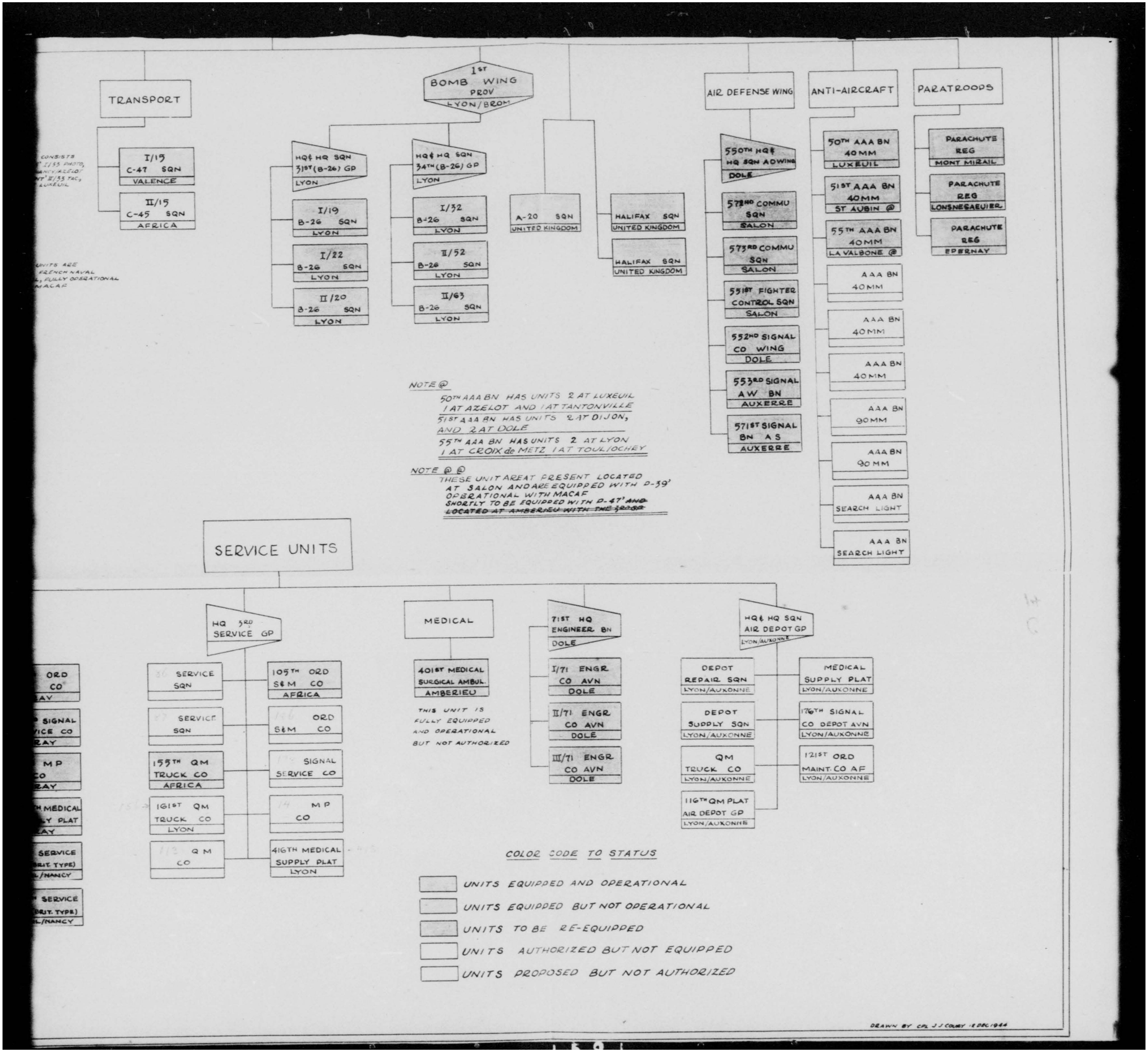
FRENCH AIR FORCE UNITS - *Program VII*

D UNDER THE FRENCH REARMAMENT PROGRAM AIR (*Revised as of 12 Dec 1944*)

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RECONNAISSANCE
TRANSPORT
HQ & HQ SQN 4TH (P-47) GP LUXEUIL
III/3 P-47 SQN LUXEUIL
II/3 P-47 SQN LUXEUIL
II/5 P-47 SQN LUXEUIL
HQ & HQ SQN 3RD (P-47) GP AMBERIEU
I/5 P-47 SQN DOLE
I/4 P-47 SQN DOLE
III/6 P-47 SQN SEE NOTE @@
339TH WING or 1ST (SPIT) GP. LUXEUIL
I/3 SPIT. SQN TOUL/OCHEY
I/7 SPIT SQN TOUL/OCHEY
II/7 SPIT SQN LUXEUIL
HQ & HQ SQN 5TH (P-39) GP
I/9 P-39 SQN AFRICA
II/6 P-39 SQN SEE NOTE @@
II/19 P-39 SQN AFRICA
2ND TAF
1/2 SPIT SQN BELGIUM
2/2 SPIT SQN BELGIUM
3/2 SPIT SQN BELGIUM
4/2 SPIT SQN BELGIUM
PHOTO RECON SQN SEE NOTE
THIS UNIT CONSISTS OF ½ SQN F-5' I/33 PHOTO, LOCATED AT NANCY/AZELOT AND ½ SQN SPIT' II/33 TAC, LOCATED AT LUXEUIL
GEN RECON SQN WELLINGTONS SOUTH FRANCE
GEN RECON SQN SUNDERLANDS SOUTH FRANCE
GEN RECON SQN WALRUS' SOUTH FRANCE
THESE UNITS ARE UNDER FRENCH NAVAL CONTROL, FULLY OPERATIONAL WITH MACAF
I/15 C-47 SQN VALENCE
II/15 C-45 SQN AFRICA
HQ & HQ SQN 31ST (B-26) GP LYON
I/19 B-26 SQN LYON
I/22 B-26 SQN LYON
II/20 B-26 SQN LYON
SERVICE UNITS
HQ 1ST SERVICE GP LYON
83RD SERVICE SQN LYON
85TH SERVICE SQN LYON
152ND QM TRUCK CO LYON
153RD QM TRUCK CO LYON
111TH QM CO LYON
102ND ORD S&M CO LYON
103RD ORD S&M CO ISTRES
173RD SIGNAL SERVICE CO LYON
13TH M P CO LYON
411TH MEDICAL SUPPLY PLAT LYON
HQ 2ND SERVICE GP GRAY
82ND SERVICE SQN SALON
84TH SERVICE SQN LUXEUIL/DOLE
151ST QM TRUCK CO SALON
154TH QM TRUCK CO GRAY
112TH QM CO GRAY
101ST ORD S&M CO SALON
104TH ORD S&M CO GRAY
172ND SIGNAL SERVICE CO GRAY
12TH M P CO GRAY
412TH MEDICAL SUPPLY PLAT GRAY
81ST SERVICE SQN (BRIT. TYPE) LUXEUIL/NANCY
90TH SERVICE SQN (BRIT. TYPE) LUXEUIL/NANCY
HQ 3RD SERVICE GP
SERVICE SQN
SERVICE SQN
155TH QM TRUCK CO AFRICA
161ST QM TRUCK CO LYON
QM CO
105TH ORD S&M CO AFRICA
ORD S&M CO
SIGNAL SERVICE CO
M P CO
416TH MEDICAL SUPPLY PLAT LYON



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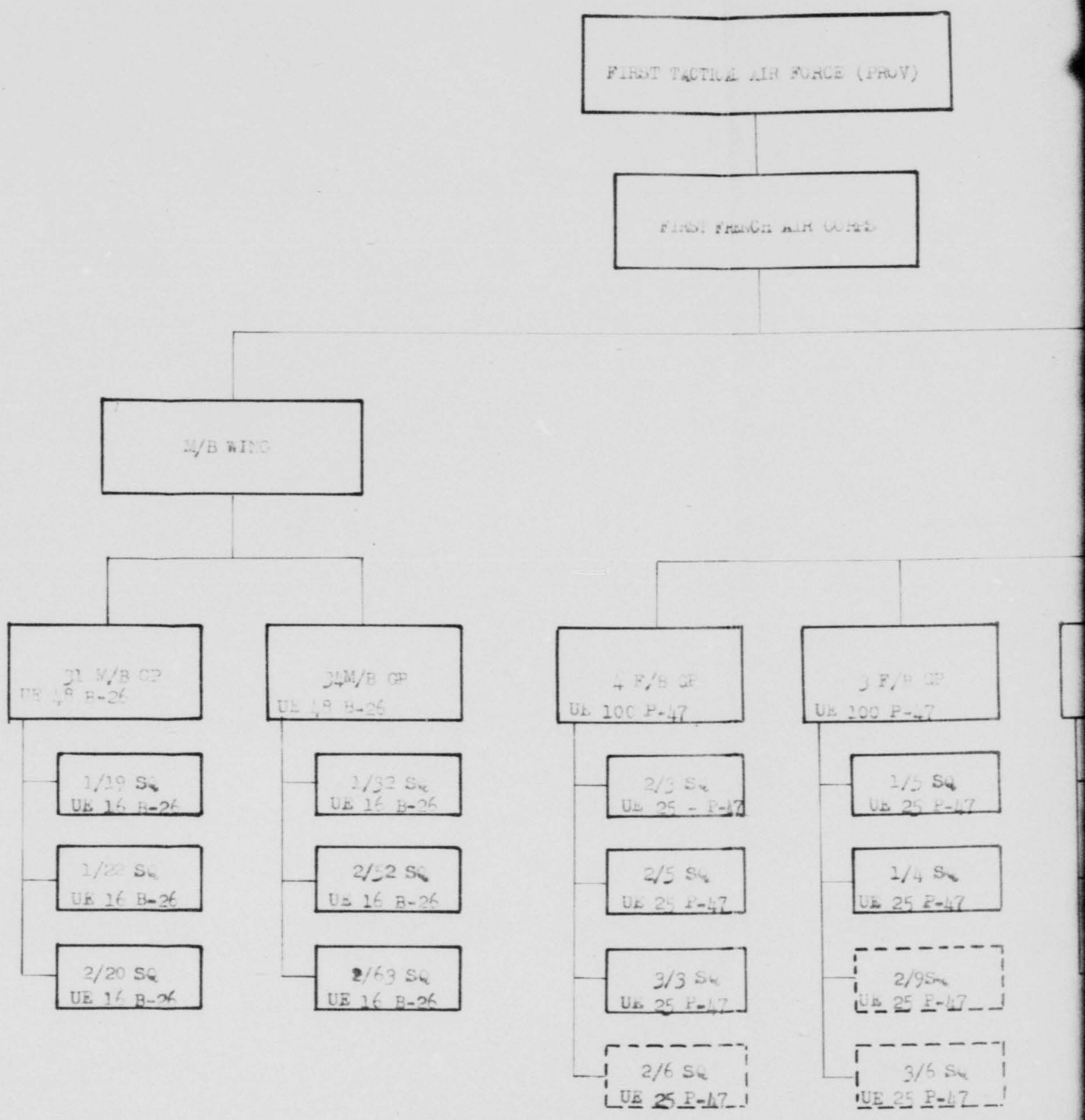
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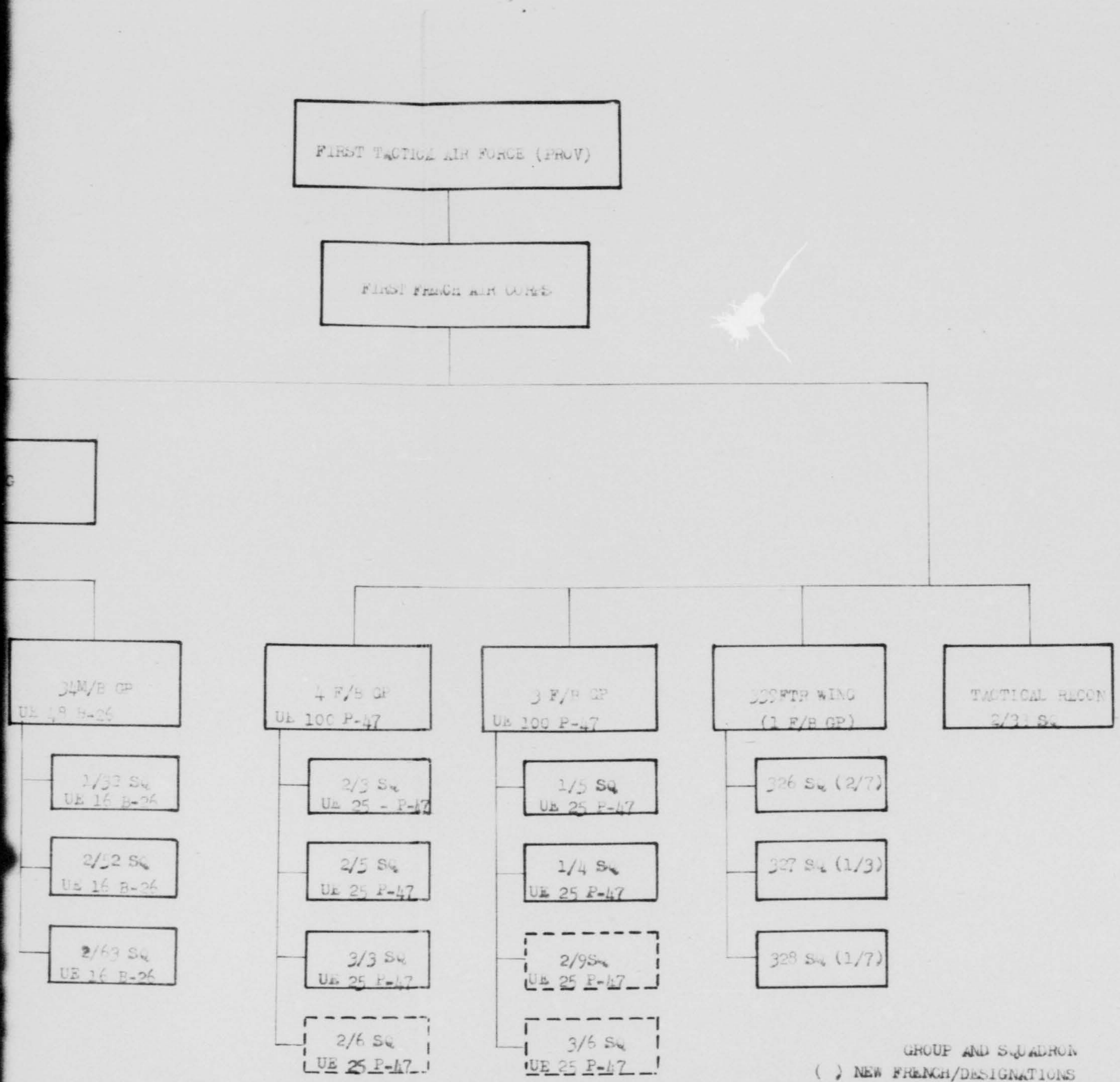
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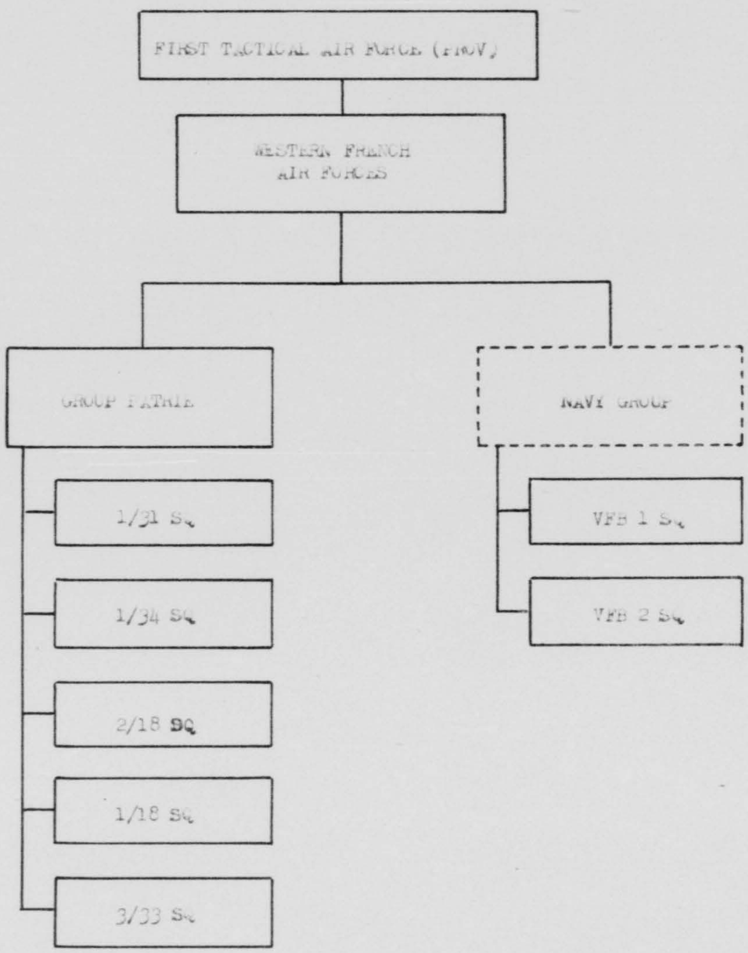
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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROVISIONAL)
APO 374, U S ARMY

1 December 1944

SUBJECT: French Units Under Operational Control of First Tactical Air Force (Prov).

TO : Commanding General, United States Strategic Forces in Europe, APO 633, U S Army.

1. The following information concerning the French units under the operational control of the First Tactical Air Force (Provisional) is furnished in answer to your TWX UA-50696. This information is based upon material furnished by the French Liaison representatives in this Head uarters.

Unit	Location	T/O & E	Type of Aircraft
I FRENCH AIR CORPS			
Hq & Hq Sq, I French Air Corps	Besancon	B/A	
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Fighter Wing	Luxeuil	1-10-1	
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Fighter Group (339th Wing)	Luxeuil	British	
II/7 Fighter Squadron (336th Squadron)	Luxeuil	British	Spitfires
I/3 Fighter Squadron (337th Squadron)	Luxeuil	British	Spitfires
I/7 Fighter Squadron (328th Squadron)	Luxeuil	British	Spitfires
Hq & Hq Sq, 4th Fighter Group	Amberieu	1-12	P-47
II/5 Fighter Squadron	Amberieu	1-27	P-47
II/3 Fighter Squadron	Amberieu	1-27	P-47
III/3 Fighter Squadron	Amberieu	1-27	P-47
I/4 Fighter Squadron	Amberieu	1-27	P-47
Hq & Hq Sq, 3rd Fighter Group	Amberieu	1-12	
I/5 Fighter Squadron	Amberieu	1-27	P-47
III/6 Fighter Squadron	Salon	1-27	P-39
II/33 Tac Recon Squadron	Luxeuil	British	Spitfires
I/33 Photo Recon Squadron	Nancy/Azelot	1-757	P-38
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Bomb Wing (M)	Lyon	1-110-1	
Hq & Hq Sq, 31st Bomb Group (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-112	
I/22 Bomb Squadron (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-127	B-26
II/20 Bomb Squadron (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-127	B-26
I/19 Bomb Squadron (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-127	B-26
Hq & Hq Sq, 34th Bomb Group (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-112	
II/52 Bomb Squadron (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-127	B-26
II/63 Bomb Squadron (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-127	B-26
I/32 Bomb Squadron (M)	Lyon/Bron	1-127	B-26
541st AAA Regiment	Besancon	French	
50th AAA Auto Weapons Bn (SM)	Luxeuil	French	
51st AAA Auto Weapons Bn (SM)	St. Aubin	French	
55th AAA Auto Weapons Bn (SM)	Lavalbone	French	

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Subj:
French Units Under Operational Control First TACAF
To: CG, USSTAF, 1 December 44, cont'd

Unit	Location	T/O & E	Type of Aircraft
551st Fighter Control Squadron	Salon	1-47	
552nd Signal Co., Wing	Salon	11-247	
553rd Signal AW Bn Support Cmd	Salon	(11-335 (11-336 (11-337 (11-338	
572nd TAC Air Communication Squadron	Salon	1-557	
573rd TAC Air Communication Squadron	Salon	1-557	
Hq & Hq Sq, I French Air Corps ASC	Besancon	Being Organized	
Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Service Group	Lyon	1-412	
83rd Service Squadron	Lyon	1-417	
85th Service Squadron	Lyon	1-417	
152nd QM Trk Company	Lyon	10-517	
153rd QM Trk Company	Lyon	10-517	
111th QM Co, Svc Gp, Avn	Lyon	10-437	
102nd Ord S & M Company	Lyon	9-417	
103rd Ord S & M Company	Istres	9-417	
171st Signal Co, Svc Gp	Lyon	11-237	
411th Medical Supply Platoon, Avn	Lyon	8-497	
13th MP Company, Avn	Lyon	19-217	
Hq & Hq Sq, 2nd Svc Gp	Grey	1-412	
82nd Svc Sq	Salon	1-417	
84th Svc Sq	Amberieu	1-417	
151st QM Trk Co, Avn	Salon	10-517	
154th QM Trk Co, Avn	Grey	10-517	
11_th QM Co, Svc Gp	Grey	10-437	
101st Ord S & M Co	Salon	9-417	
104th Ord S & M Co	Grey	9-417	
172nd Sig Co, Svc Gp, Avn	Grey	11-237	
412th Medical Supply Platoon, Avn	Grey	8-497	
12th MP Co, Avn	Grey	19-217	
81st Svc Sq	Luxeuil	British	
90th Maintenance Unit	Luxeuil	British	
Hq & Hq & Svc Co, 71st Engr Avn Bn	Dole	5-416	
I/71 Engr Avn Co	Dole	5-417	
II/71 Engr Avn Co	Dole	5-417	
III/71 Engr Avn Co	Dole	5-417	

Strength of I French Air Corps — Officers: 1180 EM: 14,366 Total: 15,546

WESTERN FRENCH AIR FORCE

Unit	Location	T/O & E	Type of Aircraft
Hq & Hq Sq, Western French Air Force	Cognac		
Hq & Hq Sq, Group Patrie	Vannes		
I/31 Bomb Squadron	Toulouse		JU-88
I/34 Bomb Squadron	Cognac		DB-7

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Subj:
French Units Under Operational Control First TACAF
To: CG, USSTAF, 1 December 44, cont'd

UNIT	Location	T/O & E	Type of Aircraft
WESTERN FRENCH AIR FORCE (Cont'd)			
III/33 Recon Squadron	Cognac		Fieseler Potez
II/18 Fighter Squadron	Toulouse		DEW 520
I/18 Fighter/Bomb Squadron	Vannes		A-24
VFB1 Dive Bomb Squadron	Cognac		SBD 5
VFB2 Dive Bomb Squadron	Cognac		SBD 5

Strength of Western French Air Force - Unknown

For the Commanding General:

T. J. BROGAN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

13 December 1944

RECAP OF U.S. T/O STRENGTH OF
I FRENCH AIR CORPS UNITS ATTACHED TO
FIRST TACAF (P)

	O	WO	EM	Total
Headquarters Units		Unknown		
Tactical Units	1088	7	4327	5422
Service Units	84	8	1216	1308
Engineer Units	30	-	775	805
Ordnance Units	16	-	304	320
Quartermaster Units	22	-	548	570
Signal Units	72	3	1231	1306
Miscellaneous Units	48	-	838	886
Aggregate	1360	18	9239	10617
Actual Strength	1180	-	14366	15546

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S E C R E T

5 December 1944

FRENCH UNITS
Attached to First Tactical Air Force (Prov)

	UNIT	T/O NO. & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
	I FRENCH AIR CORPS					
1	Hq & Hq Sq, I French Air Corps	None			Unknown	
2	Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Ftr Wg	1-10-1	53	1	191	245
3	Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Ftr Gp (339th Wing)	British			Unknown	
4	II/7 Ftr Sq (336th Sq)	British			Unknown	
5	I/3 Ftr Sq (337th Sq)	British			Unknown	
6	I/7 Ftr Sq (328th Sq)	British			Unknown	
7	Hq & Hq Sq, 4th Ftr Gp	1-12 29 Dec 43	27	1	70	98
8	II/5 Ftr Sq	1-27 22 Dec 43	51	-	247	298
9	II/3 Ftr Sq	1-27 22 Dec 43	51	-	247	298
10	III/3 Ftr Sq	1-27 22 Dec 43	51	-	247	298
11	I/4 Ftr Sq	1-27 22 Dec 43	51	-	247	298
12	Hq & Hq Sq, 3rd Ftr Gp	1-12 29 Dec 43	27	1	70	98
13	I/5 Ftr Sq	1-27 22 Dec 43	51	-	247	298
14	III/6 Ftr Sq	1-27 22 Dec 43	51	-	247	298
15	II/33 Tac Recon Sq	British			Unknown	
16	I/3 Photo Recon Sq	1-757 17 Sept 43	44	1	297	342
17	Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Bomb Wg (M)	1-110-1 14 Apr 43	35	1	99	135
18	Hq & Hq Sq, 31st Bomb Gp (M)	1-112 29 June 44	25	1	57	83
19	I/22 Bomb Sq (M)	1-127 26 Mar 43	91	0	334	425
20	II/20 Bomb Sq (M)	1-127 26 Mar 43	91	0	334	425
21	I/19 Bomb Sq (M)	1-127 26 Mar 43	91	0	334	425
22	Hq & Hq Sq, 34th Bomb Gp (M)	1-112 29 June 44	25	1	57	83
23	II/52 Bomb Sq (M)	1-127 26 Mar 43	91	0	334	425
24	II/63 Bomb Sq (M)	1-127 26 Mar 43	91	0	334	425

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Subj: French Units, Attached to First TACAF (Prov)

	UNIT	T/O NO & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
25	I/32 Bomb Sq (M)	1-127 26 Mar 43	91	0	334	425
1	541st AAA Regt	French		Unknown		
2	50th AAA Auto Wpns Bn (SM)	French		Unknown		
3	51st AAA Auto Wpns Bn (SM)	French		Unknown		
4	55th AAA Auto Wpns Bn	French		Unknown		
1	551st Ftr Control Sq	1-47 26 June 43	24	0	222	246
2	552nd Sig Co, Wing	11-247 1 July 42	3	0	86	89
3	553rd Sig AW Bn	11-400 17 June 43	28	2	256	286
4	571st Sig Bn (Sep) Air Support Cmd	11-335) 11-336) 11-337) 11-338) 5 May 43	35	1	695	731
5	572nd Tac Air Comm Sq	1-547 18 Oct 43	6	0	189	195
6	573rd Tac Air Comm Sq	1-547 18 Oct 43	6	0	189	195
1	Hq & Hq Sq, I French Air Corps ASC	Being Organized				
2	Hq & Hq Sq, 1st Svc Gp	1-412 16 June 43	28	0	136	164
3	83rd Air Svc Sq	1-417 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
4	85th Air Svc Sq	1-417 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
5	152nd QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517 18 Aug 43	3	0	99	102
6	153rd QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517 18 Aug 43	3	0	99	102
7	111th QM Co, Svc Gp	10-437 8 Oct 43	5	0	76	81
8	102nd Ord S & M Co.	9-417 29 Sept 43	4	0	76	80
9	103rd Ord S & M Co	9-417 29 Sept 43	4	0	76	80
10	171st Sig Co, Svc Gp	11-237 26 Mar 43	3	0	97	100
11	411th Med Sup Plat, Avn	8-497 26 July 43	2	0	19	21
12	13th MP Co, Avn	19-217 1 May 42	4	0	100	104
13	Hq & Hq Sq, 2nd Svc Gp	1-412 16 June 43	28	0	136	164

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Subj: French Units, Attached to First TACAF (Prov)

	UNIT	T/O NO & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
13	82nd Svc Sq	1-417 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
14	84th Svc Sq	1-417 2 Jan 44	7	2	236	245
15	151st QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517 18 Aug 43	3	0	99	102
16	154th QM Trk Co, Avn	10-517 18 Aug 43	3	0	99	102
17	112th QM CO, Svc Gp	10-437 8 Oct 43	5	0	76	81
18	101st Ord S & M Co	9-417 29 Sept 43	4	0	76	80
19	104th Ord S & M Co	9-417 29 Sept 43	4	0	76	80
20	172nd Sig Co, Svc Gp	11-237 26 Mar 43	3	0	97	100
21	12th Med Sup Plat, Avn	8-497 26 July 43	2	0	19	21
22	12th MP Co, Avn	19-217 1 May 42	4	0	100	104
23	81st Svc Sq	British		Unknown		
24	90th Maint. Unit	British		Unknown		
1	Hq & Hq & Svc Co, 71st Engr Avn Bn	5-416 15 May 44	15	0	241	256
2	I/71 Engr Avn Co	5-417 1 Apr 42	5	0	178	183
3	II/71 Engr Avn Co	5-417 1 Apr 42	5	0	178	183
4	III/71 Engr Avn Co	5-417 1 Apr 42	5	0	178	183
						10617
	Total T/O Strength (U.S. T/O's)		1360	18	9239	[illegible]
	I French Air Corps Actual Strength		1180	-	14366	15546

	WESTERN FRENCH AIR FORCE	T/O NO & DATE	T/O STRENGTH
1	Hq & Hq Sq, Western French Air Force	Unknown	Unknown
2	Hq & Hq Sq, Group Patrie	Unknown	Unknown
3	I/31 Bomb Sq	Unknown	Unknown
4	I/34 Bomb Sq	Unknown	Unknown
5	III/33 Recon Sq	Unknown	Unknown
6	II/18 Ftr Sq	Unknown	Unknown
7	I/18 Ftr Bomber Sq	Unknown	Unknown

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Subj: French Units, Attached to First TACAF (Prov)

	UNIT	T/O NO & DATE	T/O STRENGTH O	WO	EM	TOTAL
8	VFB1 Bomb Sq	Unknown			Unknown	
9	VFB2 Bomb Sq	Unknown			Unknown	

Strength of Western French Air Force — Unknown

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Auth: CG, 1ST TACAF (PROV)
Date: 2 December 1944
Init: ______________

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

2 December 1944

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
BY DUTY ASSIGNMENT

DIVISION / Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
[COMM]ANDING GENERAL	Ralph Royce	Maj Gen	CG	V
	John L. Frisbee	Capt	Aide	V
	W.W. Puckheister	Capt	Pilot	V
	W.D. McNown	1st Lt	Co-Pilot	V
CHIEF OF STAFF	Russell L. Putman	Lt Col	C/S	V
Public Relations	Harold I. Leyshon	Maj	PRO	V
	John H. Lay	Maj	Asst PRO	V
	Henry J. Andrews	Capt	Asst PRO	V
	William H. Fain	1st Lt	Asst PRO	V
	Burton E. English	2nd Lt	Asst PRO	V
Historian				
[DEPU]TY COMMANDER - OPS	Ned Schramm	Brig Gen	D/CG-Ops	V
	C. E. Crumrine	Col	Executive	V
	C. E. Rybolt	WOJG	Asst to Exec	V
DEPUTY COMMANDER - ADMIN	B. C. Langmead	Brig Gen	D/CG-Admin	V
	M. D. Seashore	Lt Col	Executive	V
	J. W. Cocking	Lt Col	Asst to Exec	V
ADJUTANT GENERAL	T. J. Brogan	Col	AG	V
	T. G. Kronberg	Maj	Asst AG	V
Cables	C. T. Coleman	Capt	Cable Officer	V
	R. W. Marsh	WOJG	Asst Cable O	V
Personnel	H. A. Wilson	Capt	Personnel O	V
Postal	C. E. Reidy	1st Lt	Postal O	V
Publications	J. H. Wall	CWO	Publications O	V

V - Vittel

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Roster of O Pers on dy w/1st TACAF (Prov)
by dy asgmt, 2 Dec 44, contd.

DIVISION / Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
CHIEF AIR INSPECTOR	(R. P. Dunn	Maj	Actg C/AI	V
Air Inspector	C. M. Taylor	Capt	Tech Inspector	V
Inspector General	R. P. Dunn	Maj	IG	V
	R. M. Kolbenschlag	Capt	Actg Asst IG	V
ASST C/S, A-1: DIR/PERS	J. S. Wheaton	Lt Col	A-1	V
	K.P.H. Townsend	Lt Col	Executive	V
Personnel	S. W. Dee	Lt Col	Asst A-1	V
	R. W. Cockburn	Capt	Asst to Asst A-1	V
Miscellaneous	(R. W. Cockburn	Capt	Asst to Asst A-1)	V
Special Service	D. K. Schilling	Maj	Sp Serv O	V
	R. L. Ball	Capt	Asst Sp Serv O	V
Information & Education				
Provost Marshal	R. C. Dalrymple	Maj	PM	V
WAC	(J. Richmond	Capt	WAC Staff Dir)	V
ASST C/S, A-2: DIR/INTELL	C. A. Young	Col	A-2	V
	S. V. Boykin	Maj	Executive	V
Combat & War Room	J. J. MacDonnell	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-2	V
	S. Surowitz	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-2	V
Duty Room & Reports	H. G. Hall	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-2	V
	W. R. Ziegler	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-2	V
	J. C. Nelson	2nd Lt	Asst to Asst A-2	V
Flak				
Photo				

V - Vittel
( ) - Additional duties for individual
belonging to another orgn or sec

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Roster of O Pers on dy with 1st TACAF (Prov)
by dy asgmt, 2 Dec 44, continued.

DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
ASST C/S, A-3: DIR/OPS	R. F. Fisher	Col	A-3	V
	A. H. Dutton	Lt Col	Executive	V
Administrative	C. M. Little	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
Air Defense	C. E. Thrasher	Capt	Air Defense O	V
	F. N. Barriger	Capt	Asst to Air Def Officer	V
Antiaircraft	M. E. Rossman	Maj	AAA Officer	V
	J. G. Duchaine	Capt	Asst AAA O	V
	W. R. Goodrich, Jr	1st Lt	Asst AAA O	V
Combat	H. B. Young	Lt Col	Asst A-3	V
	G. P. Rye	Maj	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	J. F. Pland	Capt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	L. G. Dickson	Capt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	F. A. Hutter	Capt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	C. C. Craig	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	A. G. Hunter	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	L. Wirth	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
	E. B. Scott	2nd Lt	Asst to Asst A-3	V
Troop Movements	R. L. Huddleston	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
Personal Equipment and Aircraft Assignment	E. R. Long	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
Liaison	T. J. McCoy	Col	Ground Liaison	V
	P. A. Rockwell	Lt Col	Liaison with French Units	V
	D. W. Stewart	Lt Col	Liaison with French Units	V

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( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec

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Roster of O Pers on dy with 1st TACAF (Prov) by dy asgmt, 2 Dec 44, continued.

DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
ASST C/S, A-4: DIR/SUPPLY	J. M. Reynolds	Col	A-4	V
	F. P. Knoll	Lt Col	Executive	V
Air Corps Supply	J. C. Van Slochteren	Capt	Asst A-4	V
	J. C. Kroner	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-4	V
(Stock Control Unit)				
(Tech Data Unit)				
(Equipment Unit)				
(POL Unit)	(J. C. Kroner	1st Lt	Asst to Asst A-4)	V
Administrative				
Procedure & Requirements	*L. Smith	Maj	Asst A-4	V
Intransit	*(L. Smith	Maj	Asst A-4)	V
Transportation	*(L. Smith	Maj	Asst A-4)	V
	J. D. Smith	Capt	Asst to Asst A-4	V
ASST C/S, A-5: DIR/PLANS	D. M. Reeves	Col	A-5	V
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATION	B. Stern	Col	D/Comm	V
	G. A. Price	Lt Col	Executive	
Administrative	J. E. Buchspice	Capt	Admin O	V
	F. Bleyer	1st Lt	Asst Admin O	V
Radar	D. R. Hill	Maj	Radar O	V
	F. W. Cummings	Capt	Asst Radar O	V
Radio	L. R. Jameson	Maj	Radio O	V
	M. E. Williams	Capt	Asst Radio O	V
	L. H. Parrish	1st Lt	Asst to Radio O	V
Security	C. L. Rice, Jr	Capt	Sig Security O	V
	W. S. Hogan	1st Lt	Asst Sig " "	V
Supply	R. B. Johnston	Maj	Sig Supply O	V
	F. D. Neri	Capt	Asst Sig Sup O	V
Wire	J. Crawford	Lt Col	Wire O	V
	W. W. Cottrell	1st Lt	Asst Wire O	V

V - Vittel
* - On TD
( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec.

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Roster of O Pers on dy with 1st TACAF (Prov)
by dy asgmt, 2 Dec 44, continued.

DIVISION				
Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE				
Bombers	J. I. Dean	Maj	Asst Dir/Maint	V
Fighters				
Tech Orders				
Administrative				
DIRECTOR OF AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION	(H. R. Hallock	Lt Col	D/Airfield Const)	V
Engineering & Ops	(T. P. Hooker	Maj	Engrg & Ops O)	V
Airfield Surveys	(Davison	1st Lt	)	
DIRECTOR OF WEATHER	J. C. Kurtyka	Capt	Dir/Wea	V
DIRECTOR OF ADMIN SERVICES				
Judge Advocate	(E. H. Marsh	Lt Col	Staff JA	M
Fiscal	R. E. O'Dea	Maj	Fiscal O	V
	D. S. Stackhouse	Capt	Asst Fiscal O	V
Surgeon	A. S. Osborne	Lt Col	Surgeon	V
	P. J. Ferry	Lt Col	Asst Surgeon	V
	A. Sohmer	Lt Col	Executive	V
	W. E. Reed	Maj	Med Inspector	V
	J. B. Weimer	Maj	Dental O	V
	L. C. Williams, Jr	Capt	Sanitary O	V
	W. R. Fawcett, Jr	1st Lt	Med Adm O	V
Quartermaster	T. L. Campbell	Maj	Quartermaster O	V
Ordnance	C. P. Vansant	Col	Ordnance O	V
	I. F. Coleman	Capt	Ammunition O	V
	W. T. Birnie	1st Lt	Executive O	V
Chemical	D. D. Bode	Lt Col	Chemical O	V
	W. G. Willmann	Capt	Asst Chem O	V

(Dir of Admin Services - contd)

V - Vittel
M - Mirecourt
( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec

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Roster of O Pers on dy with 1st TACAF (Prov)
by dy asgmt, 2 Dec 44, continued.

DIVISION Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DIRECTOR OF ADMIN SERVICES (Continued)				
Signal	H. Scherner	Lt Col	Signal O	V
	C. L. Corlew	Maj	Asst Sig O	V
Statistical Control	L. C. Oldham, Jr	Maj	Stat O	V
	N. Carson	Capt	Asst Stat O	V
	G. H. Arends	Capt	Asst to Asst Stat Officer	V
French Advisory Section	F. V. Rosseau	Lt Col	French Sv Comd	X Lyons
	P. A. Rockwell	Lt Col	French Sv Comd	X Besancon
	H. P. Stickney	Lt Col	French ADGp	X Lyons
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION AND MOVEMENT	L. D. Breckenridge	Lt Col	D/O&M	V
	*E. A. Yancey	Capt (WAC)	Asst D/O&M	V
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT	J. W. Flett	Lt Col	Hq Comdt	V
	C. B. Palmer	Capt	Adj Hq Comdt	V
	G. R. Alexander	1st Lt	Asst to Hq Comdt	V
	R. W. Kennedy	1st Lt	Mess O	V
	C. O. Kissinger	2nd Lt	Transp O	V
Headquarters Squadron	H. Levi, Jr	Maj	CO, Hq Sq	V
	E. M. Ford	Capt	Adj, Hq Sq	V
	J. N. Daly	Capt	Sq Surgeon	V
	W. R. Thames	Capt	Sq Sp Serv O	V
	J. L. Blackwell	1st Lt	Sq Supply O	V
	I. B. Hoffman	1st Lt	Sq Fire Marshal	V
	A. E. McCall	1st Lt	Sq Utility O	V
	R. A. Sperduto	1st Lt	Sq Signal O	V
	H. C. Vogt	1st Lt	Finance O	V
	R. J. Lapinski	2nd Lt	Asst Finance O	V
Headquarters Flight	E. M. Tamble	Capt	CO, Hq Flt	B
	T. G. Bradley	1st Lt	Pilot	B
	R. S. Strobell	1st Lt	Pilot	B
	E. E. Preble	2nd Lt	Pilot	B
ON TD TO XII TAC	H. F. Muenter	Col		XII TAC

V - Vittel
B - Bulgneville
* - On TD

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Roster of O Pers on dy with 1st TACAF (Prov)
by dy asgmt, 2 Dec 44, continued.

	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
TEMPORARY DUTY	E. M. Nyhen	Maj	Signal Section	V
	S.K. Charness	Capt	Hq Comdt	V
	M. Van Rossumdaum	Capt	A-2	V
	~~B. A. Yancey~~	~~Capt (WAC)~~	~~D/O-M~~	~~V~~
	S. C. Owen	1st Lt	Ordnance	V
	M. Sulkes	1st Lt	A-2	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
63RD FIGHTER WING

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
Eli C. Mayfield	Capt	Actg CO	V
Chester J. Byrnes, Jr	1st Lt	Actg Adj	V

ROSTER OF OFFICERPERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
522ND SIGNAL COMPANY (WG)

D. A. Skiles	Capt	CO	V
M. Ballas	2nd Lt	Tel Off	V
R. J. Tresolini	2nd Lt	Message Center O	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
385TH SIGNAL CO (AVN)

C. L. Powell	Maj	CO	V
T. W. Engley	Capt	DS	
Richmond	Capt (WAC)	Adm Off	V
F. R. Busch	1st Lt	Message Center O	V
M. O. Cubrie	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Officer	V
I. A. Foster	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Officer	V
J. S. Gould	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Officer	V
C. W. Kirsch	1st Lt	Tel & Tel Officer	V
N. A. Sanstrom	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Officer	V
C. P. McMillan	2nd Lt (WAC)	Adm Officer	V
G. M. Rabelais	2nd Lt (WAC)	Crypt Officer	V
P. R. Ulrich	2nd Lt	Radio Officer	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
DET "KK", 21ST WEA & COMM SQ

G. E. Bryant	1st Lt	Wea Sect	V
T. D. Brunam	1st Lt	Wea Sect	V
W. R. Johnson	1st Lt	Wea Sect (Supply O)	V
F. L. Thrall	1st Lt	Wea Sect	V
M. M. Rose	2nd Lt	Wea Sect	V

V - Vittel

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ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
19TH VETERINARY SECTION (AVN)

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
Everett T. Anderson	Capt	Vet O	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
APU 156

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
Matthew Anderson	1st Lt	Postal Officer	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
APU 62

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
N. A. Russett	1st Lt	Postal Officer	StN

NO OFFICER PERSONNEL IN DET "KK", 40TH MOBILE COMM SQ

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
202ND MEDICAL DISPENSARY (AVN)

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
L. J. Armelavage	Maj	Disp Flight Surgeon	V
F. S. Knego	Capt	Dental Officer	V
John Clement, Jr	1st Lt	Admin Officer	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
459TH SIGNAL CONSTRUCTION BN, HVY

(Roster of officers not yet available) Charmes

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
311TH FERRYING SQUADRON

(Roster of officers not yet available) Istres

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
HQ & HQ BATTERY, 213TH AAA GROUP

(Roster of officers not yet available) Dijon

ROSTER OF OFFICERS PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE
353RD AAA SEARCHLIGHT BN, (SM)

(Roster of officers not yet available) Dijon

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO
894TH AAA AUTO WEAPONS BN (M)

(Roster of officers not yet available) Contrexevillle

V - Vittel
StN - St Nicholas

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ROSTER OF PERSONNEL ATTACHED FROM
FRENCH AIR FORCE

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
G.M.A. DeChassey	Lt Col	Deputy Chief of Staff	V
Roger M. Duhaze	Lt Col	Asst A-2	V
Jacques J. Auriol	Maj	Signal Officer (Assistant Transmissions)	V
Andre Suchet	Capt	Engineer Section	V
Edouard A. Bichard-Breaud	Lt	Asst A-2	V
Mona Chevalier	S/Lt	Asst A-2	V
Lilian T. Winkler	S/Lt	Asst A-3	V
F.E.L. Besnard	Maj	Asst A-3	V

V - Vittel

Prepared by: Off of AsstC/S, A-1
(C-D-3)

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

C-D-3

2 December 1944

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISION
PERSONNEL OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

DIVISION	OFFICERS	WARRANT OFFICERS	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
Commanding General	4		6 (1)	10 (1)
Chief of Staff	6		3	9
D/CG-Operations	2	1	3	6
D/CG-Administration	3		2 (1)	5 (1)
Adjutant General	5	2	30 (3)	37 (3)
Air Inspector	3		2	5
Asst C/S, A-1	7		9 (1)	16 (1)
Asst C/S, A-2	7		18	25
Asst C/S, A-3	22		22	44
Asst C/S, A-4	6		12	18
Asst C/S, A-5	1		1	2
Director of Communications	15		7	22
Director of Maintenance	1		3	4
Director of Airfield Const				
Director of Weather	1		1	2
Director of Admin Services	23		20	43
Director of Orgn & Movements	2 (1)		2 (1)	4 (2)
Headquarters Commandant	19		292	311
On TD to XII TAC	1			1
TOTAL	128 (1)	3	433 (7)	564 (8)

NOTE - Figures in parentheses indicate WACs included in total shown.

Prepared by Office of
Director of Personnel

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2 December 1944

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISION & SECTION
PERSONNEL FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

DIVISION Section	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted	Aggregate
COMMANDING GENERAL	4		6 (1)	10 (1)
CHIEF OF STAFF	1			1
Public Relations	5		2	7
Historian			1	1
TOTAL	6		3	9
DEPUTY CMDR-OPERATIONS	2	1	3	6
DEPUTY CMDR-ADMINISTRATION	3		2 (1)	5 (1)
ADJUTANT GENERAL	2		16 (2)	18 (2)
Cables	1	1	5	7
Personnel	1		3	4
Postal	1		2 (1)	3 (1)
Publications		1	4	5
TOTAL	5	2	30 (3)	37 (3)
AIR INSPECTOR	1			1
Inspector General	2		2	4
TOTAL	3		2	5
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-1	2		3 (1)	5 (1)
Personnel	2		3	5
Miscellaneous			1	1
Special Service	2		2	4
Information & Education				
Provost Marshal	1			1
WAC	(1)			
TOTAL	7		9 (1)	16 (1)
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-2	2		3	5
Combat & War Room	2		6	8
Duty Room & Reports	3		9	12
Flak				
Photo				
TOTAL	7		18	25
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-3	2		1	3
Administrative	1		8	9
Air Defense	2		1	3
Antiaircraft	3		3	6
Combat Operations	9		6	15
Troop Movements	1		2	3
Pers Eqpt & A/C Asgmt	1		1	2
Liaison	3			3
TOTAL	22		22	44

Figures in parentheses in enlisted & aggregate columns indicate WACs included in total shown.

( ) - Additional duties for WAC belonging to another orgn.

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Recap by div & sec pers
1st TACAF (Prov), 2 Dec 44, contd.

DIVISION

Section	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted	Aggregate
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-4	2			2
Air Corps Supply	2		3	5
POL	(1)		2	2
Administrative			3	3
Procedure & Requirements	1			1
Intransit			4	4
Transportation	1			1
TOTAL	6		12	18
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-5	1		1	2
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS	2		1	3
Administrative	2		3	5
Radar	2		1	3
Radio	3			3
Security	2		1	3
Supply	2			2
Wire	2		1	3
TOTAL	15		7	22
DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE	1		3	4
DIRECTOR OF AIRFIELD CONST	(3)			
DIRECTOR OF WEATHER	1		1	2
DIRECTOR OF ADMIN SERVICES				
Judge Advocate	(1)		2	2
Fiscal	2		3	5
Surgeon	7			7
Quartermaster	1		1	2
Ordnance	3		4	7
Chemical	2			2
Signal	2		4	6
Statistical Control	3		6	9
French Advisory	3			3
TOTAL	23		20	43
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION & MOVEMENT	2 (1)*		2 (1)*	4 (2)*
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT	5		48	53
Headquarters Squadron	10		234	244
Headquarters Flight	4		10	14
TOTAL	19		292	311
On TD to XII TAC	1			1
On TD here	6			6

( )* - Indicates WACs included in total shown
( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec

Prepared by Office of
Director of Personnel

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

4 December 1944.

RECAPITULATION BY ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS AND ANCILLARY UNITS

ORGANIZATION	OFFICERS	WARRANT OFFICERS	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
Hq & Hq Sq, First Tactical Air Force (Prov)	131 (1)	3	433 (7)	567 (8)
322nd Signal Co Wing	3		79	82
385th Signal Service Co (Avn)	12 (7)		199 (66)	211 (73)
Det "KK", 21st Weather Sqdn	5		14	19
Det "KK", 40th Mobile Com Sqdn	-		12	12
[illegible]th Veterinary Section	1		1	2
[illegible]th APU	1		11	12
62nd APU	1		11	12
202nd Medical Dispensary (Avn)	3		13	16
459th Signal Construction Bn, Hvy	16	2	379	397 *
311th Ferrying Squadron	(Data not yet available)			
Hq & Hq Battery, 213th AAA Group	11		54	65 **
353d AAA Searchlight Bn (SM)	27	2	767	796 **
894th AAA Auto Weapons Bn (M)	35		746	781 **
Attached from French Air Force	8	—	8	16
TOTAL	254 (8)	7	2727 (73)	2988 (81)

* Figures as of 30 Nov 44.
** Figures as of 16 Nov 44.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate WACs included in total shown.

PREPARED BY: Asst Chief of Staff, A-1
DATE: 4 December 1944.

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25 Jan. 1945

Personnel Chargeable to First TACAF ASC

	Off.	E. M.	Aggregate
D/CG Admin	2	2	4
Adj. Gen. (½)	4	19	23
A-4	9	15	24
Dir. of Maint.	5	3	8
Dir of Admin Serv (½)	13	20	33
Fr. Advisory Div.	21	9	30
Dir. of Air Disarm.	2	1	3
Totals	56	69	125

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

26 December 1944

ALPHABETICAL ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, FRENCH ADVISORY DIVISION

COLONELS	A.S.N.	BRANCH	DUTY ASSIGN.	LOCATION
Barrett, Wallace C.	O-20381	AC	Chief of Air and Tech. Maint.	Besancon
Peeple, Loyd K.	O-20262	Ord	Chief of Ord Section	"
LT. COLONELS				
Redner, Wallace J.	O-5322	QM	Chief of QM Supply Section	"
Rockwell, Paul A.	O-476748	AC	Chief of Adv. Section	"
Rosseau, Francis V.	O-198387	AC	Chief of Adv. Sect. 1st Fr. A.D.G.	Lyons
Stickley, H. P.	O-153112	AC	Asst Chief of Adv. Sec. 1st Fr. ADG	"
MAJORS				
Campbell, Melvin R.	O-916291	AC	Stock Control Officer	Besancon
Corleuw, Cecil L.	O-314820	SC	Chief of Signal Section	"
Mollere, Loys A.	O-340114	Ord	Ordnance	"
CAPTAINS				
Arends, Gordon H.	O-649498	AC	Statistical Off.	"
Buckspice, John E.	O-1634575	SC	Operational Sig. Advisor	"
Lachelier, Barthelemy G.	O-572331	AC	Exec.	"
Klein, Joe E.	O-1577429	AC	Tech. Maint P-47	"
Nash, George F. Jr.	O-332414	AC	Adjutant	"
Winans, Walter E.	O-1820807	AC	Liaison Off. 2nd Fr. Serv. Gp. (Secteur di l'Air #2)	Gray

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2d. Pg. ALPHABETICAL ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

1st. Lt.	A.S.N.	BRANCH	DUTY ASSIGN.	LOCATION
Fletcher, J. E.	0-1847432	AC	1st Fr Serv Gp (Secteur de L'Aair "1)	Lyons
Forsch, Frederick	0-565362	AC	Air Corps Supply	Besancon
Fulton, Chas. E.	0-2053979	AC	1 st Fr. A.D.G.	Lyons
Hawkins, Wm, H.	0-1645032	SC	Liaison Off. 87th Serv. Sq. 3rd Fr. Serv. Gp. (secteur de L'Air #3)	Salon
Maderich, C. A.	0-560068	AC	3rd Fr. Serv. Gp. Liaison Off.	Salon
Roos, J. M.	0-912294	AC	1st Fr. Serv. Gp Liaison Officer.	Lyons
Small, S. G.	0-1994855	AC	Liaison Off. 84th Fr Serv. Sq "CRR 84""	Amberieu

ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt		MOS	DUTY ASSIGN.	LOCATION
Lancaster, Ealis F.	17027681	585	1st Fr A.D.G.	Lyons
Parker, Donald J.	17016805	585	" "	"
Schuth, Paul W.	36346222	585	" "	"
T/SGT				
Stewart, Lowell	17045397	502	Ordnance	Besancon
S/Sgt				
Stickney, Herbert H.	15200780	622	1st Fr Serv Gp. (Secteur de L'Air #1)	Lyons
Weill, Howard M.	32431142	502	1st Fr A.G.D.	"
Sgt				
Bolduc, Royal M.	11027543		1st Fr. A.G.D.	"
Kay, Donald E.	15096759	055	Adj. Office	Besancon
Levin, Irvin	13062503	055	1st Fr A.D.G.	Lyons

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3d. Pg. ALPHABETICAL ORSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

Cpl	A.S.N.	MOS	DUTY ASSIGN.	LOCATION
Traver, Irving S.	35344747	345	Sig (Driver)	Besancon
PFC				
Dye, Willis D.	15377496	345	Driver (Col. Barrett)	"
Lewis, Gilbert M.	19074023	345	Driver (Ordnance)	"

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

1 January 1945

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, FRENCH ADVISORY SECTION

1. HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ASC, BESANCON

COLONEL	BRADLEY MARK	AC	CHIEF OF AIR & TECH. MAINT.
~~Colonel~~	~~Barrett, Wallace C.~~	~~AC~~	~~Chief of Air & Tech Maint~~
Colonel	Peeple, Loyd K.	Ord	Chief of Ord. Section
Lt. Col.	Redner, Wallace J	QM	Chief of QM Supply Section
Lt. Col.	Rockwell, Paul A.	AC	Chief of Advisory Section
Major	Campbell, Melvin R.	AC	Stock Control Officer
Major	Corleuw, Cecil L.	SC	Chief of Signal Section
Major	Mollere, Loys A	Ord.	Ordnance Section
Captain	Arends, Gordon H.	AC	Statistical Officer
Captain	Buckspice, John B.	SC	Operational Signal Advisory
Captain	Lachelier, Barthelemy	AC	Executive
Captain	Klein, Joe E.	AC	Technical Maintenance
Captain	Nash, George F. Jr.	AC	Adjutant
1st Lt.	Forsch, Frederick D.	AC	Air Corps Supply
Tech. Sgt.	Stewart, Lowell	502	Ordnance
Sgt.	Kay, Donald E.	055	Adjutants Office
Cpl.	Traver, Irving S.	345	Driver - Signal Section
Pfc.	Dye, Willis D.	345	Driver - Col. Barrett
Pfc.	Lewis, Gilbert M.	345	Driver - Ordnance

2. HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ADG, AUXONNE (LYON)

Lt. Col.	Rosseau, Francis V.	AC	Chief, Advisory Section, ADG
Lt. Col.	Stickley, H. P.	AC	Asst. Chief of Section
1st Lt.	Fulton, Chas E. S.	AC	
1st Sgt.	Lancaster, Ealis F.	585	
1st Sgt.	Parker, Donald J.	585	
1st Sgt.	Schuth, Paul W.	585	
S/Sgt.	Weill, Howard M.	502	
Sgt.	Bulduc, Royal M.		
Sgt.	Levin, Irvin		

3. FRENCH SERVICE GROUPS

1st Lt.	Roos, J. M.	AC	1st Service Group - Lyon
2nd Lt.	Fletcher, Junior E.	AC	1st Service Group - Lyon
S/Sgt.	Stickney, Herbert H.	622	1st Service Group - Lyon
Captain	Winans, Walter E.	AC	2nd Service Group - Gray
1st Lt.	Small, S. G.	AC	2nd Service Group - Grey
1st Lt.	Hawkins, Wm. H.	ASC	3rd Service Group - Salon
1st Lt.	Maderich, C. A.	AC	3rd Service Group - Salon

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
Office of the Director of Personnel

APO 374, US Army
~~10~~ 17 February 1945

ROSTER OF OFFICERS ATTACHED FOR DUTY
TO THIS HEADQUARTERS
BY GRADE, BY DATE OF RANK

NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS		
WEBSTER ROBERT M	011946	USA		
SAVILLE GORDON P	017006	USA	RA	~~2 Nov 42~~ 2.1.
SCHRAMM NED	012014	USA	RA	25 Jun 43
LANGMEAD EDMUND C	014738	USA	RA	31 May 44
		COLONELS		
REEVES DACHE M	010462	AC	RA	5 Jan 42
CRUMRINE CLARENCE E	011599	GSC	RA	1 Feb 42
FISHER RALPH E	015814	GSC	RA	1 Mar 42
STEELE WYCLIFFE E	017870	AC	RA	1 Mar 42
BRADLEY MARK E	018[illegible]	AC	RA	11 Mar 42
STERN BENJAMIN	015197	SC	RA	6 May 42
YOUNG CHARLES A	0183595	AC	ORC	15 Dec 42
REYNOLDS JOHN M	0272805	AC	AUS	23 Jan 43
BROGAN THOMAS J	0108951	AGD	ORC	20 Feb 43
PEPPLE LOYD K	020262	ORD	RA	14 Aug 43
[illegible]	020430	AC	RA	[illegible]
MUENTER HILBERT F	018543	AC	RA	Oct 43
MILLER RAY S	0163634	AC	ORC	22 Dec 43
McCOY TIMOTHY J	0153439	CAV	ORC	15 Feb 44
WATSON HAROLD E	021537	AC	RA	9 Sep 44
VANSANT CORWIN P	010199	ORD	RA	1 Oct 44
OCAMB (HALLOCK HOUGHTON R	020612	CE	RA	30 Jan 45) 923 ENGR AVN REGT

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		LT COLONELS		
(MARSH E H	026316	JAGD	ORC	11 Jun 42)
ROSSEAU FRANCIS V	0198387	AC	ORC	4 Jan 43
REDNER WALLACE J	05322	QMC	RA	5 Jan 43
HOLT EARL E	0323288	QMC	AUS	17 Jan 43
FLETT JAMES W	0127209	AC	AUS	8 Feb 43
GARNETT ERNEST E.	0244075	AC	ORC	10 FEB 43
ROCKWELL PAUL A	0476748	AC	AUS	8 Mar 43
PRICE GLENN A	0267396	SC	ORC	2 Apr 43
BRECKENRIDGE LELAND D	0460270	AC	AUS	19 Apr 43
SCHERNER HERMANN	0236907	SC	ORC	23 Apr 43
MATZGER NEIL M	0315333	AGD	ORC	1 Sep 43
SEASHORE MALCOLM D	0308240	AC	ORC	25 Sep 43
WHEATON JAMES S	0911146	AC	AUS	4 Oct 43
STICKLEY HARRY P	0153112	AC	AUS	1 Nov 43
OSBORNE ARTHUR S	0885193	MC	AUS	11 Nov 43
BODE DONALD D	0357653	CWS	ORC	5 Feb 44
TOWNSEND KINCH P H	0343261	AC	ORC	11 Feb 44
SOHMER ABRAM	0367344	MC	ORC	15 Jun 44
DEE SANFORD W	0308502	AC	ORC	1 Sep 44
KNOLL FREDERICK P	0367428	AC	ORC	1 Sep 44
~~STEWART DONALD W~~	~~0211868~~	~~AC~~	~~AUS~~	~~7 Sep 44~~
DUTTON ALBERT H	0421064	AC	ORC	1 Oct 44
COCKING JAMES W	0300750	AC	ORC	16 Oct 44
CRAWFORD JOHN	0371000	SC	NG	16 Oct 44
VOELZ MARVIN J	0468781	SC	AUS	1 Nov 44
TOWER RODERICK	0137241	AC		

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		MAJORS		
O'DEA ROBERT E	0188789	FD	AUS	5 Mar 42
STOODT PAUL A	0217385	MC	AUS	6 Aug 42
STOHL WALLACE A	0389894	AC	ORC	15 Nov 42
FRAZIN BERNARD	0309638	MC	ORC	20 Jan 43
WHEATON HARRY P JR	0784156	AC	AUS	28 Jan 43
BURT JOHN H	0245077	AC	AUS	12 Jun 43
LOGUE CHARLES H	0403912	CH C	ORC	1 Jul 43
TANKERSLEY WILLIAM C	0312636	FD	ORC	12 Jul 43
BARRETT WILLIAM A JR	0390988	AC	ORC	29 Jul 43
LEYSHON HAROLD I	0195312	AC	AUS	10 Aug 43
BOYKIN SAMUEL V	0901869	AC	AUS	9 Sep 43
JOHNSTON ROBERT B	0428223	SC	ORC	4 Oct 43
CAMPBELL THOMAS L	0415369	QMC	ORC	11 Oct 43
DUNN RALPH P	0911933	IGD	AUS	16 Dec 43
VESSELS JAY R	0473624	AC	AUS	17 Dec 43
MORAN LEO J	0510936	AC	AUS	5 Feb 44
LAY JOHN H	0902907	AC	AUS	6 Mar 44
ROSSMAN MALCOLM E	0297960	CAC	ORC	15 Mar 44
CORLEW CECIL L	0314820	SC	ORC	15 Mar 44
REED WALTER E	0502492	MC	AUS	15 Mar 44
~~HOOKER THOMAS P~~	~~01102772~~	~~CE~~		~~15 May 44~~ 123 ... Regt
KRONBERG THOMAS G	0285675	AC	ORC	1 Jun 44
WILDER DONALD	0701313	IC	AUS	1 JUN 44
OLDHAM LEWIS C JR	0907027	AC	AUS	1 Jul 44
SELKO DANIEL T	0906615	AC	AUS	20 Jul 44
HILL DONALD R	0419218	SC	ORC	15 Aug 44

(Majors - contd)

CONFIDENTIAL

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		MAJORS - contd		
JAMESON LOWELL R	0431771	AC	ORC	15 Aug 44
DALRYMPLE ROBERT C	0389159	CMP	ORC	1 Sep 44
STERN JEAN P	0901277	AC	AUS	7 SEP 44
LEVI HERMAN JR	0402909	AC	NG	1 Oct 44
RANTA JOHN E	0564101	AC	AUS	15 Oct 44
DEAN JOHN I	0392987	AC	ORC	16 Oct 44
SCHILLING DONALD K	0905977	AC	AUS	16 Oct 44
WEIMER JOHN B	0479243	DC	AUS	16 Oct 44
MOLLERE LOYS A	0340114	ORD	ORC	1 NOV 44
WADE STANLEY H	0416936	AC	ORC	1 Nov 44
RYE GARLAND P	0421326	AC	ORC	1 Nov 44
CAMPBELL MELVIN R	0916291	AC	AUS	1 Nov 44
SMITH LAWRENCE	0901921	AC	AUS	15 Nov 44
WILLMANN WILLIAM G	0461994	CWS	ORC	1 Dec 44
MANCUSO JAMES C F	0905757	AC	AUS	1 Dec 44
SEBURSKY JACOB L	0564257	AC		15 DEC 44
~~MOLLERE LOYS A~~	~~0340114~~	~~ORD~~	~~ORC~~ SEE ABOVE	
~~STERN JEAN P~~	~~0901277~~	~~AC~~ SEE ABOVE		
		CAPTAINS		
LACOCK FRANK L	0327549	AC	AUS	1 Feb 42
RIVERS JOSEPH T	0903086	AC	AUS	22 APR 42
NASH GEORGE F	0332414	AC	ORC	6 Jun 42
DALY JOHN N	0379672	MC	ORC	28 Jul 42
ULMER STONEWALL J JR	0379743	TC	ORC	6 Nov 42
SONDRINI WILLIAM J	01639668	SC	AUS	16 Nov 42
DUCHAINE JULIEN G	0451273	CAC	AUS	1 Dec 42

(Captains - contd)

NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		CAPTAINS - contd		
YANCEY ELIZABETH A	L-40001	AC	WAC	23 Dec 42
RUST BRYAN	0885907	AC	AUS	26 Jan 43
BURGESS JAMES V	0302504	SC	ORC	1 Feb 43
COLEMAN CHARLES T	0465015	AGD	AUS	2 Feb 43
CUMMINGS FRANCIS W	0322973	SC	ORC	7 Feb 43
TAMBLE EARL N	0423969	AC	ORC	8 Feb 43
WILLIAMS LEONARD O JR	0513068	SN C	AUS	11 Feb 43
CUFF JOHN V	0374699	QMC	ORC	23 Mar 43
WILLIAMS MELVIN E	0472362	AC	AUS	16 Apr 43
THRASHER CLIFFORD E	0409065	AC	ORC	20 Apr 43
PFENNIG WALTER F	0854008	AC	AUS	28 Apr 43
ERICKSON JAMES P	0465283	AC	AUS	4 May 43
WEAVER JACK E	0350979	AC	ORC	2 Jul 43
SMITH CLAYTON H	0477728	DC		24 Jul 43
DEMAREST DANIEL M	0449439	SC	AUS	17 Aug 43
HUTTER FRANK A	0431453	AC	ORC	24 Aug 43
ASHLEY EDWARD S	0434870	AC	ORC	13 Sep 43
SULLIVAN HENRY P	0562162	AC	AUS	22 Sep 43
COLE ARTHUR E	0649170	AC	AUS	23 Sep 43
PALMER CHARLES B	0885428	AC	AUS	4 Oct 43
KURTYKA JOHN C	0436780	AC	AUS	8 Oct 43
SALERNO VINCENT	0454150	MAC	AUS	31 Oct 43
TODD [illegible]	0885851	[illegible]	AUS	[illegible] Nov 43
TAYLOR OSBORNE M	0912019	AC	AUS	13 Nov 43
~~HORACEK HENRY J~~	~~01035286~~	~~CWS~~	~~AUS~~	~~13 Nov 43~~ TRFD [illegible]
CLEMENS AGUSTUS D	0411670	SC	ORC	18 Nov 43
BUSHNELL RALPH W	0912820	AC	AUS	22 Dec 43
RICHMOND JEAN	L-906038	AC	WAC	30 Dec 43
BUCHSPICE JOHN E	01634575	SC	AUS	31 Dec 43

(Captains - contd)

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		CAPTAINS - contd		
GROSECLOSE JAMES W	0424745	AC	ORC	1 Jan 44
STACKHOUSE DONALD S	01280323	FD	AUS	1 Jan 44
RUDACK ANDREW	0480154	AGD	AUS	20 Jan 44
[illegible] JOHN R	[illegible]	AC	AUS	1 FEB 44
FERGUSON ALLAN B	01585439	QMC	AUS	1 FEB 44
VOGEL PAUL W	0472813	SN C	AUS	17 Feb 44
MAGUIRE MERLON A	0564271	FD	AUS	23 FEB 44
CARSON NATHAN	0649605	AC	AUS	3 Mar 44
POINTER WILLIAM O	0564052	AC	AUS	7 Mar 44
LADAGE WILLIAM E	0561460	AC	AUS	15 Mar 44
WILSON HARRY	0570804	AC	AUS	1 Apr 44
BLAND JONATHAN F	0659059	AC	ORC	15 Apr 44
BALL RUSSELL L	05505566	AC	AUS	28 Apr 44
HAGUE FREDERICK E. JR	0158 4317	QMC	AUS	1 MAY 44
ANDREWS HENRY J	02044571	AC	AUS	1 May 44
FORD EDWARD M	0400717	AC	NG	15 May 44
RICE CHARLES L JR	01634255	SC	AUS	15 May 44
McGOVERN JAMES W	01534563	AC	AUS	15 May 44
WALKER ELISHA	0915010	AC		15 Jun 44
DERBY SHERWIN L	0451271	CAC	AUS	15 Jun 44
LACHELIER BARTHELEMY G	0572331	AC	AUS	28 Jun 44
COLEMAN IRA F	01549911	ORD	AUS	1 Jul 44
KLEIN JOE A	01577429	AC	AUS	1 Aug 44
ARENDS GORDON H	0649498	AC	AUS	1 Aug 44
NERI FRANK D	0494495	SC	AUS	15 Aug 44
WINANS WALTER E	01820807	AC	AUS	17 Aug 44
THAMES WILLIAM R	0291997	AC	ORC	1 Sep 44
VAN SLOCHTEREN JOHN C	0570608	AC	AUS	1 Sep 44
SCOTT DAVID G	01586158	QMC	AUS	1 Sep 44
~~CRONKITE JIM H~~	~~02040929~~	~~AC~~	~~AUS~~	~~1 Sep 44~~ Trfd IX AFSC

(Captains - contd)

NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		CAPTAINS-contd		
SCHILD RALPH H	0854863	AC	ORC	15 SEP 44
KNIGHT WILLIAM R	0492093	QMC	ORC	15 Sep 44
MILLER JAMES O	01108170	AC	AUS	15 Sep 44
SMITH JAMES D	01582151	QMC	AUS	15 Sep 44
CHARNESS SAMUEL K	01321746	INF	AUS	15 SEP 44
KOLBENSCHLAG ROBERT M	0529550	AC	AUS	1 Oct 44
~~EGGERT HERBERT F~~	0571564	AC	~~AUS~~	1 Oct ~~44~~ XII TAC
COCKBURN RICHARD W	01001972	AC	AUS	1 Oct 44
TELLER J CRAIG	026275	AC	RA	1 Oct 44
McCRARY CHARLES E JR	0572575	AC	AUS	15 Oct 44
SUROWITZ SOLOMON	01642626	AC	AUS	1 Dec 44
GIULIANI ARTHUR J	0494699	AC	AUS	17 DEC 44
~~DAWSON THOMAS E~~	~~01107896~~	~~CE~~		~~1 JAN~~
MARKHAM ALBERT J D	0917578	AC	AUS	16 Jan 45
~~[illegible] HENRY C~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~		
ANDERSON EVERETT	0353222	VC		
~~HORACEK HENRY J~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~CWS~~ ENTERED IN RANK		
DAWSON THOMAS E	01107896	~~CE~~ SEE ABOVE		
~~LESS JOHN R~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~AC~~ ENTERED IN RANK		
SYLVESTER DELMONT J	0411736	AC		
		FIRST LIEUTENANTS		
GRIFFITH CHESTER R	0490199	AC	AUS	25 Aug 42
SCHOEN EDWARD	0481931	SC	AUS	17 Nov 42
KRONER JOHN C	0471109	AC	AUS	3 Dec 42
MORRIS JEROME D	0398842	ORD	ORC	31 Dec 42
WASHBURN ELLIOTT S	0372162	ORD	ORC	8 Jan 43
HOFFMAN IRWIN S	0561287	AC	AUS	19 Jan 43
ROOS JOHN M	0912294	AC	AUS	16 Feb 43
MADERICH CHARLES A	0560068	AC	AUS	17 Mar 43
GOODRICH WALTER R JR	01044329	CAC	AUS	16 Apr 43
ZIEGLER WILLIAM R	0562408	AC	AUS	26 May 43
BUCHANAN WILLIAM B JR	0562647	AC	AUS	13 Jun 43
BLACKWELL JAMES W	0560642	AC	AUS	14 Jun 43

(1st Lts - contd)

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FIRST LIEUTENANTS - contd

NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
OWEN STEVE C	0480445	ORD	ORC	20 Jul 43
DI LUCIDO ANTHONY J	0574407	AC	AUS	3 Aug 43
HUNTER ANDY G	0664607	AC	ORC	14 Aug 43
DOYLE JAMES M	0886080	AC	AUS	7 Sep 43
KENNEDY ROBERT W	0572246	AC	AUS	20 Sep 43
CRAIG CARL C	0917587	AC	AUS	30 Oct 43
DUBIAGA, MICHAEL	01642813	SC	AUS	30 OCT 43
FEDERMAN DANIEL	01551009	ORD	AUS	10 Nov 43
SMALL STUART G P	01994855	AC	AUS	15 Nov 43
BIRNIE WILLIAM T	01553772	ORD	AUS	20 Dec 43
ROCKWELL ROBERT K	01635266	AC	AUS	10 Feb 44
GRATTAN HENRY	0578863	AC	AUS	2 Mar 44
FAIN WILLIAM H	0565314	AC	AUS	7 Mar 44
HUDDLESTON ROY L	0572097	AC	AUS	15 Mar 44
SPERDUTO ROBERT A	0659846	AC	ORC	15 Apr 44
LITTLE CHARLES M	0572427	AC	AUS	15 Apr 44
McNOWN WILLARD D	0516452	AC	AUS	15 Apr 44
PRICE JAMES F.	0581104	AC	AUS	2 May 44
COTTRELL WILLIAM W JR	01635730	SC	AUS	15 May 44
HOGAN WILMER S	01641402	SC	AUS	15 May 44
LONG ERNEST R	0578359	AC	AUS	15 May 44
BOYLE JOHN J JR	01543844	MAC	AUS	25 May 44
ROBISON VERNON V	02055339	AC	AUS	27 May 44
MAC DONNELL JOHN J	01637930	AC	AUS	15 Jun 44
BLEYER FRANK	01640455	SC	AUS	15 Jun 44
BRADLEY THOMAS G	0743400	AC	AUS	15 Jun 44
MARVIN WILLIAM G	01590637	QMC	AUS	1 Jul 44
FORSCH FREDERICK D	0565362	AC	AUS	7 Jul 44

(1st Lts - contd)

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
		FIRST LIEUTENANTS - contd		
HAWKINS WILLIAM H	01645032	SC	AUS	17 Jul 44
WELCH O C	0570714	AC	AUS	1 Aug 44
~~SCHUM GEORGE B~~	~~0566662~~	~~AC~~	~~AUS~~	~~17 Aug 44~~ 312th S. Gp
~~HALL HAROLD G~~	~~0580792~~	~~AC~~	~~AUS~~	~~15 Sep 44~~ ETO USA
PARRISH LESLIE H	01643951	SC	AUS	10 Oct 44
~~MANZER HARRY F~~	~~0697045~~	~~AC~~	~~AUS~~	~~8 Nov 44~~ 2 1
CURTIS LLEWELLYN P	01645729	AC	AUS	15 Nov 44
LAPINSKI ROMUALD J	01845753	FD	AUS	16 Jan 45
McMILLAN CONSTANCE P	L-600447		WAC	16 Jan 45
SCOTT EARL B	0730627	AC	ORC	1 Feb 45
PREBLE EDGAR E	0510989	AC	AUS	1 Feb 45
NELSON JAMES C	0578709	AC	AUS	16 FEB 45
STROBELL ROBERT S	0810592	AC	AUS	
FLETCHER JUNIOR E	01647432	SC	AUS	16 FEB 45
KISSINGER CARLOS C	01060844	AC	AUS	16 FEB 45
		SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
HERTZ RUSSELL J	0577895	AC	AUS	16 Apr 43
~~NELSON JAMES C~~	0578709	AC	AUS	~~16 Apr 43~~ 1st Lt
~~FLETCHER JUNIOR E~~	~~01647432~~	SC	AUS	~~10 Jun 43~~ 1st Lt
~~KISSINGER CARLOS C~~	01060844	AC	AUS	~~30 Sep 43~~ 1st Lt
SHAFITZ LEONARD J	0867692	AC	AUS	25 Nov 43
ENGLISH BURTON E	01585545	QMC	AUS	7 Apr 44
BRETT JOSEPH P	0719546	AC	AUS	15 Apr 44
		CWO		
WALL JAMES H	W2107604	USA	AUS	1 Jun 44
		WOJG		
BELL WILLIAM F	W2133858	USA	AUS	7 APR 44
RYBOLT CLIFFORD E JR	W2133848	USA	AUS	25 May 44

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
	OFFICERS ON TDY WITH THIS HQ			
		COLONELS		
CHRISP R W	0218673	AC		
		LT COLONELS		
BROWN WILLIAM D	0341209	AC		
BURDETTE CARLYLE B	0348577	AC		
MITCHELL FLOYD B	0283520	AC		
CUMMINGS, THOMAS J.	0489573	AC		
~~TOWER RODERICK~~ 3300				
COOK E G	022927	CE		
		MAJORS		
MURRAY ROSCOE JR	0431972	AC		
ECKSTEIN DONALD M	0283520	AC		
PARKER CHARLES V	0477424	AC		
STILES CHARLES D	0301262	AC		
PATTON CLYDE P	0340080	AC		
		CAPTAINS		
BARGE HAROLD L	0467994	SC	AUS	21 Feb 43
BECKLER P K	0567249	AC		
DUNBAR ROBERT A	0567960	AC		
GOZA CLAUDE L	0382190	QMC		
HETTINGER FRANCIS K	0904797	AC		
ROMAN A J	0485641	SC	AUS	7 APR 43
SCHILD R H	0854863	SC		
VAN ROSSUMDAUM MAX	0917976	AC		
		FIRST LTS		
DAVIS CURTIS C	0571420	AC	AUS	13 Jan 43
DUBIAGA M	01642815	SC		
GREENE ARNOLD H	01642916	SC	AUS	15 Nov 44
KESSLER CHARLES R	0685640	AC		
SACHANEN FELIX N	0552579	AC		

(TDY - contd)

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NAME	ASN	BRANCH	COMPONENT	DATE OF RANK
	OFFICERS ON TDY WITH THIS HQ - contd			
	SECOND LTS			
	WO's			
SHEARD FRANK C	W2110244	USA		
	FLT LT (RAF)			
KEMP ROLAND H	77832	RAF		

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
Office of the Director of Personnel

C-D-3

APO 374, US Army
10 February 1945

27 FEBRUARY 1945
24 FEB 45

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
BY DUTY ASSIGNMENT

DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
COMMANDING GENERAL & AIDE	~~G. P. Saville~~ T. M. Webster	~~Brig Gen~~ Maj Gen	~~CG~~ CG - 21	V
	A. J. Giuliani ~~*H. F. Manzer~~	~~1st Lt~~ Capt	~~ADC~~ ADC 21	V
	W. D. Mc Nown	1st Lt	Co-Pilot	V
	J. P. Brett	2d Lt	Co-Pilot	V
CHIEF OF STAFF	C. E. Crumrine	Col	C/S	V
Public Relations	H. I. Leyshon	Maj	PRO	V
	J. H. Lay	Maj	Asst PRO	V
	J. C. F. Mancuso	Maj	Asst PRO	V
	J. R. Vessels	Maj	Asst PRO	6AG
	H. J. Andrews	Capt	Asst PRO	Paris
	J. C. Teller	Capt	Asst PRO	V
	J. M. Doyle	1st Lt	Asst PRO	V
	W. H. Fain	1st Lt	Asst PRO	V
	W. B. Buchanan Jr	1st Lt	Asst PRO	V
	L. J. Shafitz	2d Lt	Asst PRO	V
Censorship	B. E. English	2d Lt	Air Censor	V
Historian	H. Grattan	1st Lt	Historical O	V
DEPUTY COMMANDER - OPS	Ned Schramm	Brig Gen	D/CG-Ops	V
	C. E. Rybolt Jr	WOJG	Adm Off	V
DEPUTY COMMANDER - ADMIN	E. C. Langmead	Brig Gen	D/CG-Admin	V
	M. D. Seashore	Lt Col	Executive (US)	V
	~~D. W. Stewart~~	Lt Col	Executive (Fr)	V 21

V - Vittel
6AG - Adv 6th Army Gp Press Camp
* - Also listed on roster of combat
flying officer personnel

E
23

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DIVISION				
Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DEPUTY COMMANDER - I TACAFSC	M. Bradley W. E. Steele	Col Col	D/C - I TACAFSC Do	V
ADJUTANT GENERAL	T. J. Brogan	Col	AG	V
	N. M. Matzger	Lt Col	Executive	V
	T. G. Kronberg J. M. Todd	Maj Capt	Asst AG Asst AG	V V
Cables	C. T. Coleman O. C. Welch	Capt 1st Lt	Cable Off Asst Cable Off	V V
Mail & Distribution	W. F. Ladage	Capt	Mail & Distr O	V
Personnel	H. A. Wilson	Capt	Pers Off	V
Records	O. C. Welch	1st Lt	Records Off	V
Postal	A. Rudack	Capt	Postal Off	V
Publications	J. H. Wall J. M. Todd	CWO Capt	Asst Publ Off Publ Off	V V
INSPECTION	R. S. Miller	Col	Air Insp	V
Tech Inspector	O. M. Taylor	Capt	Tech Insp	V
Inspector General	R. P. Dunn	Maj	IG	V
	R. M. Kolbenschlag	Capt	Asst IG	V
ASST C/S, A-1: DIR/PERS	J. S. Wheaton	Lt Col	Asst C/S, A-1	V
	K. P. H. Townsend	Lt Col	Executive	V
Administrative				
Personnel	S. W. Dee	Lt Col	Chief, Pers	V
	J. E. Ranta	Maj	Off Br	V
	C. E. Mc Crary Jr W. F. Dell	Capt WOJG	Enl Br Enl Br	V V
Boards & Schools Br	B. Rust	Capt	Asst A-1	V
Research Br	R. W. Cockburn	Capt	Asst A-1	V
Awards & Decorations	L. P. Curtis	1st Lt	Asst A-1	V
Provost Marshal	R. C. Dalrymple	Maj	PM	V
Chaplain	C. H. Logue	Maj	Chaplain	V

V - Vittel

Asst C/S, A-1:Dir/Pers - contd)

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DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
ASST C/S, A-1: DIR/PERS - contd				
Special & Info Services	D. K. Schilling	Maj	Chief of Sp & Info Services	V
	R. L. Ball	Capt	Sp Sv Off	V
	W. R. Thames	Capt	Asst Sp Sv Off	V
	A. E. Cole	Capt	Info & Educ Off	V
	R. K. Rockwell	1st Lt	Asst I&E Off	V
WAC	(J. Richmond	Capt	WAC Staff Off)	V
ASST C/S, A-2: DIR/INTELL	C. A. Young	Col	Asst C/S, A-2	V
	S. V. Boykin	Maj	Executive	V
	~~J. R. [illegible]~~	~~Capt~~	~~Asst A-2~~	~~V~~ Combat Intelligence
Administrative				
~~Combat &~~ War Room	S. Surowitz	Capt	Asst A-2	V
Duty Room & Reports	~~H. G. Hall~~	~~1st Lt~~	~~Asst A-2~~	~~V~~ ETOUSA
	A. J. Markham	CAPT ~~1st Lt~~	Asst A-2	V
	W. R. Ziegler	1st Lt	Asst A-2	V
	J. C. Nelson	2d Lt	Asst A-2	V
Counter Intelligence	D. WILDER	MAJ	C.I. OFF	V
Combat Intelligence ~~Target Section~~	D. T. Selko	Maj	Target Ident O	V
	R. W. Bushnell	Capt	Photo Interpreter	V
	~~J. H. Cronkite~~	~~Capt~~	~~Counter-Intel O~~	~~V~~ IX AFSC
	S. L. Derby	Capt	Flak Analysis O	V
	~~H. F. Eggert~~	~~Capt~~	~~Photo O~~	~~V~~ XII TAC
	J. J. Mac Donnell	1st Lt	Target & Analysis	V
	J. R. LESS	CAPT	"	V
ASST C/S, A-3: DIR/OPS	R. E. Fisher	Col	Asst C/S, A-3	V
	*A. H. Dutton	Lt Col	Executive	V
Administrative	C. M. Little	1st Lt	Adm Off	V
Air Defense	C. E. Thrasher	Capt	Air Def Off	V
Antiaircraft	M. E. Rossman	Maj	AAA Off	V
	J. G. Duchaine	Capt	Asst AAA Off	V

V - Vittel
* - Also listed on roster of combat flying officer personnel
( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec

(Asst C/S, A-3:Dir/Ops - contd)

DIVISION Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
ASST C/S, A-3: DIR /OPS - contd				
Flying Control	E. S. Ashley	Capt	Asst A-3	V
	W. R. Goodrich Jr	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
Combat Operations	G. P. Rye	Maj	Asst A-3	V
	J. F. Bland	Capt	Asst A-3	V
	F. A. Hutter	Capt	Asst A-3	V
	C. C. Craig	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
	*A. G. Hunter	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
	R. A. Sperduto	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
	E. B. Scott	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
Training	R. L. Huddleston	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
Pers Equipment & Acft Asgmt	E. R. Long	1st Lt	Asst A-3	V
ASST C/S, A-4: DIR/SUPPLY	J. M. Reynolds	Col	Asst C/S, A-4	V
	F. P. Knoll	Lt Col	Executive	V
Air Corps Supply	J. C. Van Slochteren	Capt	Asst A-4	V
	W. F. Pfennig	Capt	Asst A-4	V
	J. C. Kroner	1st Lt	Asst A-4	V
	J. P. Stern	Maj	Asst A-4	M
	H. F. WHEATON JR	Maj	" "	V
Stock Control				
Tech Data				
Equipment				
POL				
Administrative				
Procedure & Requirements	L. Smith	Maj	Asst A-4	V
Intransit	(L. Smith	Maj	Asst A-4)	V
Transportation	L. J. Moran	Maj	Asst A-4	V
	J. D. Smith	Capt	Asst A-4	V
ASST C/S, A-5: DIR/PLANS	D. M. Reeves	Col	Asst C/S, A-5	V

M - Marseilles
V - Vittel
* - Also listed on roster of combat flying officer personnel
( ) - Additional duties for officer belonging to another orgn or sec

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DIVISION Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS	B. Stern	Col	Dir/Comm	V
	G. A. Price	Lt Col	Executive	V
	H. Scherner	Lt Col	Sig Plans O	V
Administrative	E. Schoen Jr	1st Lt	Adm Off	V
Radar & RCM	D. R. Hill	Maj	Radar & RCM O	V
	F. W. Cummings	Capt	Asst " " "	V
Radio	L. R. Jameson	Maj	Radio O	V
	M. E. Williams	Capt	Asst " "	V
	L. H. Parrish	1st Lt	Asst " "	V
	R. H. SCHILD	CAPT	" " "	V
	M. DUBIAGA	1ST LT	" " "	V
Security	C. L. Rice Jr	Capt	Sig Sec O	V
Supply				
Wire	J. Crawford	Lt Col	Wire O	V
	J. H. Burt	Maj	Asst " "	V
	W. W. Cottrell Jr	1st Lt	Asst " "	V
Signal Center	D. M. Demarest	Capt	Sig Ctr O	V
	A. D. Clemens	Capt	Asst " " "	V
	F. Bleyer	1st Lt	Courier O	V
Traffic	J. V. Burgess	Capt	Traffic O	V
French Mission	C. L. Corlew	Maj	Chief	Bes
	J. E. Buchspice	Capt	Ops Sig Adv	Bes
	W. J. Sondrini	Capt	Sig C Sup O	Bes
	W. S. Hogan	1st Lt	Sig Sec O	Bes
DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE	H. E. Watson	Col	Dir/Maint	V
	*J. I. Dean	Maj	Executive	V
Bombers	S. H. Wade	Maj	Asst Dir/Maint	V
Fighters	R. C. Strobell	1st Lt	Ftr Maint	V
Tech Orders				
Administrative	W. O. Pointer	Capt	Adm Off	V
DIR OF AIRFIELD CONST	123 ENGR AVN REGT ~~(H. R. Hallock~~	~~Col~~	~~Dir/Airfld Const)~~	V
Engrg & Ops	~~T. P. Hooker~~	~~Maj~~	~~Engrg & Ops O~~ 123 ENGR AVN REGT	V
Airfield Surveys	~~T. E. Dawson~~	~~Capt~~	~~Survey & Drafting O~~ 123 ENGR AVN REGT	V

Bes - Besancon
V - Vittel
* - Also listed on roster of combat flying officer personnel
( ) - Additional duties for officer of another orgn or sec

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DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DIRECTOR OF WEATHER	J. C. Kurtyka	Capt	Dir/Wea	Mi
DIRECTOR OF ADM SERVICES				
Judge Advocate	(E. H. Marsh	Lt Col	Actg Staff JA)	V
Fiscal	R. E. O'Dea	Maj	Fiscal O	V
	D. S. Stackhouse	Capt	Dep Fiscal O	V
	M. J. MAGUIRE	CAPT	" " "	V
Surgeon	A. S. Osborne	Lt Col	Surgeon	V
	A. Sohmer	Lt Col	Executive	V
	P. A. Stoodt	Maj	Asst Surgeon	V
	B. Frazin	Maj	Staff Psychiatrist	V
	W. E. Reed	Maj	Med Insp	V
	J. B. Weimer	Maj	Dental O	V
	L. O. Williams Jr	Capt	Sanitary O	V
	P. W. Vogel	Capt	Asst Sn O	V
	E. T. Anderson	Capt	Vet O	V
	J. J. Boyle Jr	1st Lt	Med Adm O	V
	~~C. H. SMITH~~	~~CAPT~~	~~DENTAL O~~	~~V~~ TRFD
Quartermaster	E. E. Holt	Lt Col	QM Off	V
	T. L. Campbell	Maj	Purch & Contr O	V
	D. G. Scott	Capt	Adm Off	V
	W. R. Knight	Capt	Asst QM Off	V
	F. E. HAGUE JR	MAJ	" " "	V
	T. V. CUFF	CAPT		V
Ordnance	C. P. Vansant	Col	Ord Off	V
	I. F. Coleman	Capt	Ammunition Off	V
	W. T. Birnie	1st Lt	Executive	V
	D. Federman	1st Lt	Asst Ord Off	V
	E. S. Washburn	1st Lt	Ord Sup Off	V
	J. D. Morris	1st Lt	Armament Off	V
	S. C. Owen	1st Lt	Automotive Off	V
Chemical	D. D. Bode	Lt Col	Chem Off	V
	W. G. Willmann	Maj	Asst Chem Off	V
	~~H. J. [illegible]~~	~~CAPT~~	~~ASST CHEM OFF~~	~~V~~ TRFD [illegible]
Signal	R. B. Johnston	Maj	Sig Sup Off	V
	F. D. Neri	Capt	Asst Sig Sup O	V
Statistical Control	L. C. Oldham Jr	Maj	Stat Off	V
	N. Carson	Capt	Asst Stat Off	V

Mi - Mirecourt
V - Vittel
( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec

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DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DET "A", HQ & HQ SQ, 1ST TAF	(M. E. Bradley	Col	Chief Adv)	Bes
	L. K. Pepple	Col	Ord Sec, Chief	Bes
	W. J. Redner	Lt Col	Sup Sec, Chief	Bes
	P. A. Rockwell	Lt Col	Asst Chief Adv	Bes
	F. V. Rosseau	Lt Col	Chief Adv, ~~1st~~ GIST Fr ADG	~~L~~ A
	H. P. Stickley	Lt Col	Asst Chief Adv, GIST 1st Fr ADG	L
	M. R. Campbell	Maj	Stock Control O	Bes
	(C. L. Corlew	Maj	Sig Sec Chief)	Bes
	L. A. Mollere	Maj	Ord Sec	Bes
	G. H. Arends	Capt	Stat O	Bes
	~~(J. F. Bland~~	~~Capt~~	~~Ops O, 1st Fr AF)~~	~~Bes~~ DY ASGMT A-3
	(J. E. Buchspice	Capt	Ops Sig Adv)	Bes
	J. E. Klein	Capt	Tech Maint, P47	Bes
	B. G. Lachelier	Capt	Mess O; Liaison Off	Bes
	G. F. Nash Jr	Capt	~~Adj~~ C.O., DET "A"	Bes
	(W. J. Sondrini	Capt	Sig C Sup O)	Bes
	S. J. Ulmer Jr	Capt	Liaison Transp Off	Bes
	V. Salerno	Capt	Med Sup Off	Bes
	W. E. Winans	Capt	Adv, 2d Fr Sv Gp	Gray
	J. E. Fletcher	2nd Lt	Adv, 1st Fr Sv Gp	L
	F. D. Forsch	1st Lt	AC Supply Off	Bes
	W. H. Hawkins	1st Lt	Adv, 1st Fr ASC	Bes LUXEUIL
	C. A. Maderich	1st Lt	Adv, 3d Fr Sv Gp	Salon
	J. M. Roos	1st Lt	Adv, 1st Fr Sv Gp	L
	S. G. P. Small	1st Lt	Adv, 2d Fr Sv Gp	Gray
	(W. S. Hogan	1st Lt	~~Sig Security~~ CRYPT OFF O)	~~Bes~~ SCHIRMECK
	(E. M. TAMBLE	CAPT	OPS OFF)	BES
	W. H. GIST, JR	COL	CHIEF, MAINT SEC	BES
	V. V. ROBISON	1ST LT	PHOTO INTELL	1/33 PHOTO RECON
	J. O. MILLER	CAPT		
	E. WALKER	CAPT		
GROUND LIAISON	T. J. Mc Coy	Col	Dir/Gnd Air Contact	V

A - AUXONNE
Bes - Besancon
L - Lyons
V - Vittel
( ) - Additional duties for individual belonging to another orgn or sec

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DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DIR OF ORGN & MOVEMENT	L. D. Breckenridge	Lt Col	D/O&M	V
	E. A. Yancey	Capt (WAC)	Asst D/O&M	V
	J. L. Sebulsky	Maj	" "	V
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT	J. W. Flett	Lt Col	Hq Comdt	V
	C. B. Palmer	Capt	Executive	V
	A. J. Di Lucido	1st Lt	Adj	V
	R. W. Kennedy	1st Lt	Mess Off	V
	J. F. Price	1st Lt	Claims Off	V
HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON	H. Levi Jr	Maj	CO, Hq Sq	V
	E. M. Ford	Capt	Executive	V
	J. E. Weaver	Capt	Sq Pers Off	V
	I. B. Hoffman	1st Lt	Adj	V
	~~G. B. Schum~~	~~1st Lt~~	~~Sq Sp Sv Off~~	~~V~~ 312th S. Gp
	J. Richmond	Capt (WAC)	CO, WAC Det	V
	C. P. Mc Millan	1st Lt (WAC)	Adj, 385th Sig Sv Co (Avn)	V
	J. P. Erickson	Capt	Sq I&E Off	V
Mess	F. L. Lacock	Capt	Mess Off	V
Supply	J. W. Blackwell	1st Lt	Supply Off	V
	W. G. Marvin	1st Lt	Purch & Contr O	V
Transportation	J. W. Mc Govern	Capt	Transp Off	V
Utilities (& Guard)	H. P. Sullivan	Capt	Util Off	V
	R. J. Hertz	2d Lt	Asst Util Off	V
	C. C. Kissinger	2d Lt	Security Off	V
Engineering				
Tech Supply				
Finance	W. C. Tankersley	Maj	Finance Off	V
	R. J. Lapinski	2d Lt	Asst Fin Off	V
Medical	J. N. Daly	Capt	Surgeon	V
Flight "A"	W. A. Stohl	Maj	Flt CO	Bu
	E. M. Tamble	Capt	Flt Adj	Bu
	~~J. W. Groseclose~~	~~Capt~~	~~Pilot~~	~~Bu~~ [illegible]
	D. J. Sylvester	Capt	Pilot	Bu
	T. G. Bradley	1st Lt	Pilot	Bu
	E. E. Preble	1st Lt	Pilot	Bu
	~~C. R. Griffith~~	~~1st Lt~~	~~Pilot~~	~~Bu~~ [illegible]

Bu - Bulgneville
V - Vittel

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DIVISION

Section	NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
DIR OF AIR DISARMAMENT	H. F. Muenter	Col	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	J. W. Cocking	Lt Col	Executive	V
	W. A. Barrett Jr	Maj	Asst Dir/Air Disarmament	V
	R. TOWER	LT COL	(Asst Dir/Air Disarmament)	
NOT ASGD TO DUTY	~~W. C. FAITEL~~ (TRFD)	~~CAPT~~	~~FURTHER DS TO 64 FTR WG~~	
	E. E. GARRETT	LT COL	COL OCAMB	
	J. T. RIVERS	CAPT		
	J. K. CHARNESS	CAPT		
	A. A. FERGUSON	CAPT		
TEMPORARY DUTY HERE	R. W. Chrisp	Col	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	W. D. Brown	Lt Col	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	C. B. Burdette	Lt Col	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	F. B. Mitchell	Lt Col	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	~~R. Tower~~	~~Lt Col~~	~~Dir/Gnd-Air Contact~~ NOW ASGD	~~V~~
	R. Murray Jr	Maj	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	C. V. Parker	Maj	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	C. P. Patton	Maj	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	H. L. Barge	Capt	Dir/Comm	V
	P. K. Beckler	Capt	A-2	V
	R. A. Dunbar	Capt	A-2	V
	C. L. Goza	Capt	A-2	V
	F. K. Hettinger	Capt	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	R. H. Schild	Capt	Dir/Comm	V
	A. J. Roman	Capt	Dir/Comm	V
	M. Van Rossumdaum	Capt	A-2	V
	C. C. Davis	1st Lt	Further TDY to XII TAC	V
	M. Dubiaga	1st Lt	Dir/Comm	V
	A. H. Greene	1st Lt	Dir/Comm	V
	C. R. Kessler	1st Lt	Dir/Air Disarm	V
	F. C. Sheard	CWO	Dir/Airfld Const	V
	R. H. Kemp	Flt Lt (RAF)	Dir/Comm	V
	D. M. ECKSTEIN	MAJ	DIR/AIR DISARM	V
	C. D. STILES	MAJ	DET "A"	BES
	A. H. GREENE	1ST LT	DIR/COMM	V
	T. J. CUMMINGS	LT COL	DET "A"	BES
	E. G. COOK	LT COL	Avn Engr	BES

V - Vittel

BES - BESANCON

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ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED
TO 63D FIGHTER WING

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
ELI C. MAYFIELD	Capt	Actg CO	V
CHESTER J. BYRNS JR	1st Lt	Actg Adj	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED
TO 322D SIGNAL COMPANY (WG)

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
D.A. SKILES	Capt	CO	V
M. BALIAS	1st Lt	Tel Off	V
R.J. TRESOLINI	1st Lt	Message Center Off	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED
TO 385TH SERVICE CO (AVN)

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
C.L. POWELL	Major	CO	V
P.R. BUSCH	1st Lt	Message Center Off	V
M.O. CUBRIA	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Off	V
I.A. FOSTER	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Off	V
J.S. GOULD	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Off	V
C.W. KIRSCH	1st Lt	Tel & Tel Off	V
G.M. RABELAIS	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Off	V
N.A. SANDSTROM	1st Lt (WAC)	Crypt Off	V
L.R. RIEN	1st Lt	Radio Off	V
P.R. ULRICH	2d Lt	Radio Off	V
J.E. RYAN	1st Lt		✓

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED
TO DET "KK", 21ST WEA & COMM SQ

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
EDMOND J. BURRITT	Capt	Det Comdr	V
C.E. BRYANT	1st Lt	Wea Sec	V
T.D. BRUNAN	1st Lt	Wea Sec	V
V.R. JOHNSON	1st Lt	Wea Sec (Supply Off)	V
F.L. THRALL	1st Lt	Wea Sec	V
M.M. ROSE	2d Lt	Wea Sec	V

No Officer Personnel in Det "KK", 40th Mob Comm Sq

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED
TO 19TH VETERINARY SECTION (AVN)

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
E.T. ANDERSON	Capt	Vet Off	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED
TO APU 156

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
M. ANDERSON	1st Lt	Postal Off	V

V - Vittel

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ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO APU 62

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
N.A. RUSSET	1st Lt	Postal Off	V

ROSTER OF OFFICER PERSONNEL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO 202D MEDICAL DISPENSARY (AVN)

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
L.J. ARMALAVAGE	Major	Disp Flt Surgeon	V
~~P.S. KNEGO~~	~~Capt~~	~~Dental Off~~	~~V~~
JOHN CLEMENT JR	1st Lt	Admin Off	V
CLAYTON H. SMITH	CAPT	DENTAL OFF	V

ROSTER OF PERSONNEL ATTACHED FROM FRENCH AIR FORCE

NAME	RANK	DUTY	LOCATION
G.M.A. DE CHASSEY	Lt Col	Deputy C/S	V
R.M. DUHAZE	Lt Col	Asst A-2	V
J.J. AURIOL	Major	Signal Off	V
F.E.L. BESNARD	Lt Col	Asst A-3	V
C.H.E. RUBIN DE CERVENS	Major	Asst A-2	V
J.M.H.C. BONHOMME	Capt	Asst A-3	V
E.A. BICHARD-BREAUD	Lt	Asst A-2	V
L.T. WINKLER	S/Lt	Asst A-3	V
M. CHEVALIER	Asp	Asst A-2	V

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ROSTER OF COMBAT FLYING OFFICER PERSONNEL

NAME	RANK	ASN	CURRENT RATING	COMBAT A/C FLOWN
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)				
DUTTON ALBERT H	Lt Col	0421064	Pilot (SE) Ftr	
DEAN JOHN I	Major	0392987	Pilot	B26
HUNTER ANDY G	1st Lt	0664607	Pilot (TE)	B26
~~MANZER HARRY F~~	~~1st Lt~~	~~0697045~~	~~Pilot Ftr~~	~~P47~~ 2.1.
83RD SERVICE GROUP				
ASBURY JOSEPH L	Capt		Pilot	P51, P40, & P 47
THONI HAROLD	F/O		Pilot	B25, A20, & A 26
TILDAY DUARD C K	Capt		Pilot	P47, P51, B26, A20, & Spitfire
86TH AIR DEPOT GROUP				
JENSEN DAVID A	Major	0900714	Service Pilot	P47, P40, P39, P51
PRIMROSE HARRY C	Capt	0407661	Test Pilot	A20, P70, B26, B17, P51 A36, P40, P43, P47, Spitfire, Mark V
QUIGLEY ROGERS L	1st Lt	0795825	Pilot, B26	B26
GILBO WILLIAM R	1st Lt	0745883	Pilot (TE)	C-47 Towing Gliders in Combat
FITLER FREDERICK C	2d Lt	0812405	Pilot (TE)	C-47 Towing Gliders in Combat
WADDINGTON NORMAN R	2d Lt	0764521	Pilot	C-47 Towing Gliders in Combat
SIMON JOHN J	2d Lt	0467238	Pilot, Fighter	P47, P40
MAYS JAMES R	2d Lt	0714956	Pilot (SE)	P47, P40
MARSHALL HARRY J	1st Lt	0689788	Pilot (TE)	P38, P47
310TH SERVICE GROUP				
PAPELIAN EDWARD S	Capt	0440122	Pilot	B26, B25
NEMBER ROSCO	1st Lt	0792298	Pilot	B26, B25
312TH SERVICE GROUP				
HAHLEN ROBERT J	Major	0429030	First Pilot 1E CO-Pilot 4 E First Pilot 2E	P47, P51 B-17 B26, C47B, B25
DUNSTAN ALBERT J	1st Lt	0747772	First Pilot	A20, C47B, B26
FENNERTY JOHN J	2d Lt	0793308	First Pilot	B26, C47B
JONES WILLIAM R	2d Lt	0445639		
SKAGGS THORNTON D	2d Lt	0833227		
WOLOS JOSEPH F	1st Lt	0798718	First Pilot 1E	P47, P51

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
Office of the Director of Personnel

C-D-11

APO 374, US Army
10 March 1945

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISION AND SECTION
PERSONNEL FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

DIVISION / Section	OFFICERS	CWO & WOJG	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
COMMANDING GENERAL	4		4 (1)*	8 (1)*
CHIEF OF STAFF	1			1
Censorship	1			1
Public Relations	10		16	26
Historian	1		1	2
TOTAL	13		17	30
DEPUTY COMDR - OPS	1	1	5	7
DEPUTY COMDR - ADM	2		3 (1)*	5 (1)*
DEPUTY COMDR - I TACAFSC	2			2
ADJUTANT GENERAL	3		18 (3)*	21 (3)*
Cables	2		14	16
Personnel	1		4	5
Records				
Postal	1		4 (1)*	5 (1)*
Publications	1	1	6	8
Mail & Distribution	1		3	4
TOTAL	9	1	49 (4)*	59 (4)*
INSPECTION	1			1
Tech Inspector	1		2	3
Inspector General	2		3	5
TOTAL	4		5	9
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-1	2		1 (1)*	3 (1)*
Administrative			3	3
Personnel	3	1	6	10
Awards & Decorations	1		1	2
Research Branch	1		2	3
Boards & Schools	1			1
Special & Info Services	5		11	16
Provost Marshal	1		1	2
Chaplain	1		2	3
WAC	(1)			
TOTAL	15	1	27	43

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Recap by div & sec pers
1st TAF (Prov), 10 Mar 45, contd

DIVISION Section	OFFICERS	CWO & WOJG	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-2	2		3 (1)*	5 (1)*
Administrative			9	9
War Room	1		7	8
Duty Room	4		8	12
Counter Intelligence	1			1
Combat Intelligence	5			5
TOTAL	13		27 (1)*	40 (1)*
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-3	2		1	3
Administrative	1		10	11
Air Defense	1		1	2
Antiaircraft	2		2	4
Flying Control	2			2
Combat Operations	7		7	14
Training	1		4	5
Pers Eqpt & Acft Asgmt	1			1
TOTAL	17		25	42
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-4	2		4	6
Air Corps Supply	5		7	12
POL				
Stock Control				
Tech Data			2	2
Equipment				
Procedure & Requirements	1			1
Intransit	(1)		1	1
Transportation	2			2
TOTAL	10		14	24
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, A-5	1			1
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS	3		1	4
Administrative	1		5	6
Radar & RCM	2		3	5
Radio	5		3	8
Security	1		3	4
Traffic	1			1
Supply			3	3
Signal Center	3			3
Wire	3		3	6
French Mission	4			4
TOTAL	23		21	44

( )* - Indicates WACs included in total shown

( ) - Additional duties for officer of another orgn or sec

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Recap by div & sec pers
1st TAF (Prov), 10 Mar 45, contd

DIVISION

Section	OFFICERS	CWO & WOJG	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE	1		9	10
Bombers	2			2
Fighters	1			1
Tech Orders				
Administrative	1			1
TOTAL	5		9	14
DIRECTOR OF AIRFIELD CONST				
Engr & Ops				
Airfield Surveys				
TOTAL				
DIRECTOR OF WEATHER	1		3	4
DIRECTOR OF ADM SERVICES				
Judge Advocate	(1)		2	2
Fiscal	3		4	7
Surgeon	11		16	27
Quartermaster	6		15	21
Ordnance	7		16	23
Chemical	2		5	7
Signal	2		3	5
Statistical Control	2		9	11
TOTAL	33		70	103
DETACHMENT "A"	24		13	37
GROUND LIAISON	1		1	2
DIRECTOR OF ORGN & MOVEMENT	3 (1)*		3 (1)*	6 (2)*
DIRECTOR OF AIR DISARMAMENT	4		2	6
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT	4		12	16

( )* - Indicates WACs included in total shown

( ) - Additional duties for officer of another orgn or sec

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Recap by div & Sec pers
1st TAF (Prov), 10 Mar 45, contd

DIVISION

Section	OFFICERS	CWO & WOJG	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON	3		3	6
Squadron Headquarters	4 (2)*		21	25 (2)*
Mess	1		47	48
Supply	2		9	11
Transportation	1		65	66
Utilities & Guard	3		135	138
Engr & Tech Supply			5	5
Flight "A"	5		18	23
Finance	2		15	17
Medical	1		7	8
ARC Director	x		1	1
TOTAL	22 (2)*		326	348 (2)*
Not asgd to dy	5		70	75
On TDY to other units				
On TDY here (US Pers)	26			26
On TDY here (RAF Pers)	1		1	2
French Personnel	9		15	24

( )* - Indicates WACs includd in total shown

x - Civilian ARC Director not includd in total shown

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
Office of the Director of Personnel

APO 374, US Army
10 March 1945

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISION
PERSONNEL OF FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)

DIVISION	OFFICERS	CWO & WOJG	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
Commanding General	4		4 (1)	8 (1)
Chief of Staff	13		17	30
D/CG - Operations	1	1	5	7
D/CG - Administration	2		3 (1)	5 (1)
Deputy Comdr - I TACAFSC	2			2
Adjutant General	9	1	49 (4)	59 (4)
Inspection	4		5	9
Asst C/S, A-1	15	1	27 (1)	43 (1)
Asst C/S, A-2	13		27 (1)	40 (1)
Asst C/S, A-3	17		25	42
Asst C/S, A-4	10		14	24
Asst C/S, A-5	1			1
Director of Communications	23		21	44
Director of Maintenance	5		9	14
Director of Airfld Const				
Director of Weather	1		3	4
Director of Adm Services	33		70	103
Det "A", Hq & Hq Sq, 1st TAF	24		13	37
Ground Liaison	1		1	2
Director of Orgn & Movement	3 (1)		3 (1)	6 (2)
Director of Air Disarmement	4		2	6
Headquarters Commandant	5		12	17
Headquarters Squadron	22 (2)		326	348 (2)
Not asgd to dy	5		70	75
Subtotal	217 (3)	3	706 (9)	926 (12)
On TDY here (US pers only)	26			26
RAF Personnel	1		1	2
French Personnel	9		15	24
TOTAL	253 (3)	3	722 (9)	978 (12)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses denote WACs included in total shown

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
Office of the Director of Personnel

C-D-3

APO 374, US Army
10 March 1945

RECAPITULATION BY ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS AND ANCILLARY UNITS ON THIS STATION

ORGANIZATION	OFFICERS	CWO & WOJG	ENLISTED	AGGREGATE
Hq & Hq Sq, First TACAF (Prov)	217 (3)	3	706 (9)	926 (12)
63d Fighter Wing	10		5	15
322d Sig Co Wg	3		92	95
385th Sig Sv Co (Avn)	11 (5)		214 (58)	225 (63)
Det "KK", 21st Wea Sq	5		17	22
Det "KK", 40th Mob Comm Sq			14	14
19th Vet Sec	1		1	2
156th APU	1		11	12
62d APU	1		11	12
202d Med Dispensary (Avn)	3		12	15
TOTAL	252 (8)	3	1083 (67)	1338 (75)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses denote WACs included in total shown

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C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
Office of the Commanding General

1 December 1944

321.01
SUBJECT: Administrative Control of Sub-Depots and Service Groups

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Air Force, APO 634, U. S. Army.
Commanding General, Ninth Air Force, APO 696, U. S. Army.
Commanding General, First Tactical Air Force (Prov.), APO 374, U. S. Army.

1. Effective 1 December 1944, Sub-Depots and Service Groups formerly subject to administrative control of the Air Force Service Commands, are placed under the administrative control of the Appropriate Air Force Commanders. The issuance of technical instructions only remains a function of Air Force Service Commands on combat stations.

2. It is desired that all publications be revised in accordance with the above change in administrative control.

By command of Lieutenant General SPAATZ:

/s/ Harris F. Scherer,
/t/ HARRIS F. SCHERER,
Colonel, AGD.,
Adjutant General.

Info copies to: Distribution A and
Commanding General, Base Air Depot Area, ASC, US Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

C O P Y

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MANNING TABLE

ARMY

HEADQUARTERS, 1 TAC
DESIGNATION: HEADQUARTER

1	1 UNIT	2 SPECIFICATION, SERIAL NUMBER	3 GRADE	4 TOTAL	5 COMMANDING GENERAL AND AIDES	6 DEPUTY COMMANDER AND EXECUTIVE	7 ADJUTANT GENERAL	8 DIRECTOR of ADMIN. SERVICES	9 CHEMICAL	10 FINANCE	11 FRENCH ADVISORY	12 INSPECTION: AIR CORPS	13 INSPECTION: INSPECTOR GENERAL	14 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL	15 MEDICAL	16 ORONANCE
	STRENGTH SECTION															
2	MAJOR GENERAL		M. GEN.		(1)											
3	BRIGADIER GENERAL		B. GEN.	1		1										
4	COLONEL		COL.	5		2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
5	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		LT. COL.	16			1		1		4				2	1
6	MAJOR		MAJ.	33			3	1	1	1	6				3	2
7	CAPTAIN		CAPT.	31	1		3	1			7		1		1	2
8	FIRST LIEUTENANT		1st LT.	7	1						2					1
9	TOTAL COMMISSIONED			93	2	3	7	2	2	1	19		1		6	6
10	WARRANT OFFICER		W.O.	4	1		2									
11	MASTER SERGEANT		M. SGT.	13			2		1	1	2		1		1	1
12	TECHNICAL SERGEANT		T. SGT.	27	1	1	4	1	1		4	1		1	1	2
13	STAFF SERGEANT		S. SGT.	48		1	8	2		1	6				1	3
14	SERGEANT		SGT.	68	1	1	16	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	3	2
15	CORPORAL		CPL.	60	1	1	16	2	1	1	9				4	2
16	PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS		P.F.C.	15												
17							17		1				1		6	3
18	PRIVATE		PVT.	15												
19	TOTAL ENLISTED			246	3	4	63	7	5	4	31	2	3	2	16	13
20	AGGREGATE			343	6	7	72	9	7	5	50	2	4	2	22	[illegible]

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ARMY AIR FORCES

HEADQUARTERS, 1 TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)
DESIGNATION: HEADQUARTERS, 1 TACTICAL AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND (PROV)

M/T
HQ. FIRST TACAF (P)
FRANCE
1 DEC. 1944

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					INSPECTION															
ADJUTANT GENERAL	DIRECTOR of ADMIN. SERVICES	CHEMICAL	FINANCE	FRENCH ADVISORY	AIR CORPS	INSPECTOR GENERAL	JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL	MEDICAL	ORDNANCE	QUARTERMASTER	SIGNAL	STATISTICAL CONTROL	DIRECTOR of MAINTENANCE	DIRECTOR of ORG AND MOVEMENTS	DIRECTOR of PERSONNEL	PROVOST MARSHAL	SPECIAL SERVICES	WAC	DIRECTOR of SUPPLY	HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		1	(1)	1 (1)				1	(1)
1		1		4				2	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	3	(1)	(1)		1	
3	1	1	1	6				3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3		1	(1)	3	1
3	1			7		1		1	2	1	2	1	2		4				4	1
				2					1										1	2
7	2	2	1	19		1		6	6	2	6	2	6	2	11		1		10	4
2																				
															1					
2		1	1	2		1		1	1				1	1	1				1	
4	1	1		4	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3				1	1
8	2		1	6				1	3	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	4	3
16	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	8		3		4	3
16	2	1	1	9				4	2	1		3	2		6	1	2	1	4	3
17		1				1		6	3											
																				2
63	7	5	4	31	2	3	2	16	13	4	7	9	9	4	24	2	6	2	14	12
72	9	7	5	50	2	4	2	22	[illegible]	6	13	11	15	6	36	2	7	2	24	16

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		SPE SER	GR	TOT	CO AN	DE AN	ADJ	DIR SE	CH	FIN	FRE	AIR	INS GE	JU	ME	OR	QU	SIG	ST CO	DIR MA	DIR AN	DIR PER	PRO	SPE	W	DIR SU
	STRENGTH SECTION																									
2	MAJOR GENERAL		M. GEN.		(1)																					
3	BRIGADIER GENERAL		B. GEN.	1		1																				
4	COLONEL		COL.	5		2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		1	(1)	1(1)				1
5	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		LT. COL.	16			1		1		4				2	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	3	(1)	(1)		1
6	MAJOR		MAJ.	33			3	1	1	1	6				3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3		1	(1)	3
7	CAPTAIN		CAPT.	31	1		3	1			7		1		1	2	1	2	1	2		4				4
8	FIRST LIEUTENANT		1st LT.	7	1						2					1										1
9	TOTAL COMMISSIONED			93	2	3	7	2	2	1	19		1		6	6	2	6	2	6	2	11		1		10
10	WARRANT OFFICER		W.O.	4	1		2															1				
11	MASTER SERGEANT		M. SGT.	13			2		1	1	2		1		1	1				1	1	1				1
12	TECHNICAL SERGEANT		T. SGT.	27	1	1	4	1	1		4	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3				1
13	STAFF SERGEANT		S. SGT.	48		1	8	2		1	6				1	3	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	4
14	SERGEANT		SGT.	68	1	1	16	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	8		3		4
15	CORPORAL		CPL.	60	1	1	16	2	1	1	9				4	2	1		3	2		6	1	2	1	4
16	PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS		P.F.C.	15																						
17							17		1				1		6	3										
18	PRIVATE		PVT.	15																						
19	TOTAL ENLISTED			246	3	4	63	7	5	4	31	2	3	2	16	13	4	7	9	9	4	24	2	6	2	14
20	AGGREGATE			343	6	7	72	9	7	5	50	2	4	2	22	[illegible]	6	13	11	15	6	36	2	7	2	24

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SER	CHE	FIN	FRE	AIR	INS GEN	JUD	MED	ORD	QUA	SIG	STA CON	DIRE MA	DIR AND	DIR PER	PRO	SPE	WA	DIR SUP	HEA COM
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		1	(1)	1 (1)				1	(1)
	1		4				2	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	3	(1)	(1)		1	
	1	1	6				3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3		1	(1)	3	1
			7		1		1	2	1	2	1	2		4				4	1
			2					1										1	2
	2	1	19		1		6	6	2	6	2	6	2	11		1		10	4
														1					
	1	1	2		1		1	1				1	1	1				1	
	1		4	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3				1	1
		1	6				1	3	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	4	3
	1	1	10	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	8		3		4	3
	1	1	9				4	2	1		3	2		6	1	2	1	4	3
	1				1		6	3											2
	5	4	31	2	3	2	16	13	4	7	9	9	4	24	2	6	2	14	12
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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

F-JCV-13

3 February 1945

In reply refer
to:___________

MEMORANDUM)
:
TO) General Langmead.

1. List of IX Air Force Service Command Air Depot Groups used by the 86th Air Depot Group for Emergency Requisitions. When the following Air Depot Groups of IX Air Force Service Command do not have spare parts in stock, other depots of IX AFSC are contacted, if still not available, requests are submitted to BADA, ASC, USSTAF.

TYPE AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	DEPOT	LOCATION	STRIP
B-26	30th Air Depot Group	Beauvais	A-61
P-47	10th Air Depot Group	Charleroi	A-87
P-38 (F-5)	42nd Air Depot Group	Laon/Couvran	A-70
P-51 (F-6)	42nd Air Depot Group	Laon/Couvran	A-70
C-47	45th Air Depot Group	Denain	A-83
UC-64	42nd Air Depot Group	Laon/Couvran	A-70
UC-78	42nd Air Depot Group	Laon/Couvran	A-70
L-4	10th Air Depot Group	Charleroi	A-87
L-5	10th Air Depot Group	Charleroi	A-87
Class 19C	91st Air Depot Group	Cambrai/Nier	A-71

2. List of IX Air Force Service Command Air Depot Groups used by the 61st French Air Depot Group and French Service Groups for Emergency Requisitions (AOG, IOR, URR), for French Units of First Tactical Air Force. Requirements other than emergency requests are submitted from the 61st French Air Depot Group direct to BADA, ASC, USSTAF.

TYPE AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	DEPOT	LOCATION	STRIP
P-47	16th Air Depot Group	Reims	A-62
P-38 (F-5)	16th Air Depot Group	Reims	A-62
P-51 (F-6)	16th Air Depot Group	Reims	A-62
B-26	30th Air Depot Group	Beauvais	A-61
C-47	45th Air Depot Group	Denain	A-83
Class 19C	91st Air Depot Group	Cambrai/Nier	A-71

John M. Reynolds.
JOHN M. REYNOLDS
Colonel, Air Corps
Director of Supply

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROVISIONAL)
APO 374 U.S. ARMY

5 February 1945

List of Air Depot Groups within the IX Air Force Service Command, with locations as of 1 January 1945.

UNIT	AAF STRIP #	LOCATION
2d Air Depot Group	A-93	Liege
7th Air Depot Group	A-62	Reims
10th Air Depot Group	A-42	Villacoublay
16th Air Depot Group	A-62	Reims
30th Air Depot Group	A-61	Beauvais
42d Air Depot Group	A-42	Villacoublay
43d Air Depot Group	A-55	Melun
45th Air Depot Group	A-40	Chartres
91st Air Depot Group	A-74	Niergnies

-//-

Numerical Key to Air Strips:

A-40 - - - - - Chartres

A-42 - - - - - Villacoublay

A-55 - - - - - Melun

A-61 - - - - - Beauvais

A-62 - - - - - Reims

A-74 - - - - - Niergnies

A-93 - - - - - Liege

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2 DEP-ADM ~~SECRET~~

FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE

(PROVISIONAL)

STATION LIST

-6 MAR 1945

~~SECRET~~

-6 MAR 1945

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CONTENTS

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:Date: 6 Mar 45 :
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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

Q-Y-2

6 March 1945

SUBJECT: Station List.

TO : All Concerned.

The inclosed station list is published according to the latest information available at this Headquarters. Any additions or corrections will be reported to this Headquarters, Attention: Director, Organization and Movement. On receipt of this document, all previous station lists will be destroyed by burning.

By command of Major General WEBSTER:

2935

T. J. BROGAN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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DISTRIBUTION OF STATION LIST:

1 CG (1)
1 DEP ADM (2)
2 DEP OPS (3-4)
1 C/S (5)
1 A-1 (6)
1 A-2 (7)
1 A-3 (8)
3 A-4 (9-11)
10 AG (12-21)
1 FRENCH INT (22)
1 AIR INS (23)
1 STAT (24)
6 COMM (25-30)
5 ORD (31-35)
1 QM (36)
1 SURG (37)
2 JAG (38-39)
1 FISCAL (40)
1 ENG (41)
1 PM (42)
1 SSO (43)
1 PRO (44)
6 Q.& M. (45-50)
3 MAINT (51-53)
1 CHEM (54)
1 WEA (55)
1 HQ SQ (56)
1 19 VET (57)
2 385 SIG SV CO (58-59)
1 71 FTR WING (60)
2 63 FTR WING (61-62)
1 CIC (63)
2 HIST (64-65)
1 HQ COMD (66)
1 AIR DISARM (67)
1 2ND AIR DISARM WING (68)
42 XIX TAC (69-111)
7 86th AIR DEPOT GP (112-118)
5 83RD SV GP 1 TEAM "B" (119-123)
4 310th SV GP (124-127)
4 312TH SV GP (128-131)
4 319TH SV GP (132-135)
4 213 AAA GP (136-139)
4 19 AIR DEPOT GP (140-143)
2 ETOUSA (144-145)
2 COMM Z ETOUSA (146-147)
2 SHAEF (148-149)
2 SHAEF AIR MAIN (150-151)
1 AIR STAFF SHAEF (152) CAPT D FRANK
1 SOLOC AG PUBL DEPOT APO 21 (153)
2 CONAD (154-155)
6 USSTAF (1 FOR POSTAL OFFICER (156-161)
2 DIR PERS USSTAF (162-163)
1 ADVISORY SPECIALIST GP USSTAF (164)
4 9TH AIR FORCE (165-168)
1 9TH AIR FORCE ADV (169)
1 DIR COMM 9TH AIR FORCE (170)
5 9TH AIR FORCE SV COMMAND (171-175)
2 DELTA BASE SECTION (176-178)
6 6TH ARMY GP (179-184)
5 XIX TAC ADV (185-189)
1 SV TEAM "B" 312 SV GP (190)
1 THEATRE POSTAL OFFICER (191)
1 CHIEF SIG OFF COMM Z ETOUSA LESS SV (192)
3 302ND TRANSPORT WING (193-195)
2 70 REPLACEMENT DEPOT (196-197)
2 AIR VICE MARSHAL SENIOR AIR STAFF OFF. 2ND TACTICAL AIR FORCE RAF (198-199)
1 72 WING RAF (200)
5 HQ CENTRAL AIR DEPOT AREA (PROV) AIR TECHNICAL SV COMMAND IN EUROPE APO 744 (201-205)
95 AIR SV COMMAND USSTAF (206-300)
1 [illegible] GEN [illegible] E [illegible], USSTAF MAIN (301)
5 RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR, 1ST TAC AF (302-306)
2 CAPT. O. [illegible]. JONES, USSTAF (307-8)

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SECTION I

a. U.S. Units — Grid Coordinate: 1:500,000 Europe

Azelot (See Nancy) .... U 8900

Barisey-la-Cote .... Z 6196
- 4th Port Intransit Depot Squadron
- 1184th MP Co, Avn, Det "A"
- 1926th Ordnance Ammo Company, Det "A"

Bataville .... Q 3110
- 927th Signal Bn (Sep) TAC, Co "D"

Besancon .... P 0155
- First Tactical Air Force (Prov), Hq & Hq Sq, Det "A"

Breteniere .... O 1259
- 847th Engr Avn Bn

Cirey .... V 4198
- 927th Sig Bn (Sep) TAC, Co "C"

Contrexeville .... Z 6355
- 213th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry
- 923rd Engr Avn Regt (Adm), Hq
- 121st Liaison Sq, Flights "A" & "D"

Croix-de-Metz (See Toul) .... U 6617

Dijon .... O 0857
- 14th Vet Section, Avn
- 42nd Bomb Wg (M), Hq & Hq Sq
- 156th APU
- 310th Air Service Grp, Hq & Hq Sq
- 324th Sig Co Wg
- 692nd AAF Band
- 982nd Sig Service Co, Det #5

Dijon/Neuilly (Y-9) .... O 0856
- 12th Sta Compl Sq
- 17th Bomb Gp (M), Hq
- 34th Bomb Sq (M)
- 37th Bomb Sq (M)
- 51st Air Service Sq
- 95th Bomb Sq (M)
- 302nd Airdrome Sq
- 304th Air Service Sq
- 320th Bomb Gp (M), Hq
- 333rd Air Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
- 432nd Bomb Sq (M)

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Dijon/Neuilly (Y-9), Cont'd........................ WO 0856
- 441st Bomb Sq (L)
- 442nd Bomb Sq (L)
- 443rd Bomb Sq (L)
- 444th Bomb Sq (L)
- 894th AAA AW Bn, Btry "B"
- 1057th Sig Co, Service Gp
- 1111th QM Co, Service Gp
- 1644th Ord S & M Co
- 1667th Ord S & M Co
- 1926th Ord Ammo Co, Less Det "A"
- 1972nd QM Truck Co
- 1993rd Engr FF Platoon
- 1944th QM Truck Co, Avn

Dombasle .... VU 9804
- 328th Fighter Control
- 83rd Air Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
- 1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Hq

Eclaron .... T 8803
- 86th Air Depot Group, Hq & Hq Sq

Epinal .... LV 0454
- 72nd Liaison Sq
- 927th Sig Bn, (Sp), TAC, Hq & Hq Co
- Radio Link Co, Prov (XII TAC)

Essey (See Nancy) .... VU 89.7

Flavigny .... Z 6597
- 439th Sig Constr Bn (H), Co "A"

Istres (Y-17) .... T 1536
- 42nd Bomb Wg (L), Tng Det, (Prov)
- 311th Ferrying Sq

Louvement .... VY 9197
- 878th Sig Depot Co, Avn

Luneville (Y 2) .... LV 0899
- 1st Air Service Sq
- 2nd Tac Air Comm Sq
- 4th Depot Unit, Army (AAF)
- 9th Air Disarmament Gp, Hq
- XII TAC, Hq, (Adv)
- 12th Wx Sq, Unit #2
- 21st Wx Sq, Det "YJ"
- 31st Mobile R & R Sq (Team "A", 83rd Service Sq)
- 40th Mobile Com Sq, Det "YJ"
- 52nd Air Disarmament Sq

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Luneville (Y-2) Cont'd .... WV 0899
314th Fighter Sq (SE)
315th Fighter Sq (SE)
316th Fighter Sq (SE)
324th Fighter Gp Hq (SE)
439th AAA AW Bn, Btry "B"
459th Sig Constr Bn (H)
873rd Chem Co, A/O, Less Det "A"
895th MP Co, Avn, Det "B"
927th Sig Bn (Sep), TAC, Co "A"
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"
1242nd QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"
1262nd MP Co, Avn, Less Det "A"
1722nd Ord S & M Co
2138th Engr FF Platoon
2210th QM Trk Co, Avn

Nancy .... VU 8917
XII TAC (Rear), Hq
12th Wx Sq, Unit ?
64th Fighter Wg (SE), Hq & Hq Sq
82nd Fighter Control Sq
312th Air Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
324th Sta Compl Sq
346th Sig Co, Wg
593rd Sig AW Bn
849th Sig Int Svc, Det "D"
894th AAA AW Bn, Hq & Hq Btry
895th MP Co, Avn, Hq & Det "A"
927th Sig Bn (Sep) TAC, Co "B"
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Hq
1933rd QM Trk Co, Avn
2008th QM Trk Co, Avn
2204th QM Truck Co, Avn

Nancy/Azelot (A-95).......................... U 8900
Prov Reconnaissance Gp (XII TAC), Hq
13th Photo Intel Det (Incl "Blue Train")
21st Wx Sq, Det "YB"
31st Mobile R & R Sq (Team "B", 83rd Service Sq)
34th Photo Recon Sq
40th Mobile Com Sq, Det "YB"
111th Tac Recon Sq
162nd Tac Recon Sq
340th Air Svc Sq
829th Engr Avn Bn, Co's "A" & "B"
894th AAA AW Bn, "D" Btry
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"
1242nd QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"
1262nd MP Co, Avn Det "A"
1444th Ord S & M Co, Avn
2151st Engr Avn FF Platoon

Nancy/Essey (Y-42) .... U 8512
- 19th Air Depot Grp, Hq & Hq Sq
- 19th Depot Supply Sq
- 19th Depot Repair Sq
- 419th QM Plat, ADG
- 431st QM Plat, ADG
- 1951st Ord Depot Co, Avn
- 2014th Ord Maint Co, AF

Nancy/St. Nicholas .... VU 8302
- 62nd APU

Ochey (Toul) .... VZ 6899

St. Dizier (A-64) .... VT 4208
- 1st Med Sup Plat, Avn
- 22nd Depot Repair Sq
- 27th Fighter Gp (SE)
- 56th Air Depot Sq
- 57th Air Svc Sq
- 86th Air Depot Gp, Hq
- 98th Depot Supply Sq
- 440th QM Plat, ADG
- 522nd Fighter Squadron (SE)
- 523rd Fighter Squadron (SE)
- 524th Fighter Squadron (SE)
- 556th Air Service Sq
- 1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"
- 1125th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"
- 1184th MP Co, Avn, Less Det "A"
- 1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat, Avn
- 1658th Ord S & M Co
- 1664th Ord S & M Co
- 1974th QM Trk Co, Avn
- 2242nd QM Trk Co, Avn

St. Maxime .... BU 4921
- 582nd Sig AW Bn

St. Nicholas (See Nancy) .... VU 8302

St. Eulien .... T 9208
- 1st Ord Depot Co, Prov

Tantonville (Y-1) .... VZ 8288
- 21st WX Sq, Det "S"
- 40th Mob Com Sq, Det "S"
- 53d Air Disarmament Sq
- 86th Fighter Group (SE), Hq
- 321st Air Service Sq
- 439th AAA AW Bn, Btry "A"

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Tantonville (Y-1), cont'd.
525th Fighter Sq (SE)
526th Fighter Sq (SE)
527th Fighter Sq (SE)
859th Engr Avn Bn, Co "B"
873rd Chem Co A/O, Det "A"
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"
1125th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"
1227th MP Co Avn, Det "A"
1636th Ord S & M Co
1936th QM Trk Co, Avn

Toul/Croix-de-Metz (A-90) .... U 6617
21st WX Sq, Det "C"
24th Mob R & R Sq (Team "B", 312th Service Gp)
40th Mob Com Sq, Det "U"
55th Air Depot Sq
358th Fighter Gp (SE), Hq
365th Fighter Sq (SE)
366th Fighter Sq (SE)
367th Fighter Sq (SE)
462nd Air Service Sq
859th Engr Avn Bn, Co's "A" & "C"
894th AAA AW Bn, Btry "D"
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"
1244th QM Co, Svc Gp
1595th Ord S & M Co, Avn
2056th Engr Avn FF Platoon

Toul/Ochey (A-96) .... Z 6809
10th Fighter Sq (SE)
21st WX Sq, Det "ZI"
24th Mob R & R Sq (Team "A", 312th Service Gp)
40th Mob Com Sq, Det "ZI"
50th Fighter Group (SE), Hq
54th Air Depot Sq
81st Fighter Sq (SE)
83rd Air Service Sq
313th Fighter Sq (SE)
415th Night Fighter Sq
867th Chem Co A/O
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"
1227th MP Co Avn, Less Det "A"
1243rd QM Co, Svc Gp
1445th Ord S & M Co, Avn
2148th Engr Avn FF Plat

Vandoeuvre .... VU 8408
439th Sig Constr Bn, Hq & Hq Co

Vezelise .... VZ 7889
312th Air Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Hq

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Vittel .... Z 6757

First Tactical Air Force (Prov), Hq & Hq Sq
I Tactical Air Force Service Command, (Prov), Hq
2nd Air Disarmament Wg, Hq
19th Vet Sec, Avn
21st WX Sq, Det "KK"
40th Mob Com Sq, Det "KK"
63rd Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq
71st Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq
202nd Med Disp Avn (RS)
322nd Sig Co Wg
385th Sig Service Co, Avn
439th AAA AW Bn, Btry "C" & "D"
1144th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"

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SECTION I

b. French Units

Besancon .... PO 155
  I French ASC, Hq & Hq Sq

Bron (See Lyon) .... WY 0388

Dijon/Neuilly .... WO 0856
  51st AAA Bn, 2nd Btry

Dole .... O 4137
  550th Air Defense Wg, Hq & Hq Sq
  71st Engr Avn Bn, Hq & Svc Co
  I/71 Engr Co, Avn
  II/71 Engr Co, Avn
  III/71 Engr Co, Avn

Dole/Seurre .... O 1425
  51st AAA Bn

Dole/Tavaux (Y-7) .... N 9102
  I/4 Fighter Sq
  I/5 Fighter Sq
  3rd Fighter Gp, Hq
  51st AAA Bn, 3rd & 4th Btrys
  82nd Air Svc Sq
  101st Ord S & M Co
  551st Fighter Control Sq
  151st QM Trk Co, Avn
  552nd Sig Co, Wg

Essey (See Nancy) .... U 8512

Gray .... O 4777
  2nd Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
  12th MP Co, Avn
  104th Ord S & M Co, Avn
  112th QM Co, Svc Gp
  154th QM Trk Co, Avn
  172nd Sig Co, Svc Gp
  412th Med Sup Plat, Avn

Issenheim .... V 6422
  I French TAC, Hq & Hq Sq

Luneville .... WV 0399
  50th AAA Bn, 1st Btry

Luxeuil (Y-8) .... K 0217
  1st Fighter Group, Hq (339th Wg, Br Des)

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Luxeuil, cont'd
- I/3 Fighter Sq (327th Sq, Br Des)
- I/7 Fighter Sq (328th Sq, Br Des)
- II/3 Fighter Sq
- II/5 Fighter Sq
- II/7 Fighter Sq (326th Fighter Sq, Br Des)
- II/33 Tac Recon Sq
- III/3 Fighter Sq
- 50th AAA Bn, Hq & Btrys 3 & 4
- 81st Rep & Svc Unit (Br)
- 84th Air Svc Sq
- 90th Air Stores Park (Br)

Lyon .... X 9289
- 61st Air Depot, Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
- 91st Dep Rep Sq
- 116th QM Plat, AGD
- 121st Ord Depot Co, Avn
- 161st QM Trk Co, Avn
- 176th Sig Depot Co, Avn
- 241st Dep Sup Sq

Lyon/Beynost .... Y 0796
- 55th AAA Bn

Lyon/Bron(Y-6) .... Y 0358
- 1st Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq
- I/19 Bomb Sq (M)
- I/22 Bomb Sq (M)
- I/32 Bomb Sq (M)
- II/20 Bomb Sq (M)
- II/52 Bomb Sq (M)
- II/63 Bomb Sq (M)
- 13th MP Co, Avn
- 31st Bomb Gp (M), Hq
- 34th Bomb Gp (M), Hq
- 50th AAA Bn, 1st Btry
- 83rd Air Svc Sq
- 85th Air Svc Sq
- 102nd Ord S & M Co, Avn
- 103rd Ord S & M Co, Avn
- 111th QM Co, Svc Gp
- 152nd QM Trk Co, Avn
- 153rd QM Trk Co, Avn
- 171st Sig Co, Svc Gp
- 411th Med Sup Plat

Maximieux/Amberieu .... WT 2010
- 401st Mob Hosp

Nancy/Azelot .... WU 5900
- 55th AAA Bn, 3rd Btry

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Nancy/Essey		U 8512
55th AAA Bn, 1st Btry		
Salon(Y-16)		T 2357
II/6 Fighter Sq (NAAF)		
III/6 Fighter Sq (Coastal Command)		
3rd Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq		
14th MP Co, Avn		
87th Air Svc Sq		
105th Ord S & M Co		
106th Ord S & M Co		
113th QM Co, Svc Gp		
155th QM Trk Co, Avn		
156th QM Trk Co, Avn		
173rd Sig Co, Svc Gp		
413th Med Sup Plat, Avn		
553rd Sig AW Bn		
Sens/Auxerre		WG 0045
571st Sig Bn, TAC		
572nd Tac Air Comm Sq		
573rd Tac Air Comm Sq		
Tantonville		VZ 7188
50th AAA Bn, 2nd Btry		
Toul/Croix-de-Metz		U 6617
55th AAA Bn, 4th Btry		
Toul/Ochey		Z 6899
55th AAA Bn, 2nd Btry		
Valence (Y-23)		O 0395
I/15 Transport Sq		

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SECTION II

A. U.S. UNITS:	LOCATION
HEADQUARTERS UNITS:	
First Tactical Air Force (Prov), Hq & Hq Sq	Vittel
First Tactical Air Force (Prov), Hq & Hq Sq, Det "A"	Besancon
I Tactical Air Force Service Command (Prov), Hq	Vittel
XII Tactical Air Command (Rear)	Nancy
XII Tactical Air Command (Adv)	Luneville
62nd Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Vittel
71st Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Vittel
TACTICAL UNITS:	
64th Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Nancy
27th Fighter Group (SE), Hq	St. Dizier (A-64)
522nd Fighter Sq (SE)	
523rd Fighter Sq (SE)	
524th Fighter Sq (SE)	
50th Fighter Group (SE), Hq	Toul/Ochey (A-96)
10th Fighter Sq (SE)	
81st Fighter Sq (SE)	
313th Fighter Sq (SE)	
86th Fighter Group (SE), Hq	Tantonville (Y-1)
525th Fighter Sq (SE)	
526th Fighter Sq (SE)	
527th Fighter Sq (SE)	
324th Fighter Group (SE), Hq	Luneville (Y-2)
314th Fighter Sq (SE)	
315th Fighter Sq (SE)	
316th Fighter Sq (SE)	
358th Fighter Group (SE), Hq	Toul/Croix-de-Metz (A-90)
365th Fighter Sq (SE)	
366th Fighter Sq (SE)	
367th Fighter Sq (SE)	
Prov Recon Gp, Hq (XII TAC)	Nancy/Azelot (A-95)
34th Photo Recon Sq	
111th Tac Recon Sq	
162nd Tac Recon Sq	
42nd Bombardment Wing (M), Hq & Hq Sq	Dijon
17th Bomb Gp (M), Hq	Dijon/Neuilly (Y-9)
34th Bomb Sq (M)	
37th Bomb Sq (M)	

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Unit	Location
(42nd Bombardment Wing, cont'd)	
95th Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly (Y-9)
432nd Bomb Sq (M)	
320th Bomb Group (M), Hq	Dijon/Neuilly (Y-9)
441st Bomb Sq (M)	
442nd Bomb Sq (M)	
443rd Bomb Sq (M)	
444th Bomb Sq (M)	
311th Ferrying Sq	Istres (Y-17)
415th Night Fighter Sq	Toul/Ochey (A-96)

AAA TACTICAL UNITS

Unit	Location
213th AAA Gp	Contrexeville
439th AAA AW Bn, Hq & Hq Btry	Mirecourt
Btry "A"	Tantonville
Btry "B"	Luneville
Btry "C"	Vittel
Btry "D"	Vittel
894th AAA AW Bn, Hq & Hq Btry	Nancy
Btry "A"	Toul/Ochey
Btry "B"	Dijon
Btry "C"	Nancy/Azelot
Btry "D"	Toul/Croix-de-Metz

SERVICE UNITS

Unit	Location
83rd Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Dombasle
1st Air Service Squadron	Luneville
340th Air Service Squadron	Azelot
31st Mobile R & R Squadron	
Det "A"	Luneville
Det "B"	Azelot
310th Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Dijon
12th Sta Compl Sq	Dijon/Neuilly
51st Air Service Sq	
304th Air Service Sq	
302nd Airdrome Sq	
333rd Air Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	
312th Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Nancy
88th Air Service Sq	Toul/Ochey
462nd Air Service Sq	Toul/Croix de Metz
24th Mobile R & R Sq	
Det "A"	Toul/Ochey
Det "B"	Toul/Croix de Metz
319th Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Vezelise
57th Air Svc Sq	St Dizier (A-64)

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319th Svc Gp, cont'd.	
521st Air Service Sq	Tantonville (Y-1)
19th Air Depot Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Nancy/Essey (Y-42)
19th Depot Supply Sq	
19th Depot Repair Sq	
86th Air Depot Group, Hq & Hq Sq	Ecleron
22nd Dep Rep Sq	St Dizier
98th Dep Sup Sq	
556th Air Svc Sq	

ENGINEER UNITS

923rd Engr Avn Regt, Hq & Hq & Svc Co	Contrexeville
829th Engr Avn Bn	Nancy
847th Engr Avn Bn	Bretoniere
859th Engr Avn Bn	Toul
1993rd Engr FF Plat	Dijon/Neuilly
2056th Engr FF Plat	Toul/Croix de Metz
2138th Engr FF Plat	Luneville
2148th Engr FF Plat	Toul/Ochey
2151st Engr FF Plat	Nancy/Azelot

ORDNANCE UNITS

1st Ord Depot Co (Prov)	Ste Eulien
1444th Ord S & M Co	Nancy/Azelot
1445th Ord S & M Co	Toul/Ochey
1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat, Avn	St Dizier
1595th Ord S & M Co	Toul/Croix de Metz
1636th Ord S & M Co	Tantonville
1644th Ord S & M Co	Dijon/Neuilly
1658th Ord S & M Co	St Dizier
1664th Ord S & M Co	St Dizier
1667th Ord S & M Co	Dijon/Neuilly
1722nd Ord S & M Co	Luneville
1926th Ord Ammo Co, less Det "A"	Dole
1926th Ord Ammo Co, Det "A"	Barisey la Cote
1951st Ord Depot Co, Avn	Nancy/Essey
2014th Ord Maint Co, AF	Nancy/Essey

QUARTERMASTER UNITS

419th QM Plat, ADG	Nancy/Essey
431st QM Plat, ADG	Nancy/Essey
440th QM Plat, ADG	St Dizier
1111th QM Co, Svc Gp	Pauverny
1125th QM Co, Svc Gp	
Det "A"	St Dizier
Det "B"	Tantonville

S E C R E T

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QUARTERMASTER, cont'd

Unit	Location
1242nd QM Co, Svc Gp	Dombasle
1243rd QM Co, Svc Gp	Nancy
1244th QM Co, Svc Gp	Toul/Croix de Metz
1933rd QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
1936th QM Trk Co, Avn	Tantonville
1955th QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
1972nd QM Trk Co, Avn	Dijon/Neuilly
1974th QM Trk Co, Avn	St Dizier (A-64)
1994th QM Trk Co, Avn	Dijon/Neuilly
2008th QM Trk Co, Avn	Dijon/Neuilly
2204th QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
2210th QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
2242nd QM Trk Co, Avn	St Dizier

SIGNAL UNITS

Unit	Location
322nd Sig Co, Wg	Vittel
324th Sig Co, Wg	Dijon
346th Sig Co, Wg	Nancy
385th Sig Svc Co	Vittel
439th Sig Constr Bn (H), Hq & Hq Co	Vandoeuvre
Co "A"	Flavigny
Co "B"	St Vincent
449th Sig Constr Bn (H)	Aspach
459th Sign Constr Bn (H), Hq & Hq Co	Luneville
Co "A"	Luneville
Co "B"	Luneville
562nd Sig AW Bn	Epinal
582nd Sig AW Bn	St Maxime
Co "A"	Rosiere/Hage
Co "B"	St Maxime
Co "C"	St Maxime
593rd Sig AW Bn	Nancy
Co "A"	Nancy
Co "B"	Nancy
Co "C"	Nancy
849th Sig Intel Svc, Det "D"	Nancy
878th Sig Depot Co, Avn	Louvemont
927th Sig Bn (SEP) TAC, Hq & Hq Co	Epinal
Co "A"	Luneville
Co "B"	Luneville
Co "C"	Cirey
Co "D"	Batavillo
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp	
Det "A"	St Dizier
Det "B"	Tantonville
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp	Vezelise
Det "A"	Luneville
Det "B"	Nancy/Azelot
1057th Sig Co, Svc Gp	Dijon/Neuilly
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp	Nancy
Det "A"	Toul/Ochey
Det "B"	Toul/Croix de Metz

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MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

Unit	Location
1st Med Sup Plat, Avn	St Dizier
2nd Tac Air Comm Sq	Luneville
4th Depot Unit Army (AAF)	Luneville
4th Port Intransit Depot Sq	Berisey la Cote
12 AX Sq	
Unit #2	Epinal
Unit #6	Nancy
13th Phot Intel Det (Incl "Blue Train")	Nancy/Azelot
14th Vet Sec, Avn	Dijon
19th Vet Sec, Avn	Vittel
21st AX Sq	
Det "KK"	Vittel
Det "S"	Tantonville
Det "U"	Toul/Croix de Metz
Det "YB"	Nancy/Azelot
Det "YJ"	Luneville
Det "ZI"	Toul/Ochey
40th Mob Comm Sq	
Det "KK"	Vittel
Det "S"	Tantonville
Det "U"	Toul/Croix de Metz
Det "YB"	Nancy/Azelot
Det "YJ"	Luneville
Det "ZI"	Toul/Ochey
62nd APU	St Nicholas
72nd Liaison Sq	Epinal
82nd Fighter Control Sq	Nancy
156th APU	Dijon
167th Liaison Sq	Contrexeville
202nd Med Disp, Avn (RS)	Vittel
324th Station Compl Sq	Nancy
328th Fighter Control Sq	Dombasle
692nd AAF Band	Dijon
867th Chem Co, A/O	Toul/Ochey
873rd Chem Co, A/O, less Det "A"	Luneville
873rd Chem Co, A/O, Det "A"	Tantonville
895th MP Co, Avn Hq	Nancy
895th MP Co, Avn, Det	Nancy
895th MP Co, Avn, Det	Luneville
1184th MP Co, Avn, less Det "A"	St Dizier
1184th MP Co, Avn, Det "A"	Berisey-la-Cote
1227th MP Co, Avn, less Det "A"	Toul/Ochey
1227th MP Co, Avn, Det "A"	Tantonville
1262nd MP Co, Avn, less Det "A"	Luneville
1262nd MP Co, Avn, Det "A"	Nancy/Azelot

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SECTION II

b. FRENCH UNITS	LOCATION
HEADQUARTERS UNITS	
I French TAC, Hq & Hq Sq	Besancon
I French ASC, Hq & Hq Sq	Besancon
550th Air Defense Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Dole
TACTICAL UNITS	
Hq, 1st Fighter Gp, (339th Wg, Br Des)	Luxeuil (Y-8)
I/3 Fighter Sq (327th Sq, Br Des)	"
I/7 Fighter Sq (328th Sq, Br Des)	"
II/7 Fighter Sq (326th Sq, Br Des)	"
Hq, 3rd Fighter Gp	Dole/Tavaux (Y-7)
I/4 Fighter Sq	"
I/5 Fighter Sq	"
III/6 Fighter Sq (Coastal Command)	Salon (Y-16)
Hq, 4th Fighter Gp	Luxeuil (Y-8)
II/3 Fighter Sq	"
II/5 Fighter Sq	"
III/3 Fighter Sq	"
Hq, 31st Bomb Gp (M)	Lyon/Bron (Y-6)
I/19 Bomb Sq (M)	"
I/22 Bomb Sq (M)	"
II/20 Bomb Sq (M)	"
Hq, 34th Bomb Gp (M)	Lyon/Bron (Y-6)
I/32 Bomb Sq (M)	"
II/52 Bomb Sq (M)	"
II/63 Bomb Sq (M)	"
I/15 Transport Sq	Valence (Y-23)
II/6 Fighter Sq (MAAF)	Salon (Y-16)
II/33 Tac Recon Sq	Luxeuil (Y-8)
TACTICAL AAA UNITS	
50th AAA Bn	Luxeuil
1st Btry	Luneville
2nd Btry	Tantonville
3rd Btry	Luxeuil
4th Btry	"
51st AAA Bn	Dole/Seurre (O-142257)
1st Btry	Lyon/Bron
2nd Btry	Dijon/Neuilly
3rd Btry	Dole/Tavaux
4th Btry	"
55th AAA Bn	Nancy
1st Btry	Nancy/Essey
2nd Btry	Toul/Ochey
3rd Btry	Nancy/Azelot
4th Btry	Toul/Croix de Metz
SERVICE UNITS	
1st Svc Group, Hq & Hq Sq	Lyon
83rd Air Svc Sq	"
85th Air Svc Sq	"

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SERVICE UNITS CONT'D	LOCATION
2nd Svc Group, Hq & Hq Sq	Gray
82nd Air Svc Sq	Dole/Tavaux
84th Air Svc Sq	Luxeuil
81st Rep & Svc Unit (Br)	Luxeuil
90th Air Stores Park (Br)	"
3rd Svc Group, Hq & Hq Sq	Salon
87th Air Svc Sq	"
61st Air Depot Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Lyon
91st Dep Rep Sq	"
241st Dep Sup Sq	"

ENGINEER UNITS	
71st Engr Avn Bn, Hq & Svc Co	Dole
I/71 Engr Co, Avn	"
II/71 Engr Co, Avn	"
III/71 Engr Co, Avn	"

ORDNANCE UNITS	
101st Ord S & M Co, Avn	Dole/Tavaux
102nd Ord S & M Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
103rd Ord S & M Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
104th Ord S & M Co, Avn	Gray
105th Ord S & M Co, Avn	Salon
106th Ord S & M Co, Avn	Salon
121st Ord Depot Co, Avn	Lyon

QUARTERMASTER UNITS	
111th QM Co, Svc Gp	Lyon/Bron
112th QM Co, Svc Gp	Gray
113th QM Co, Svc Gp	Salon
116th QM Plat, ADG	Lyon
151st QM Trk Co, Avn	Dole/Tavaux
152nd QM Trk Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
153rd QM Trk Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
154th QM Trk Co, Avn	Gray
155th QM Trk Co, Avn	Salon
158th QM Trk Co, Avn	Salon
15[illegible] QM Trk Co, Avn	Lyon

SIGNAL UNITS	
17[illegible] Sig Co, Svc Gp	Lyon/Bron
172nd Sig Co, Svc Gp	Gray
173rd Sig Co, Svc Gp	Salon
176th Sig Depot Co, Avn	Lyon
5[illegible] Sig Co, Wg	Dole/Tavaux
5[illegible] Sig [illegible], Bn	Salon
5[illegible] Sig Bn, TAC	Saint/Auxerre

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MISCELLANEOUS UNITS	LOCATION
12th MP Co, Avn	Gray
13th MP Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
14th MP Co, Avn	Salon
401st Mob Hosp	Meximieux/Amberieu
411th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Lyon/Bron
412th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Gray
413th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Salon
416th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Lyon
551st Fighter Control Sq	Dole/Tavaux
572nd Tac Air Comm Sq	Sens/Auxerre
573rd Tac Air Comm Sq	Sens/Auxerre

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S E C R E T

c. AMERICAN AND FRENCH UNITS

UNIT	UNIT SERVICED (American Units)	LOCATION
Hq, 83rd Svc Gp		Dombasle
Team "A", 1st Air Svc Sq	324th Ftr Gp	Luneville
Team "B", 340th Air Svc Sq	Prov Recon Gp	Nancy/Azelot
Hq, 310th Svc Gp		Dijon
Teams "A" & "B", 51st Air Svc Sq	17th Bomb Gp (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
304th Air Svc Sq	320th Bomb Gp (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
Hq, 312th Svc Gp		Nancy
Team "A", 86th Air Svc Sq	50th Ftr Gp	Toul/Ochey
	415th Night Ftr Sq	"
Team "B", 462nd Air Svc Sq	358th Ftr Gp	Toul/Croix de Metz
Hq, 319th Svc Gp		Vezelisè
Team "A"	27th Ftr Gp	St. Dizier
Team "B"	86th Ftr Gp	Tantonville

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UNIT	UNIT SERVICED (French Units)	LOCATION
Hq, 1st Svc Gp		Lyon/Bron
Team "A", 83rd Air Svc Sq	31st Bomb Gp (M)	"
Team "B", 85th Air Svc Sq	34th Bomb Gp (M)	"
Hq, 2nd Svc Gp		Gray
Team "A", 82nd Air Svc Sq	3rd Ftr Gp	Dole/Tavaux
Team "B", 84th Air Svc Sq	4th Ftr Gp	Luxeuil
	II/33 Tac Recon Sq	"
81st Rep & Svc Unit (Br)	1st Ftr Gp (339 Wg, Br Des)	"
90th Air Stores Park (Br)		
Hq, 3rd Svc Group		Salon
87th Air Svc Sq	II/6 Ftr Sq	"
	III/6 Ftr Sq	"
	I/15 Transport Sq	Valence

S E C R E T

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SECTION III

a. U.S. UNITS

UNIT	LOCATION
First Tactical Air Force (Prov), Hq & Hq Sq	Vittel
First Tactical Air Force (Prov), Det "A", Hq & Hq Sq	Besancon
I Tactical Air Force Service Command (Prov), Hq	Vittel
1st Air Svc Sq	Luneville
1st Med Sup Plat	St. Dizier
1st Ord Depot Co, Prov	St. Eulien
2d Air Disarmament Wing, Hq	Vittel
2d Tac Air Comm Sq	Luneville
4th Depot Unit, Army (AAF)	Luneville
4th Port Intransit Depot Sq	Barisey la Cote
9th Air Disarmament Group, Hq	Luneville
10th Fighter Sq (SE)	Toul/Ochey
12th Sta Comp Sq	Dijon/Neuilly
12th Wx Sq	
Unit #2	Luneville
Unit #6	Nancy
XII TAC (Rear)	Nancy
XII TAC (Adv)	Luneville
13th Photo Intel Det (Incl "Blue-Train")	Nancy/Azelot
14th Vet Section, Avn	Dijon
17th Bomb Group, Hq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
19th Air Depot Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Nancy/Essey
19th Dep Rep Sq	Nancy/Essey
19th Dep Sup Sq	Nancy/Essey
19th Vet Section, Avn	Vittel
21st Wx Sq	
Det "KK"	Vittel
Det "S"	Tantonville
Det "U"	Toul/Croix de Metz
Det "YB"	Nancy/Azelot
Det "YJ"	Luneville
Det "ZI"	St. Dizier
22d Dep Rep Sq	St. Dizier
24th Mob R & R Sq	
Det "A"	Toul/Ochey
Det "B"	Toul/Croix de Metz
27th Fighter Gp (SE), Hq (To move to Toul/Ochey o/a 15 Mar 45)	St Dizier
31st Mob R & R Sq	
Det "A"	Luneville
Det "B"	Nancy/Azelot
34th Photo Recon Sq	Nancy/Azelot
34th Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
37th Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
40th Mob Comm Sq	
Det "KK"	Vittel
Det "S"	Tantonville
Det "U"	Toul/Croix de Metz
Det "YB"	Nancy/Azelot
Det "YJ"	Luneville
Det "ZI"	Toul/Ochey

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SECTION III, a (cont'd

UNIT	LOCATION
42nd Bombardment Wg (M), Hq & Hq Sq	Dijon
42nd Bombardment Wg (M), Tng Det	Istres
50th Fighter Gp (SE), Hq	Toul/Ochey
51st Air Svc Sq	Dijon/Neuilly
52d Air Disarmament Sq	Luneville
53d Air Disarmament Sq	Tantonville
54th Air Depot Sq	Toul/Ochey
55th Air Depot Sq	Toul/Croix de Metz
56th Air Depot Sq	St. Dizier
57th Air Service Sq	St. Dizier
62d APU	St. Nicholas
63d Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Vittel
64th Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Nancy
71st Fighter Wing, Hq & Hq Sq	Vittel
72d Liaison Sq	Epinal
81st Fighter Sq (SE)	Toul/Ochey
82d Fighter Control Sq	Nancy
83d Air Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Dombasle
Team "A"	Luneville
Team "B"	Nancy/Azelot
86th Air Depot Gp, Hq	St. Dizier
86th Air Depot Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Eclaron
86th Fighter Gp (SE), Hq	St. Dizier
88th Air Svc Sq	Toul/Ochey
95th Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
98th Dep Sup Sq	St. Dizier
111th Tac Recon Sq	Nancy/Azelot
121st Liaison Sq, Flights "A" & "D"	Contrexeville
156th APU	Dijon
162d Tac Recon Sq	Nancy/Azelot
202d Med Disp, Avn (RS)	Vittel
213th AAA Gp, Hq	Contrexeville
302d Airdrome Sq	Dijon/Neuilly
304th Air Svc Sq	Dijon/Neuilly
310th Air Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Dijon
311th Ferrying Sq	Istres
312th Air Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Nancy
313th Fighter Sq (SE)	Toul/Ochey
314th Fighter Sq (SE)	Luneville
315th Fighter Sq (SE)	Luneville
316th Fighter Sq (SE)	Luneville
319th Air Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Versailles
320th Bomb Gp, Hq (M) (To move to Dole/Tavaux o/a 15 Mar 45)	Dijon/Neuilly
321st Air Svc Sq	Tantonville
322d Sig Co, Wg	Vittel
324th Fighter Gp, Hq (SE)	Luneville
324th Sig Co, Wg	Dijon
324th Sta Comp Sq	Nancy
328th Ftr Control Sq	Dombasle
333d Air Svc Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Dijon/Neuilly

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UNIT	LOCATION
340th Air Svc Sq	Nancy/Azelot
346th Sig Co, Wg	Nancy
358th Fighter Gp (SE), Hq	Toul/Croix de Metz
365th Fighter Sq (SE)	Toul/Croix de Metz
366th Fighter Sq (SE)	Toul/Croix de Metz
367th Fighter Sq (SE)	Toul/Croix de Metz
385th Sig Svc Co, Avn (Sp)	Vittel
415th Night Ftr Sq (To move to St. Dizier o/a 15 Mar 45)	Toul/Ochey
419th QM Plat, ADG	Nancy/Essey
431st QM Plat, ADG	Nancy/Essey
432d Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
439th AAA AW Bn (SM), Hq & Hq Btry	Mirecourt
Btry "A"	Tantonville
Btry "B"	Luneville
Btry "C"	Vittel
Btry "D"	Dijon
439th Sig Constr Bn (H), Hq & Hq Co	Vandoeuvre
Co "A"	Flavigny
Co "B"	St Vincent
440th QM Plat, ADG	St Dizier
441st Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
442nd Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
443rd Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
444th Bomb Sq (M)	Dijon/Neuilly
459th Sig Constr Bn (H), Hq & Hq Co	Luneville
Co "A"	Luneville
Co "B"	Luneville
462nd Air Svc Sq	Toul/Crois de Metz
522nd Fighter Sq (SE)	St Dizier
523rd Fighter Sq (SE)	St Dizier
524th Fighter Sq (SE)	St Dizier
525th Fighter Sq (SE)	Tantonville
526th Fighter Sq (SE)	Tantonville
527th Fighter Sq (SE)	Tantonville
556th Air Svc Sq	St Dizier
562nd Sig AW Bn	Epinal
582nd Sig AW Bn, Hq & Hq Co	St Maxime
Co "A"	Rosiere/Hage
Co "B"	St Maxime
Co "C"	St Maxime
593rd Sig AW Bn, Hq & Hq Co	Nancy
Co "A"	Nancy
Co "B"	Nancy
Co "C"	Nancy
692nd AAF Band Unit	Dijon
829th Engr Avn Bn	Nancy/Azelot
847th Engr Avn Bn	Breteniere
849th Sig Intel Svc, Det "D"	Nancy
859th Engr Avn Bn	Toul/Croix de Metz
867th Chem Co, A/O	Toul/Ochey
873rd Chem Co, A/O, Less Det "A"	Luneville
873rd Chem Co, A/O, Det "A"	Tantonville
803rd Chem Co, A/O	Dijon/Neuilly

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UNIT	LOCATION
878th Sig Depot Co, Avn	Louvement
894th AAA AW Bn, Hq & Hq Btry	Nancy
Btry "A"	Toul/Ochey
Btry "B"	St Dizier
Btry "C"	Nancy/Azelot
Btry "D"	Toul/Croix de Metz
895th MP Co, Avn, Hq & Det "A"	Nancy
895th MP Co, Avn, Det "B"	Luneville
923rd Engr Avn Regt	Contreveville
927th Sig Bn (Sep), TAC, Hq & Hq Co	Epinal
Co "A"	Luneville
Co "B"	Nancy
Co "C"	Cirey
Co "D"	Bataville
982nd Sig Svc Co, Det #5	Dijon
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Hq	Vezelise
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"	St Dizier
1016th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"	Tantonville
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Hq	Dombasle
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"	Luneville
1028th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"	Nancy/Azelot
1057th Sig Co, Svc Gp	Dijon/Neuilly
1109th Sig Co, Svc Gp, Hq	Nancy
Det "A"	Toul/Ochey
Det "B"	Toul/Croix de Metz
1111th QM Co, Svc Gp	Dijon/Neuilly
1125th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"	St Dizier
1125th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"	Tantonville
1144th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"	St Dizier
1144th QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"	Vittel
1184th MP Co, Avn, Less Det "A"	St Dizier
1184th MP Co, Avn, Det "A"	Barisey la Cote
1227th MP Co, Avn, Less Det "A"	Toul/Ochey
1227th MP Co, Avn, Det "A"	Tantonville
1242nd QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "A"	Nancy/Azelot
1242nd QM Co, Svc Gp, Det "B"	Luneville
1243rd QM Co, Svc Gp	Toul/Ochey
1244th QM Co, Svc Gp	Toul/Croix de Metx
1262nd MP Co, Avn, Less Det "A"	Luneville
1262nd MP Co, Avn, Det "A"	Nancy/Azelot
1444th Ord S & M Co	Nancy/Azelot
1445th Ord S & M Co	Toul/Ochey
1476th Ord Med Auto Maint Plat, Avn	St Dizier
1595th Ord S & M Co	Toul/Croix de Metz
1636th Ord S & M Co	Tantonville
1644th Ord S & M Co	Dijon/Neuilly
1658th Ord S & M Co	St Dizier
1664th Ord S & M Co	St Dizier
1667th Ord S & M Co	Dijon/Neuilly
1722nd Ord S & M Co	Luneville

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SECRET

UNIT	LOCATION
1926th Ord Ammo Co, Less Det "A"	Dijon/Neuilly
1926th Ord Ammo Co, Det "A"	Barisey la Cote
1933rd QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
1936th QM Trk Co, Avn	Tantonville
1951st Ord Depot Co, Avn	St. Dizier
1955th QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
1972nd QM Trk Co, Avn	Dijon/Neuilly
1974th QM Trk Co, Avn	St Dizier
1993rd Engr FF Plat	Dijon/Neuilly
1994th QM Trk Co, Avn	Dijon/Neuilly
2008th QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
2014th Ord Maint Co, AF	Nancy/Essey
2056th Engr FF Plat	Toul/Croix de Metz
2138th Engr FF Plat	Luneville
2148th Engr FF Plat	Toul/Ochey
2151st Engr FF Plat	Nancy/Azelot
2204th QM Trk Co, Avn	Nancy
2210th QM Trk Co, Avn	Luneville
2242nd QM Trk Co, Avn	St Dizier
Radio Link Co, Prov (XII TAC)	Epinal
Prov Reconnaissance Gp, Hq, (XII TAC)	Nancy/Azelot

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SECTION III

b. French Units

UNIT	LOCATION
I French TAC, Hq & Hq Sq	Issenheim
I French Air Service Command, Hq & Hq Sq	Besancon
1st Fighter Gp, Hq (339th Wg, Br. Des)	Luxeuil
1st Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Lyon/Bron
I/3 Ftr Sq (327th Sq, Br. Des)	Luxeuil
I/4 Ftr Sq	Dole/Tavaux
I/5 Ftr Sq	Dole/Tavaux
I/7 Ftr Sq (328th Sq, Br. Des)	Luxeuil
I/15 Transport Sq	Valence
I/19 Bomb Sq	Lyon/Bron
I/22 Bomb Sq	Lyon/Bron
I/32 Bomb Sq	Lyon/Bron
I/71 Engr Co, Avn	Dole
2nd Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Gray
II/3 Ftr Sq	Luxeuil
II/5 Ftr Sq	Luxeuil
II/6 Ftr Sq (MAAF)	Salon
II/7 Ftr Sq (326th Sq, Br. Des)	Luxeuil
II/20 Bomb Sq	Lyon/Bron
II/33 Tac Recon Sq	Luxeuil
II/52 Bomb Sq	Lyon/Bron
II/63 Bomb Sq	Lyon/Bron
II/71 Engr Co, Avn	Dole
3rd Fighter Gp, Hq	Dole/Tavaux
3rd Service Gp, Hq & Hq Sq	Salon
III/3 Ftr Sq	Luxeuil
III/6 Ftr Sq (Coastal Comd)	Salon
III/71 Engr Co, Avn	Dole
4th Fighter Gp, Hq	Luxeuil
12th MP Co, Avn	Gray
13th MP Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
14th MP Co, Avn	Salon
31st Bomb Gp, Hq (To move to St Dizier o/a 3-1545)	Lyon/Bron
34th Bomb Gp, Hq " " " " " "	Lyon/Bron
50th AAA Bn	Luxeuil
1st Btry	Luneville
2nd Btry	Tantonville
3rd Btry	Luxeuil
4th Btry	Luxeuil
51st AAA Bn	Dole/Seurre
1st Btry	Lyon/Bron
2nd Btry	Dijon/Neuilly
3rd Btry	Dole/Tavaux
4th Btry	Dole/Tavaux

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UNIT	LOCATION
55th AAA Bn	
1st Btry	Nancy/Essey
2nd Btry	Toul/Ochey
3rd Btry	Nancy/Azelot
4th Btry	Toul/Croix de Metz
61st Air Depot Group, Hq & Hq Sq	Lyon
71st Engr Avn Bn, Hq & Hq & Svc Co	Dole
81st Rep & Svc Unit (Br)	Luxeuil
82nd Air Svc Sq	Dole/Tavaux
83rd Air Svc Sq	Lyon/Bron
84th Air Svc Sq	Luxeuil
85th Air Svc Sq	Lyon/Bron
87th Air Svc Sq	Salon
90th Air Stores Park (Br)	Luxeuil
91st Dep Rep Sq	Lyon
101st Ord S & M Co, Avn	Dole
102nd Ord S & M Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
103rd Ord S & M Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
104th Ord S & M Co, Avn	Gray
105th Ord S & M Co, Avn	Salon
106th Ord S & M Co, Avn	Salon
111th QM Co, Svc Gp	Lyon/Bron
112th QM Co, Svc Gp	Gray
113th QM Co, Svc Gp	Salon
116th QM Plat, ADG	Lyon
121st Ord Depot Co, Avn	Lyon
151st QM Trk Co, Avn	Dole
152nd QM Trk Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
153rd QM Trk Co, Avn	Lyon/Bron
154th QM Trk Co, Avn	Gray
155th QM Trk Co, Avn	Salon
156th QM Trk Co, Avn	Salon
161st QM Trk Co, Avn	Lyon
171st Sig Co, Svc Gp	Lyon/Bron
172nd Sig Co, Svc Gp	Gray
173rd Sig Co, Svc Gp	Salon
176th Sig Dep Co, Avn	Lyon
241st Dep Sup Sq	Lyon
326th Sq (Br. Des) (II/7 Ftr Sq)	Luxeuil
327th Sq (Br. Des) (I/3 Ftr Sq)	Luxeuil
328th Sq (Br. Des) (I/7 Ftr Sq)	Luxeuil
339th Wing (Br Des) (1st Ftr Gp, Hq)	Luxeuil
401st Mob Hosp	Meximieux/Amberieu
411th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Lyon/Bron
412th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Gray
413th Med Sup Plat, Avn	Salon
550th Air Defense Wing, Hq	Dole
551st Ftr Control Sq	Dole
552nd Sig Co, Wg	Dole
553rd Sig AW Bn	Salon
571st Sig Bn, TAC	Sens/Auxerre
572nd Tac Air Comm Sq	Sens/Auxerre
573rd Tac Air Comm Sq	Sens/Auxerre

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SECTION IV

Key to Airfields

STRIP NUMBER	LOCATION	UNIT
A-64	St Dizier	27th Fighter Group (SE)
A-90	Toul/Croix de Metz	358th Fighter Group
A-95	Nancy/Azelot	Prov Recon Group
A-96	Toul/Ochey	50th Fighter Group 415th Night Ftr Sq
Y-1	Tantonville	86th Fighter Group
Y-2	Luneville	324th Fighter Group
Y-5	Amberieu	
Y-6	Lyon/Bron	31st Bomb Group (Fr) 34th Bomb Group (Fr)
Y-7	Dole/Tavaux	3rd Fighter Group (Fr)
Y-8	Luxeuil	1st Fighter Group (Fr) 4th Fighter Group (Fr) II/33 Tac Recon Sq (Fr)
Y-9	Dijon/Neuilly	17th Bomb Group 320th Bomb Group
Y-16	Salon	II/6 Ftr Sq (MAAF)(Fr) III/6 Ftr Sq (Coastal Cmd) (Fr)
Y-17	Istres	311th Ferrying Sq
Y-23	Valence	I/15 Transport Sq (Fr)
Y-42	Nancy/Essey	19th Air Depot Group

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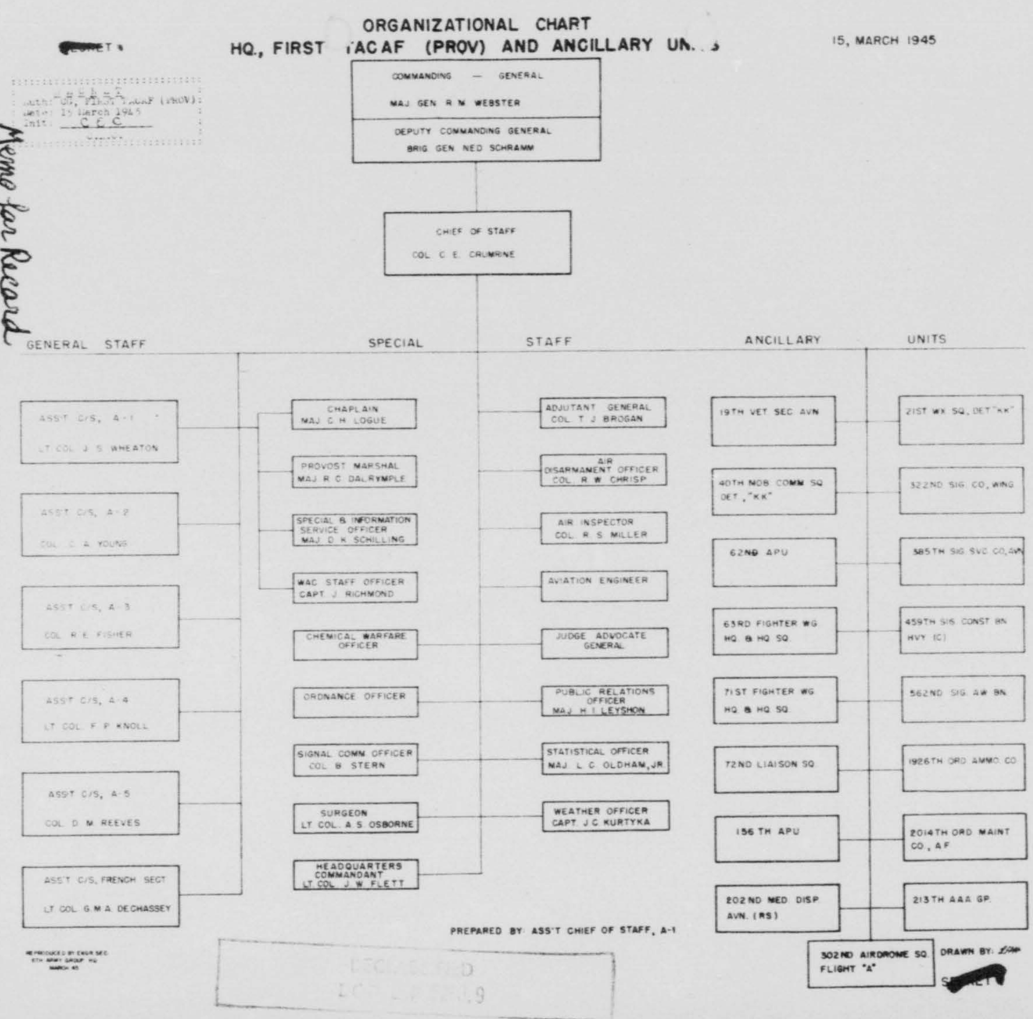
Re-Deployment Schedule
1st TACAF Combat Units

13 Mar. 45
E.C.L.

Units	Months after V-E Day + 30 days											Second A.F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	A.F.
XII TAC Hdq.		Inact. in Theatre										
64th Fight. W						U.S.						
27th Fight. Grp												9AF
~~5th~~ 50th "							U.S.					
86 " "												9AF
324 " "						U.S.						
358 " "												9AF
42nd Bomb. W Hdq.		SWP										
17th Bomb Grp												9AF
~~319th~~ 320th "												9AF
Tac/R Grp				SWP								
63rd Fight W												9AF
71st Fight W		SWP										

F
31

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Memo for Record

Col. Crumrine accepted as official one of the several rumors that I had been relieved as Deputy C.G. for Admin F

He was wrong (again).

ECL 27 Aug 67

3990

32

1691

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE (PROV)
APO 374

16 [illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO: General [illegible] Langmead

1. The fundamental policy of Redeployment centers around -

a. Unit organization
b. Personnel within units

2. Units will be redeployed as follows:

a. Those with longest overseas service to strategic Reserve in the U.S. where they may be inactivated.
b. Those with next longest overseas service to the Army of Occupation in Germany.
c. Those with the least length of overseas service to the Pacific Ocean Area (POA) or to the South-west Pacific (SWP).

3. Individuals may be shifted from one organization to another depending upon:

a. Service credit - number of months in the Army since 16 September 1940.
b. Overseas credit - number of months served overseas since 16 September 1940.
c. Combat credit - number of decorations and Bronze Service Stars since 16 September 1940.
d. Parenthood - number of children under 18 years of age. Credit will be given for children under 18 years of age as of the date of the cessation of hostilities in Germany but will not be allowed for more than 3 children.

4. The War Department has authorized the Theater to decide whether units will be redeployed based primarily on their length of overseas service or the length of overseas service of the personnel of the unit.

Leland D. Breckenridge

LELAND D. BRECKENRIDGE
Lt. Colonel, AC
Director, Organization & Movements

F
33

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SERVICE GROUP (SPECIAL)

HQ & BASE SERVICE SQUADRON
Commanding O. 1-0
(Colonel)

T/O & E 1-452T
C 1
15 April 44

Officers : [illegible] 40
E.M. : 617
668

ADMINISTRATION

Sq Hq	2 - 8
Mess	0 -11
Supply	1 - 3
Trans	0 - 7

Total: 3 Os - 29 EM

T/O & E 1-458T
15 April 44

SERVICES
Dep/Co for Service -- Lt Col
4-1-9

Chaplain	1-1	Medical	3-13
Chemical	1-1	Photo	0-5
Commun	4-44	Gp Trans	
Finance	2-10	Adm	0-3
F. F.	0-11	Truck Sec	0-37
Guard (MP)	2-71	Utilities	1-32

TOTAL: 19 - 1 - 237

Deputy for
Material -- Major

Deputy for
Maintenance -- Major

MATERIEL SQ

ADMINISTRATION

Sq Hq	2 - 6
Mess	0 - 6
Supply	0 - 2
Trans	0 - 4

TOTAL
2 Os
18 EM

STOCK CONTROL

Adm	1-1-1
A/C Sup	1-8
Com Sup	1-3
Ord Sup	1-4
QM Sup	1-7
Tech Coord	0-7

TOTAL
5 Os
1 W/O
30 EM

WAREHOUSE

A/C Sup	30
Comm Sup	3
Ord Sup	4
QM Sup	27

TOTAL
0 Os
64 EM

AMMO SECTION

Ammo Sec 20

TOTAL
0 Os
20 EM

ENGINEERING SQ

ADMINISTRATION

Sq Hq	2-7
Mess	0-9
Supply	0-3
Trans	0-9

TOTAL
2 Os
28 EM

MAINTENANCE

Total
5 6 Os
1 WO
191 EM

T/O & E 1-457
15 Apr 44

SHOP ADMINISTRATION

Sq Hq	2-7
Mess	9
Supply	3
Trans	9

two
TOTAL: 2 Os, 28 EM

SHOPS

Armament	- 1-12	Commun	- 1-14
Fabric-Dope	0- 4	Flight & Recl	- 0-10
Machine	0- 3	Prop	- 0-5
Parachute	0-10	Veh	- 1-34
Sheet Metal	0-12	Woodwork	- 0-6
Welding	0-5	Instruments	- 0-4
Office Repair	0-2	Electrical	- 0-7

TOTAL: 3 Os - 128 EM

MOBILE UNITS

Mob Unit - 16
" " - 16
" " - 16

TOTAL
0 Os
48 EM

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A Report on the
First Tactical Air Force (Prov)
Exhibit File No. III

1 Oct 1967 E.C. Langmead

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A Report on the
First Tactical Air Force (Prov)
Exhibit File No. III

1 Oct 1967 E.C. Langmead

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Contents

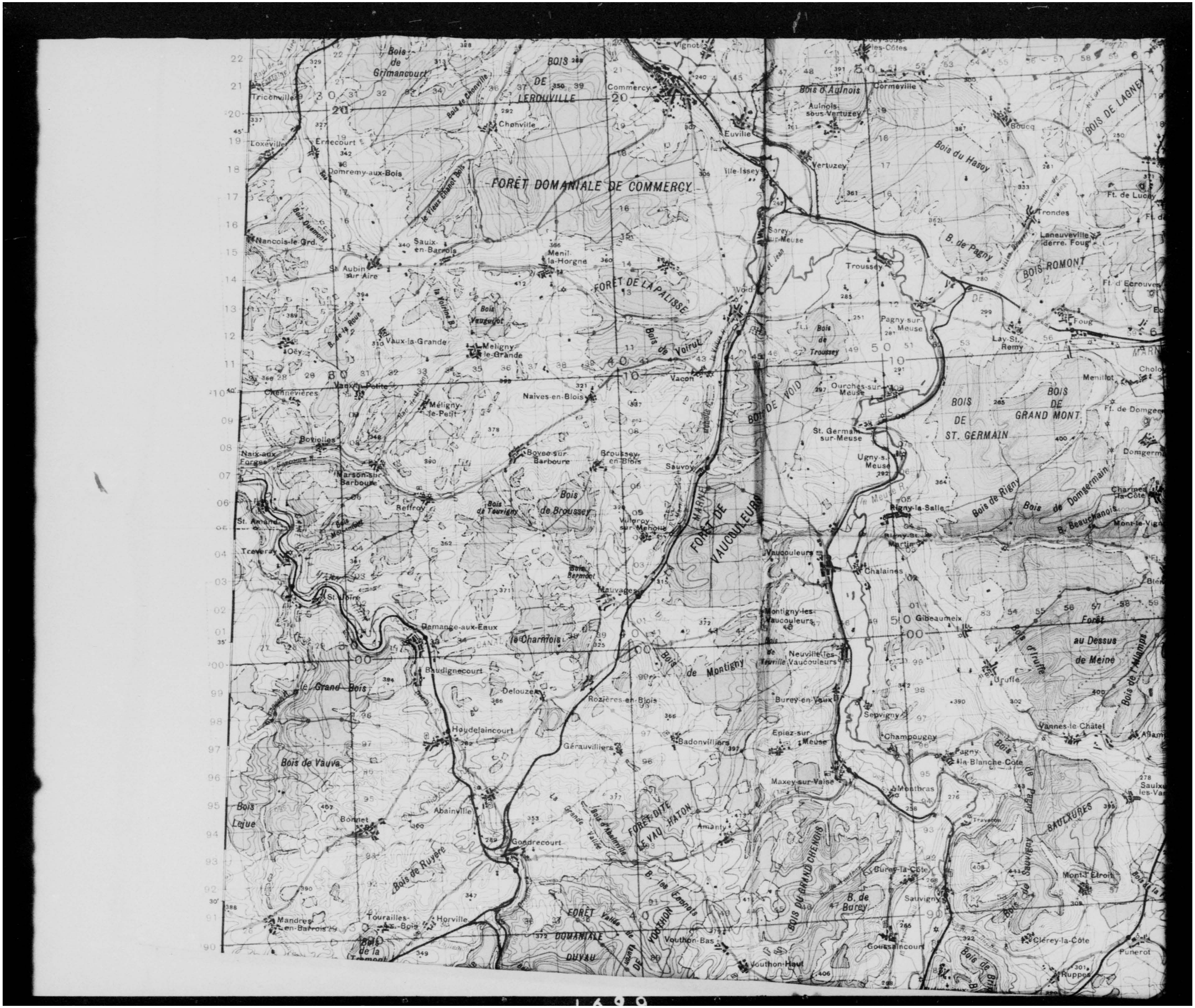
Exhibit File No. III

Item	Subject	
1	Map of France and the Low Countries	1: 1,000,000
2	Map of Strasbourg and vicinity	1: 500,000
3	Map of Vittel - Nancy vicinity	1: 100,000
4	Vittel town plat (1955)	
5	Vittel brochure (1955)	

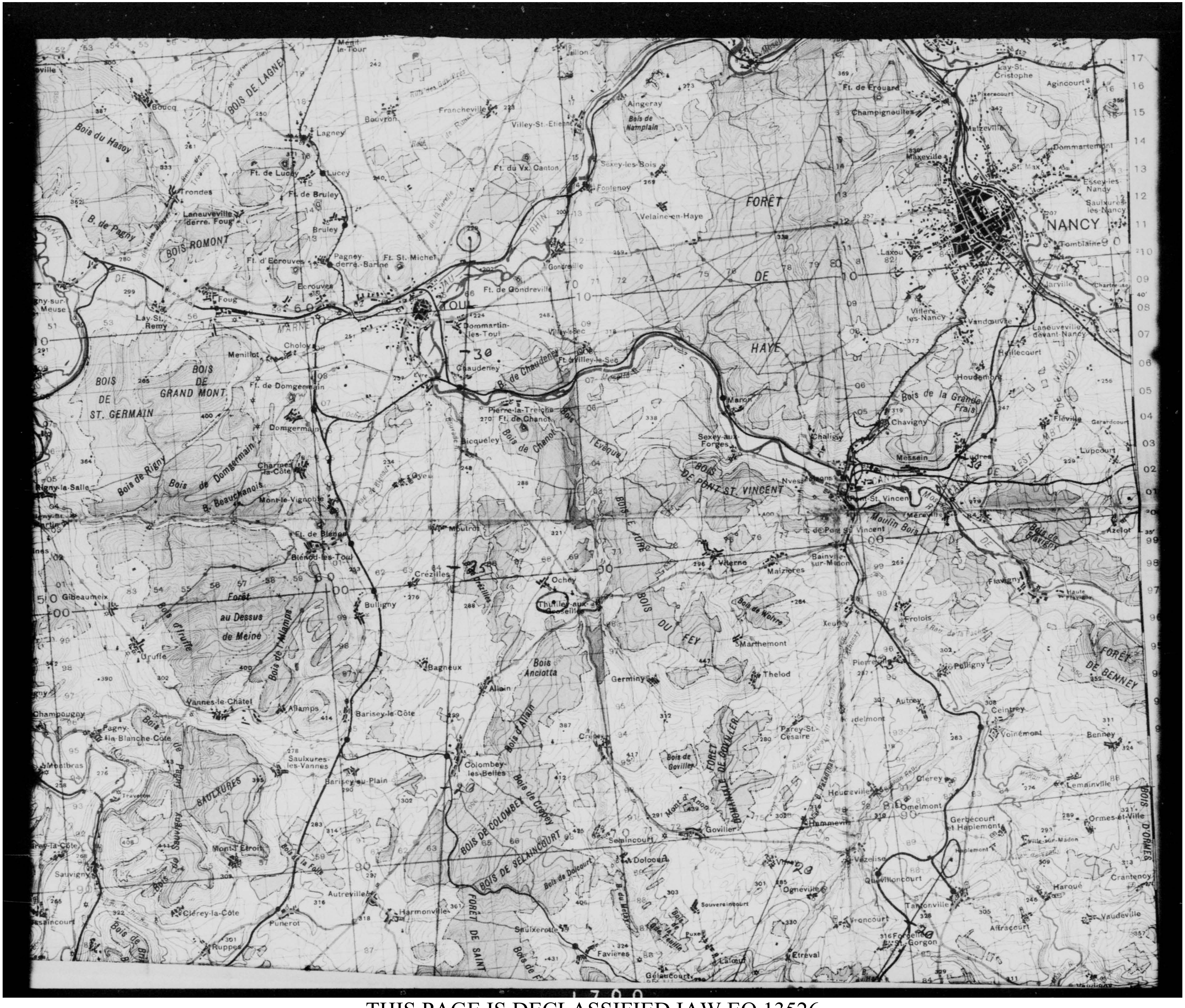
1 Oct. 1967

E. C. Langmead

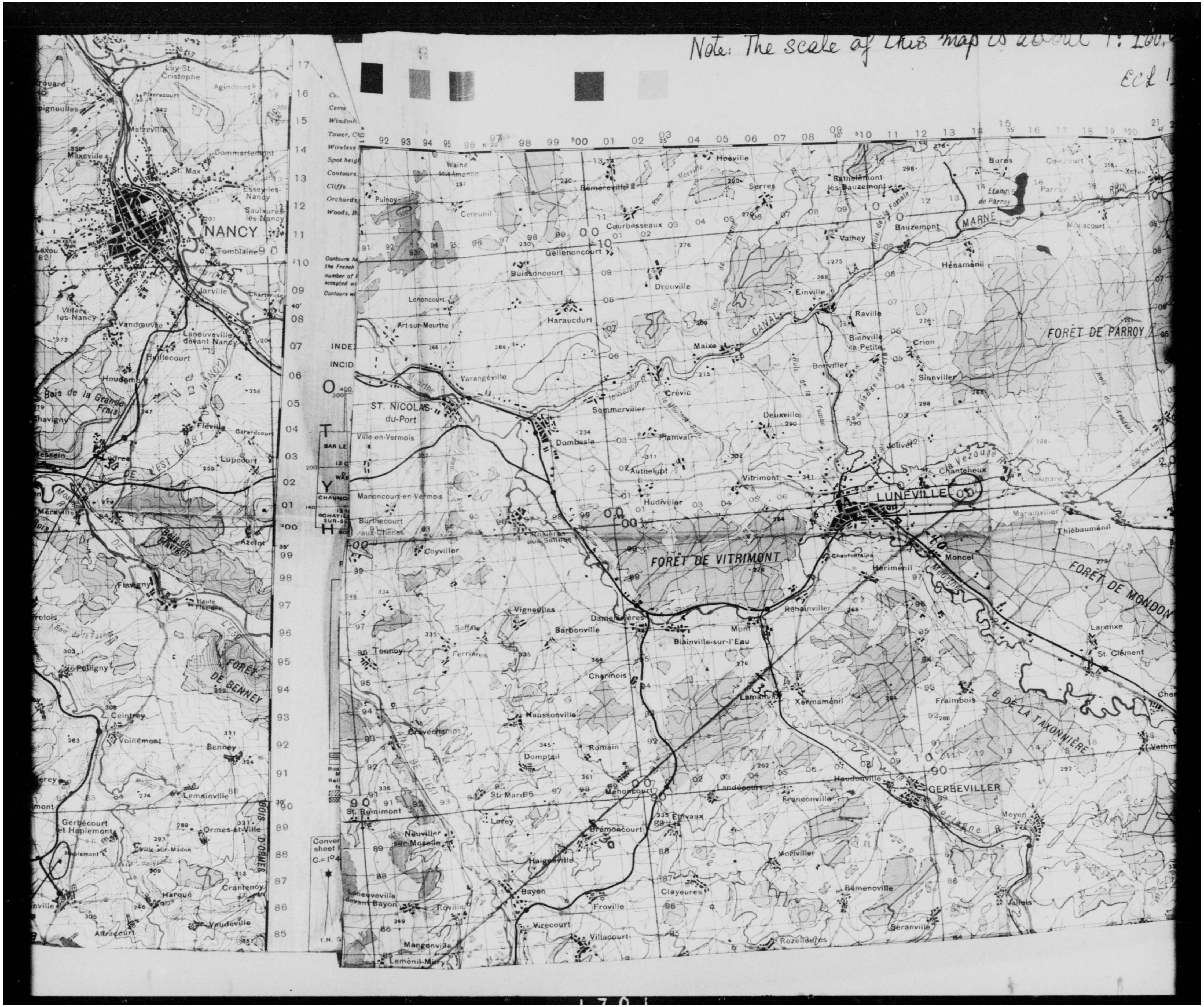
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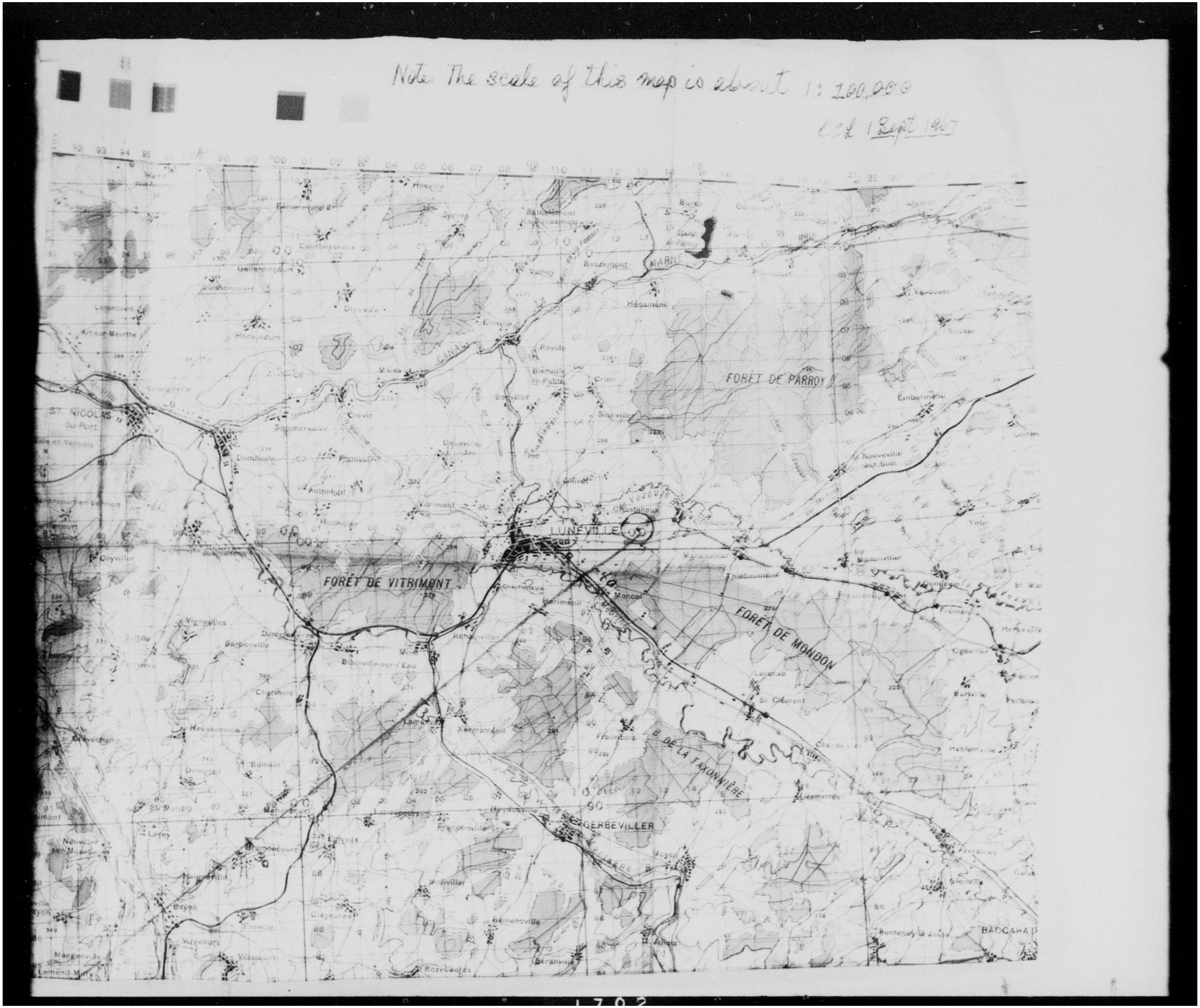
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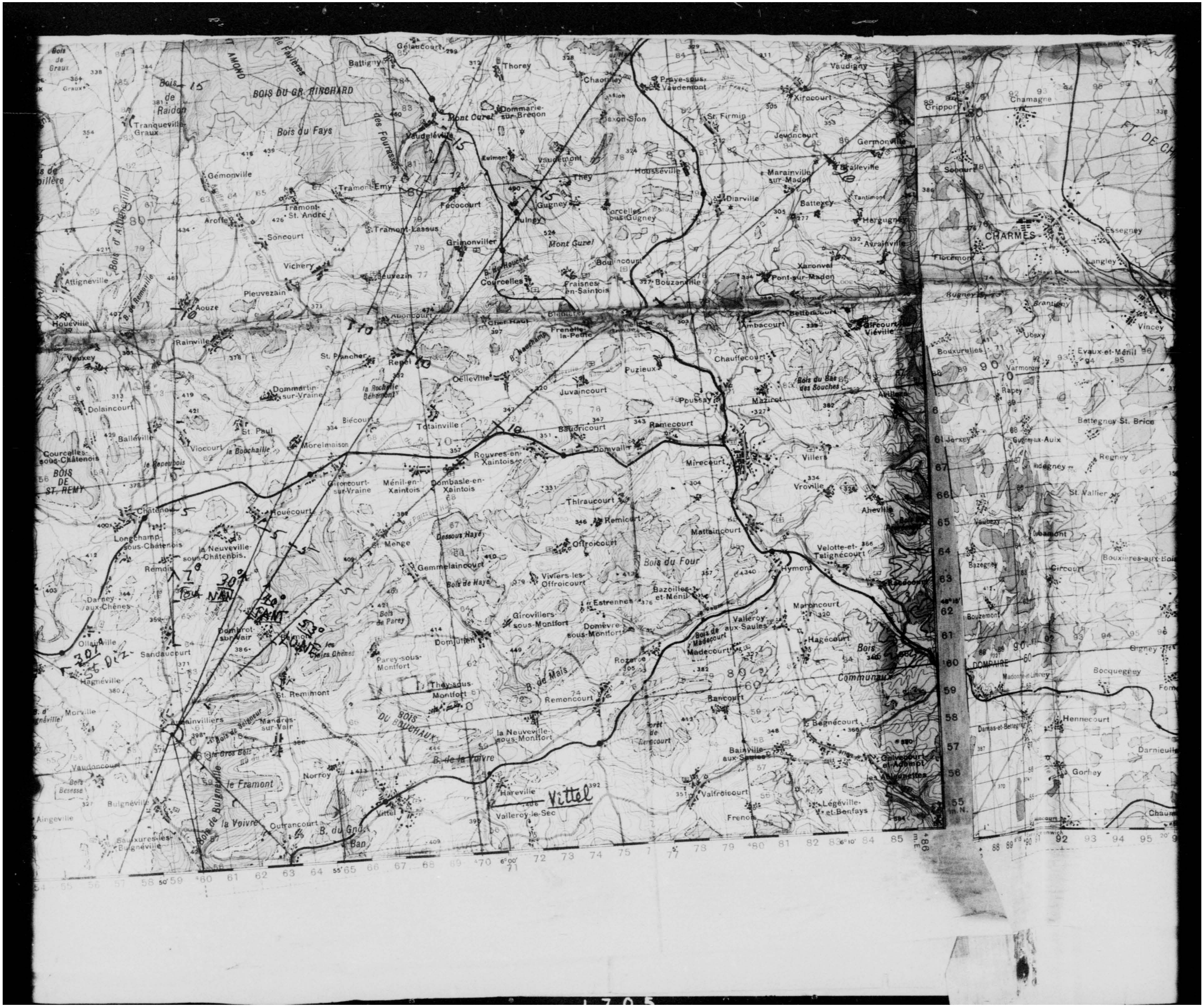


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Note: The scale of this map is about 1: 100,000
CCL 1 Sept 1967
LUNEVILLE
FORÊT DE PARROY
FORÊT DE VITRIMONT
FORÊT DE MONDON
B. DE LA TAXONNIÈRE
GERBEVILLER
BACCARAT
ST. NICOLAS du-Port
Dombasle
Einville
Bauzemont
Crion
Sionviller
Chanteheux
Moncel
Hériménil
Rehainviller
Mont
Blainville-sur-l'Eau
Charmois
Haussonville
Romain
Lamath
Xermaménil
Fraimbois
Moyen
Bayon
Vigneulles
Barbonville
Damelevières
Vitrimont
Hudiviller
Crevic
Sommerviller
Maixe
Drouville
Haraucourt
Gellenoncourt
Courbesseaux
Hénaménil
Varangéville
Flainval
Anthelupt
Jolivet
Croismare
Marainviller
Thiébauménil
Manonviller
Laronxe
St. Clément
Ogéviller
Emberménil
Xousse
Vého
Fréménil
Domjevin
Herbéviller
Buriville
Moriviller
Clayeures
Gerbéviller
Haudonville
Fontenoy-la-Joûte
Séranville
Rozelieures
Villacourt
Mangonville
Borville
Froville
Vennezey
Essey-la-Côte
Lamath
Einvaux
Dommartin
Vigneulles
Xermaménil
Magnières
Vathiménil
Lorey
Crévéchamps
Neuviller-sur-Moselle
Bures
Parroy
Hoéville
Serres
Valhey
Raville
Bonviller
Deuxville
MARNE
CANAL

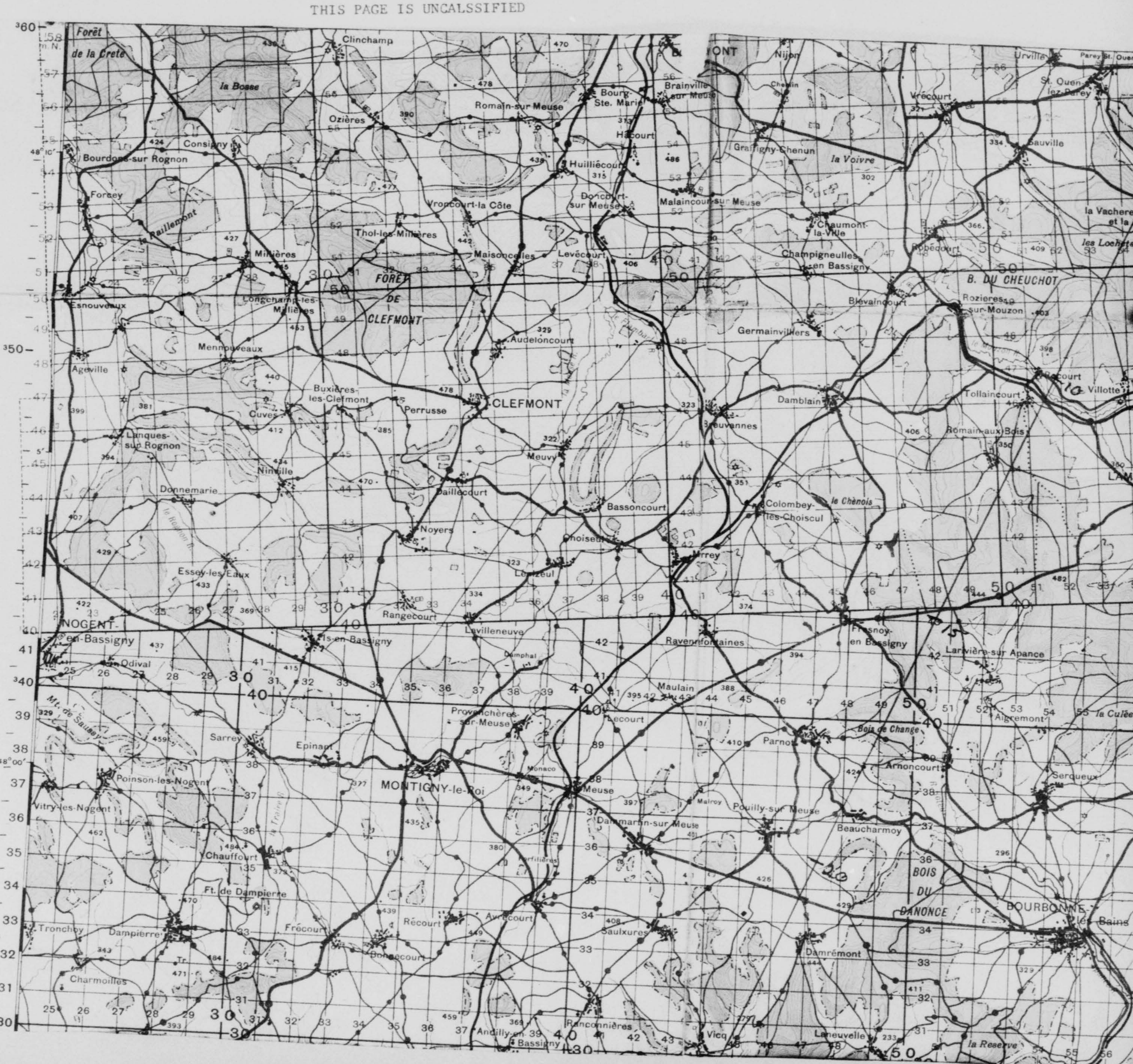

26 mts
80 A-64
NEUFCHÂTEAU
Bois de Faye
Dainville-Bertheléville
Bois de Domremy
Domremy-la-Pucelle
Maxey-sur-Meuse
Greux
Vaudeville-le-Haut
Seraumont
Les Roises
Chassey
Lezéville
Laneuville-aux-Bois
Avranville
Chermisey
BOIS DE GOUSSEY
Gouécourt
Coussey
Frebécourt
Sionne
Midrevaux
BOIS DE MIDREVAUX
FORÊT DES BATIS ET DES HAMETS
Grand
Bois de Bourlémont
Rouceux
FORÊT DE NEUFEYS
Bois de Maupas
FORÊT DE MUREAU
Mont-lez-Neufchâteau
Noncourt
Bois de Noncourt
Brechainville
Trampot
Aillianville
les Haut Bois
Chambroncourt
Villouxel
Bois le Comte
Frebécourt
Liffol-le-Grand
Bois du Charmois
Leurville
Bois des Haies
Busson
Bazoilles-sur-Meuse
Circourt
Rebeuville
Bois de Certilleux
Certilleux
Rouvres-la-Chétive
Tilleux
Landaville-le-Haut
Bois d'Injeux
la Boulaire
les Coteaux
Châtelmont
Lafauche
Liffol-le-Petit
Forêt du Jarney
Orquevaux
Bois Communaux
Les Moyemonts
Vesaignes-sous-Lafauche
Prez-sous-Lafauche
Bois Gerard
Bois d'Harréville
le Corroy
Harréville-les Chanteurs
Pompierre
Jainvillotte
Bois de St. Charles
Lemmecourt
Aulnois
Beaufremont
Humberville
Manois
St. Blin
Semilly
les Hauts Bois
Goncourt
Chalvraines
B. de Goncourt
Gendreville
Roncourt
Malaincourt
B. Com. d'Outremécourt et de Médonville
Sommerécourt
Outremécourt
Médonville
Aingeville
Bois d'Enfer
BOIS DES CHAISAUX
le Charmois
Bois du Jard
LE CHAMP BRIOT
les Mailles
Bois de Chalvraines
les Grands Bois
Bois de Romain
Illoud
Bourmont
St. Thiebault
Vaudrécourt
B. de Fréhaut
Soulaucourt-sur-Mouzon
Ecot-la-Combe
BOIS DE BOURMONT
Brancourt
St. Elophe
Soulosse
Autigny-la-Tour
Bois d'Autigny
Bois de la Verpillère
Bois de Martigny
Martigny-les-Gerbonvaux
Bois de Graux
Brixey aux Chanoines
Bois du Hatro
Barville
Courcelles-sous-Châtenois
BOIS DE ST. REMY
Cirfontaines
Lumeville-en-Ornois
Bois de Laneuville
Bois de Benigne
Bois d'Horville
Bois du But
Bois de Hatroy
East of Greenwich

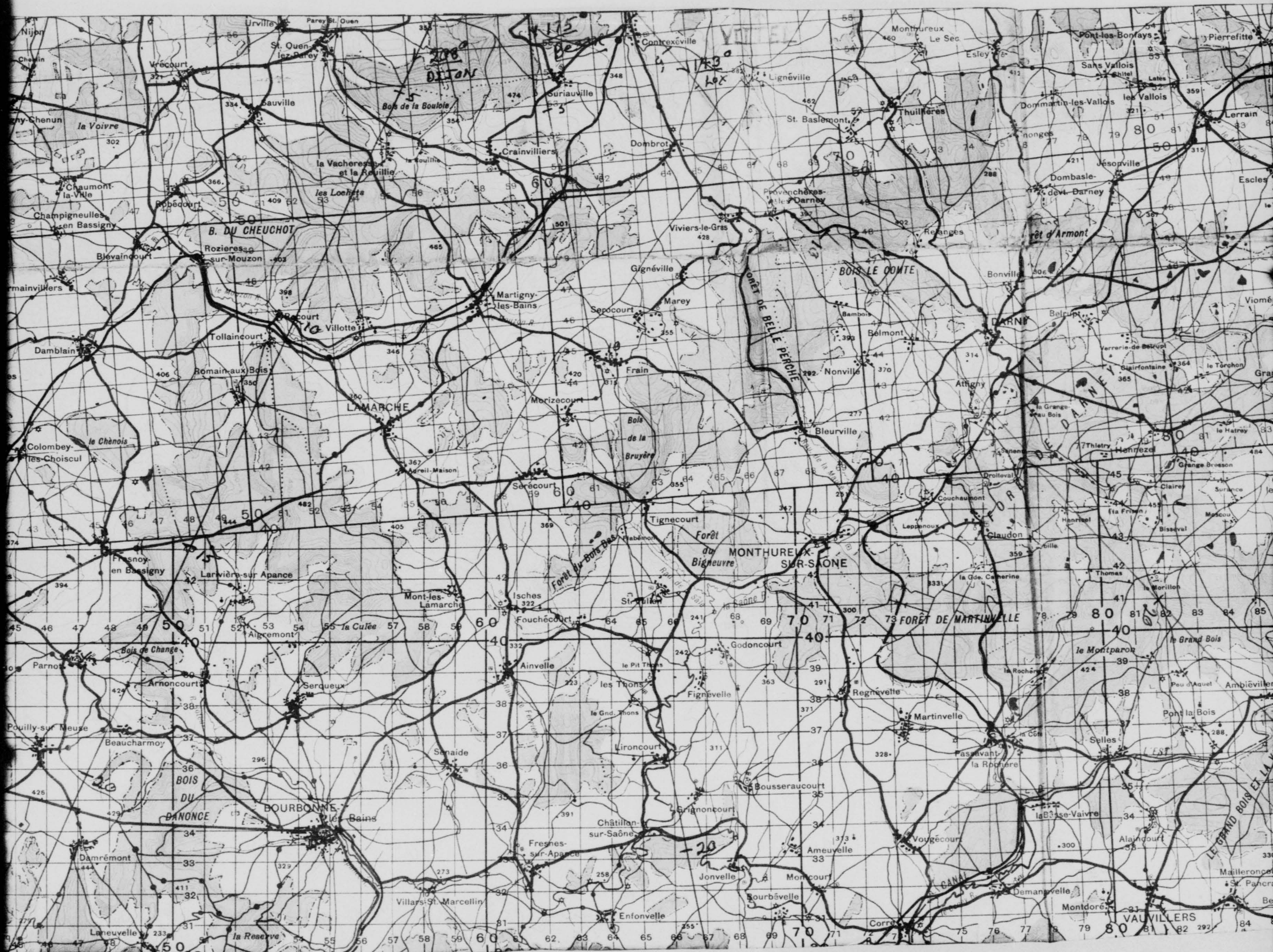

NEUFCHÂTEAU
Mont-lez Neufchâteau
Noncourt
Bois de Noncourt
Domremy-la-Pucelle
Maxey-sur-Meuse
Greux
Coussey
Frebécourt
Bois de Bourlemont
BOIS DE GOUSSEY
Bois de Domremy
Moncel-et-Happoncourt
Gouécourt
Brancourt
St. Elophe
Soulosse
Autigny la-Tour
Bois d'Autigny
Bois de Martigny
Bois de la Verpillère
Martigny-les-Gerbonvaux
Tranqueville Graux
Bois de Raidon
BOIS DU GR. BINCHARD
Bois du Fays
Gémonville
Aroffe
Tramont-Emy
Tramont-St. André
Tramont-Lassus
Soncourt
Vichery
Pleuvezain
Aouze
Rainville
Attignéville
Barville
Harchéchamp
Houéville
Bois du Hêtre
FORÊT DE NEUFEYS
Vouxey
Dolaincourt
Balléville
Courcelles-sous-Châtenois
BOIS DE ST. REMY
Viocourt
St. Paul
Dommartin-sur-Vraine
St. Prancher
Repel
Biécourt
Morelmaison
Oëlleville
Totainville
Juvaincourt
Baudricourt
Domvallier
Ramecourt
Mirecourt
Puzieux
Poussay
Rouvres-en-Xaintois
Ménil-en-Xaintois
Ombasle-en-Xaintois
Thiraucourt
Remicourt
Mattaincourt
Oëlleville
Vaudeléville
Mont Curel
Dommarie-sur-Brenon
Fécocourt
Grimonviller
Gugney
Pulney
Thorey
Battigny
Housséville
Diarville
Courcelles
Fraisnes-en-Saintois
Bouzanville
Boulaincourt
Chef-Haut
Frenelle-la-Petite
Châtenois
Longchamp-sous-Châtenois
la Neuveville-sous-Châtenois
Houécourt
St. Menge
Gironcourt-sur-Vraine
Gemmelaincourt
Bois de Haye
Offroicourt
Vivier-les-Offroicourt
Bois du Four
Bazoilles-et-Ménil
Estrennes
Girovillers-sous-Montfort
Domèvre-sous-Montfort
Dombrot-sur-Vair
Domjulien
Parey-sous-Montfort
They-sous-Montfort
Remoncourt
St. Remimont
Mandres-sur-Vair
la Neuveville-sous-Montfort
B. de la Voivre
Norroy
Vittel
Valleroy-le-Sec
Harréville
Outrancourt
le Framont
la Voivre
Sauxures-lès-Bulgnéville
Bulgnéville
Vaudoncourt
Morville
Hagnéville
Sandaucourt
Rainvillers
Aulnois
Beaufremont
Lemmecourt
Ollainville
Darney-aux-Chênes
Landaville-le-Haut
Tilleux
Certilleux
Rouvres-la-Chétive
Bois de Certilleux
Rebeuville
Circourt
Bazoilles-sur-Meuse
Bois d'Injeux
Pompierre
Harréville-les-Chanteurs
Jainvillotte
Bois de St. Charles
Gendreville
Roncourt
Malaincourt
Médonville
Aingeville
Bois d'Enfer
Sommerécourt
Outremecourt
Vaudrecourt
Soulaucourt-sur-Mouzon
St. Thiébault
Gonaincourt
Sartes
Bois le Comte
Bois de Jouc
Bois d'Harréville
le Corroy
Bois du Fays
Remoncourt
TOUL NAN
30°
40°
53°
307
St. Diz
Vittel



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FT. DE CHARMES
CHARMES
Dames-aux-Bois
Haillainville
St. Maurice-sur-Mortagne
Hardancourt
Fauconcourt
Ortoncourt
Rehaincourt
St. Genest
Moyemont
Romont
RAMBERVILLERS
FT. DE ROMONT
FT. DE RAMBERVILLERS
Jeanménil
St. Gorgon
BOIS DE STE. HELENE
CHATEL-sur-Moselle
Hadigny-les-Verrières
Badménil-aux-Bois
Nomexy
Vaxoncourt
Pallegney
Domèvre-sur-Durbion
Bayecourt
Villoncourt
Girmont
Thaon-les-Vosges
Ste. Helene
Frémifontaine
Pierrepont-sur-l'Arentèle
BROUVELIEU
Longchamp
Deyvillers
Fontenay
BRUYERES
EPINAL
Charmois-devant-Bruyères
Autrey
Vincey
Bouxurulles


Clinchamp
Romain-sur-Meuse
Bourg-Ste. Marie
Brainville-sur-Meuse
Nijon
Urville
Vrécourt
Bourdons-sur-Rognon
Consigny
Huilliécourt
Graffigny-Chenun
La Voivre
Sauville
Forcey
Vroncourt-la Côte
Doncourt-sur Meuse
Malaincourt-sur Meuse
Chaumont-la-Ville
Thol-les-Millières
Millières
Maisoncelles
Levécourt
Champigneulles-en Bassigny
B. DU CHEUCHOT
Esnouveaux
Longchamp-les-Millières
FORET DE CLEFMONT
Bievaincourt
Rozieres-sur-Mouzon
Audeloncourt
Germainvilliers
Mennouveaux
Ageville
Buxières-les-Clefmont
CLEFMONT
Perrusse
Damblain
Tollaincourt
Villotte
Cuves
Lanques-sur Rognon
Breuvannes
Romain-aux-Bois
Meuvy
Ninville
Daillecourt
Colombey-les-Choiseul
le Chênois
Donnemarie
Bassoncourt
Noyers
Choiseul
Essey-les-Eaux
Merrey
Rangecourt
Lavilleneuve
NOGENT-en-Bassigny
Ravennefontaines
Fresnoy-en Bassigny
Larivière-sur Apance
Odival
Maulain
Provenchères-sur-Meuse
Sarrey
Epinant
Parnot
Bois de Change
Aigremont
Arnoncourt
Serqueux
MONTIGNY-le-Roi
Meuse
Poinson-les-Nogent
Vitry-les-Nogent
Dammartin-sur Meuse
Pouilly-sur Meuse
Beaucharmoy
Chauffourt
BOIS DU DANONCE
Ft. de Dampierre
Récourt
Avrecourt
BOURBONNE-les-Bains
Tronchoy
Dampierre
Frécourt
Saulxures
Damrémont
Charmoilles
Ancilly-en Bassigny
Ranconnières
Vicq
Laneuvelle
la Reserve


Contrexéville
Vittel
Martigny-les-Bains
Lamarche
Darney
Monthureux-sur-Saône
Bourbonne-les-Bains
Forêt de Belle Perche
Bois le Comte
Forêt de Martinvelle
Vauvillers
B. du Cheuchot
Bois du Danonce

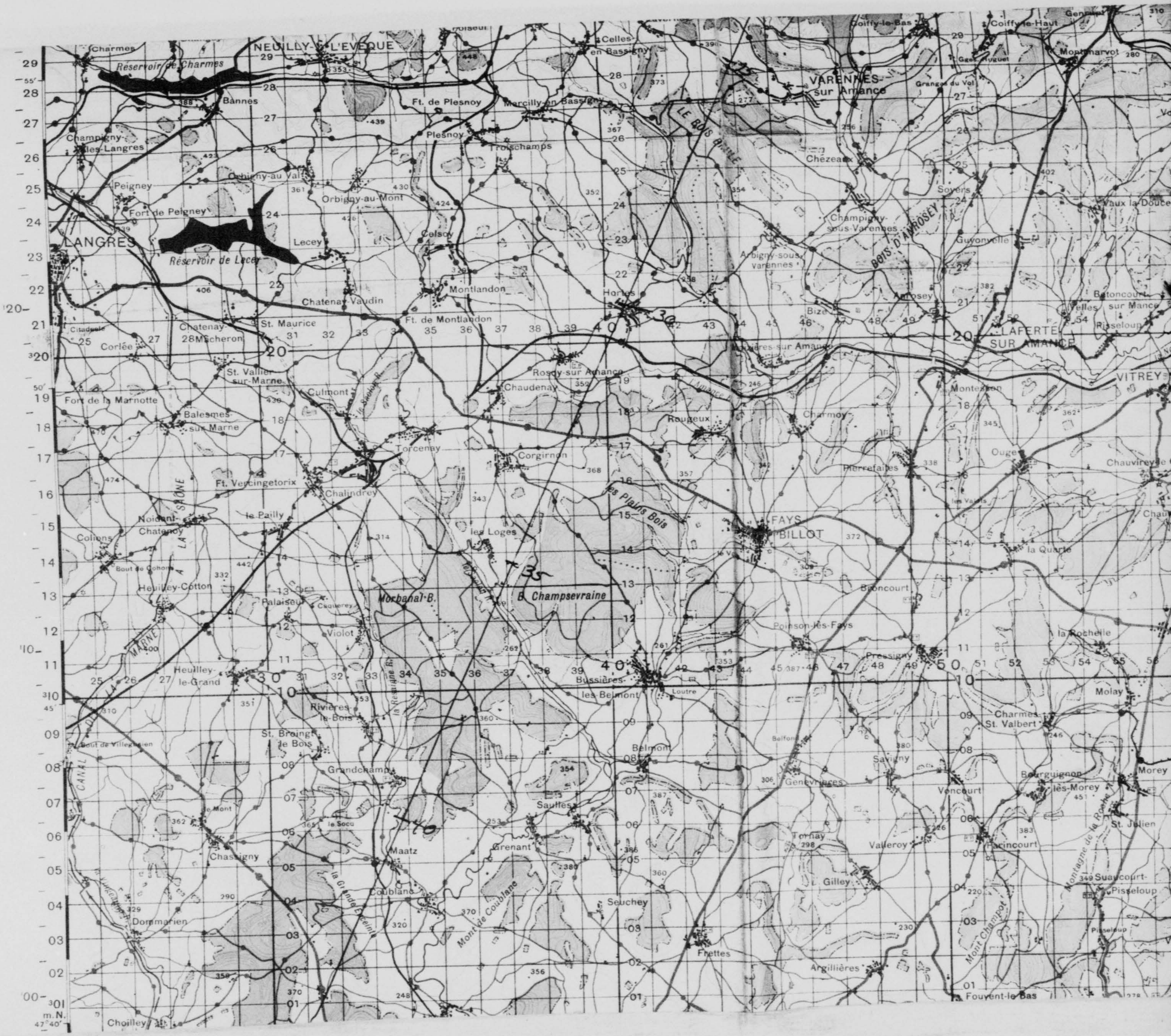
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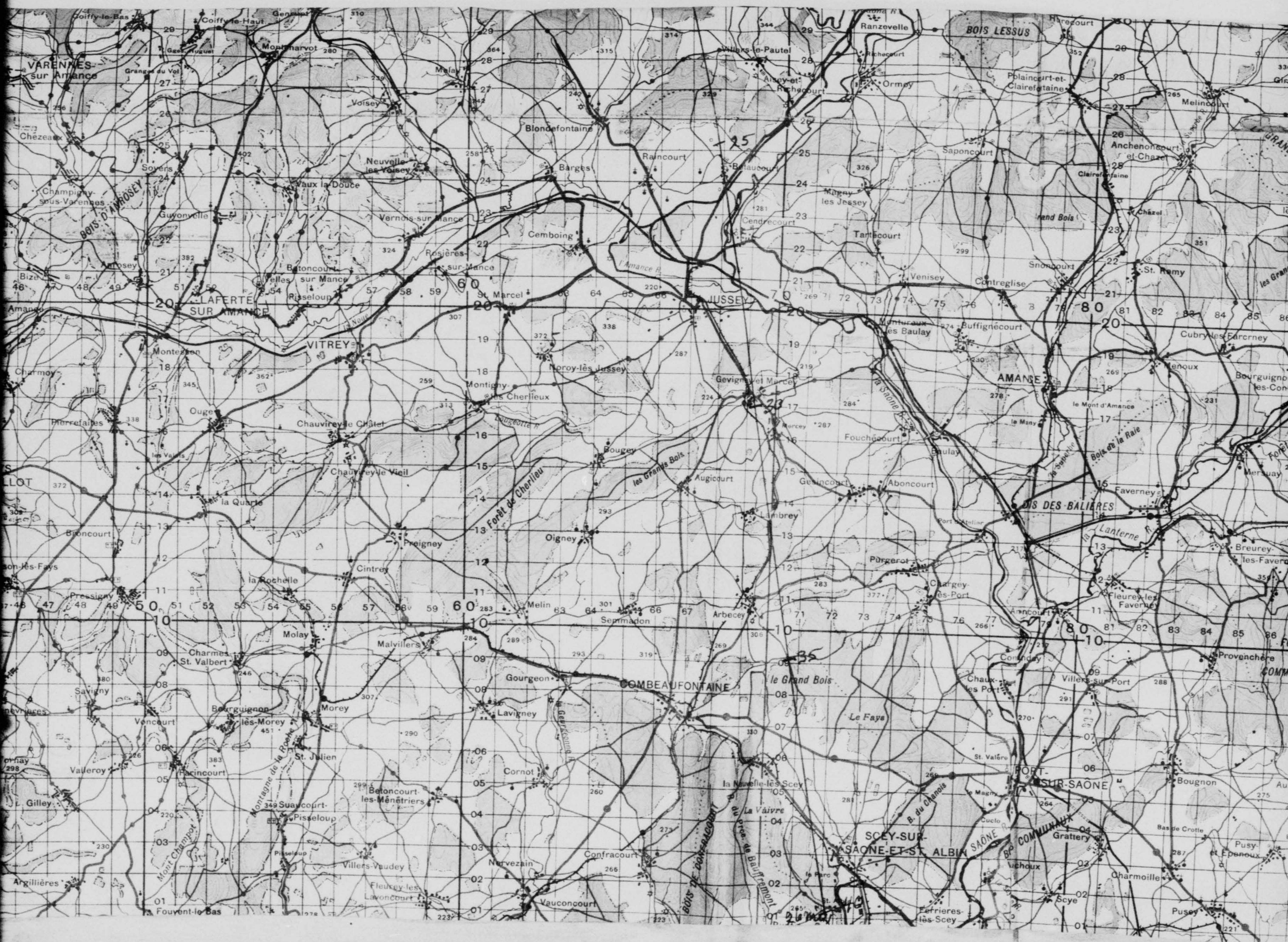


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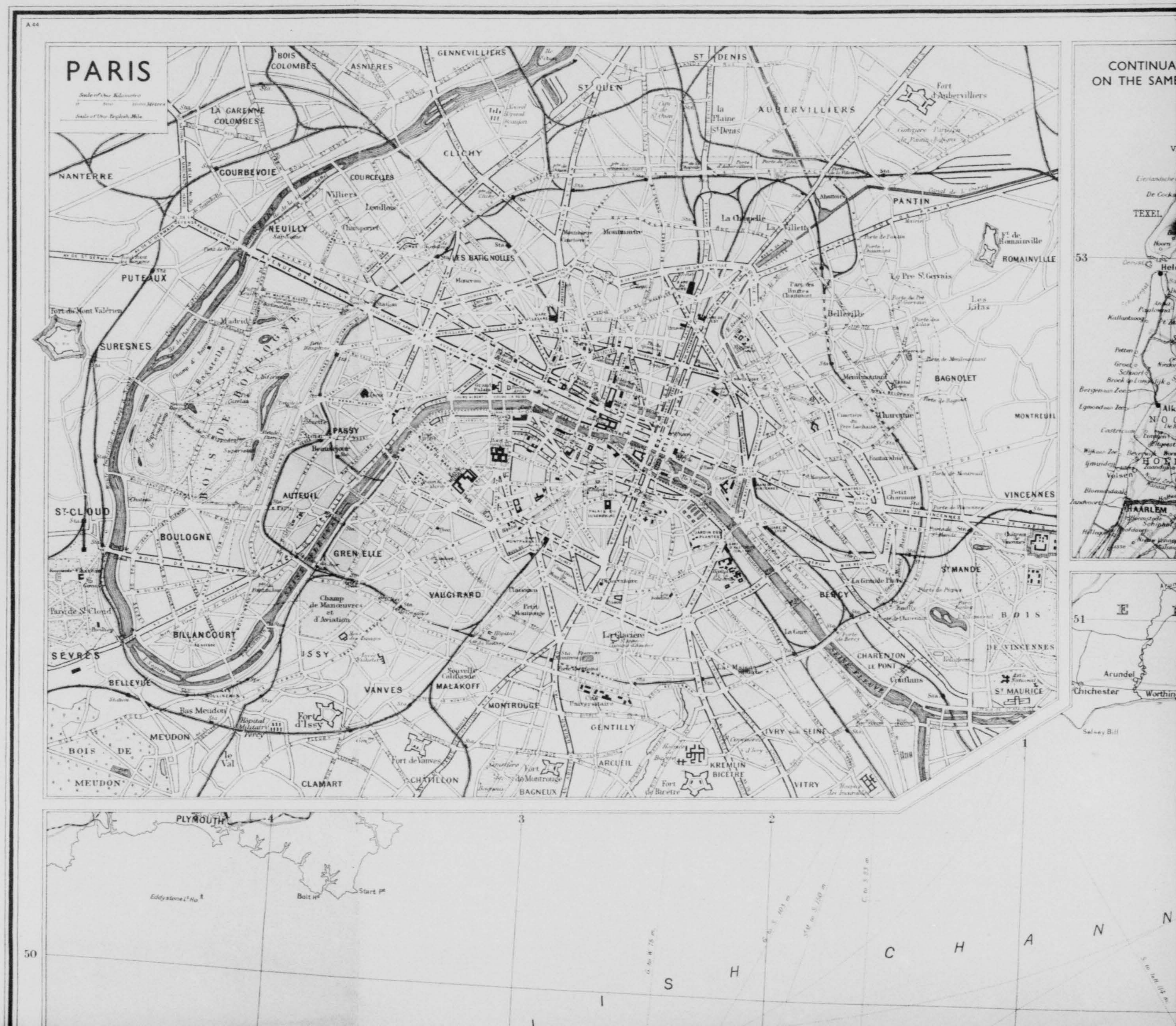



Ranzevelle
BOIS LESSUS
Polaincourt-et-Clairefontaine
Melincourt
Girefontaine
Ormoy
GRAND BOIS
Anchenoncourt-et-Chazel
Saponcourt
Dampierre-lès-Conflans
Magny les Jessey
Cendrecourt
Tartécourt
St. Remy
les Grands Bois
Venisey
Contreglise
Bassigney
JUSSEY
Buffignécourt
Cubry-les-Faverney
Menoux
AMANCE
Bourguignon-les-Conflans
Fouchécourt
Baulay
Aboncourt
Faverney
BOIS DES BALIERES
Lanterne R.
Breurey-les-Faverney
Purgerot
Chargey-lès-Port
Fleurey-les-Faverney
Provenchère
FORET COMMUNALE
Arbecey
le Grand Bois
Le Fays
Villers-sur-Port
PORT-SUR-SAONE
Bougnon
Auxon
SCEY-SUR-SAONE-ET-ST ALBIN
BOIS COMMUNAUX
Grattery
Pusy-et-Epenoux
Charmoille
Pusey
Scye
ST LOUP-SUR-SEMOUSE
Anjeux
Fougerolles
Fontaine-lès-Luxeuil
Hautevelle
Francalmont
Briaucourt
Conflans-sur-Lanterne
BOIS COMMUNAUX
LUXEUIL-LES BAINS
Ormoiche
Breuches
Abelcourt
B. Dessous
Villers-lès-Luxeuil
Meurcourt
Baudoncourt
la Villedieu-en-Fontenette
Equevilley
Visoncourt
Bois de la Grande Brosse
Brotte-les-Luxeuil
Neurey-en-Vaux
Citers
Le Val-St.-Eloi
Servigney
Genevrey
Colombe-les-Bithaine
Vellefrie
SAULX-DE VESOUL
Flagy
Creveney
Bithaine
La Creuse
Colombier
Villeparois
Calmoutier
Comberjon
Mollans

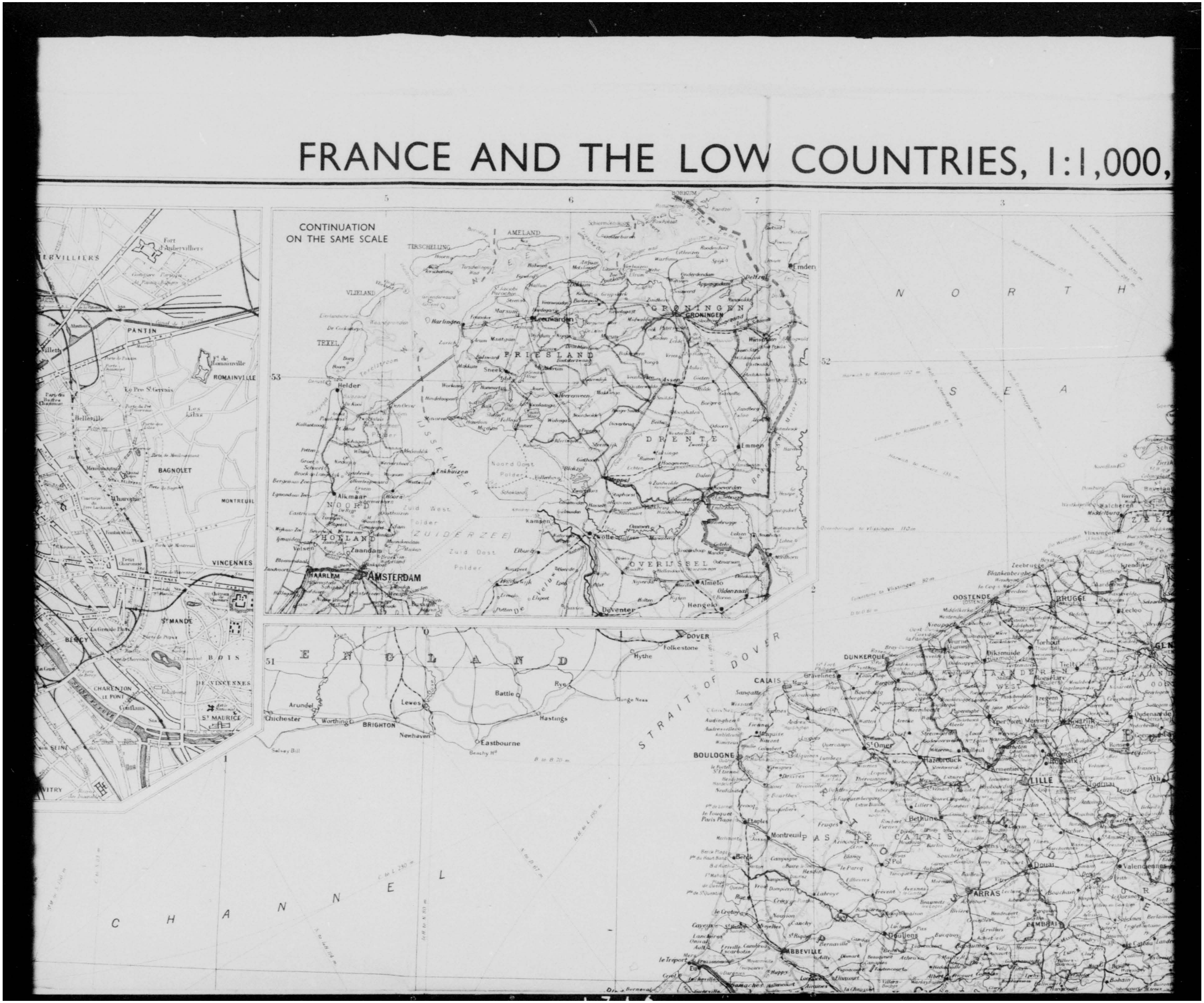

ST LOUP SUR SEMOUSE
BOIS COMMUNAUX
LUXEUIL LES BAINS
BOIS D'EHERY
FAUCOGNEY
SAULX DE VESOUL
LURE

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FRA



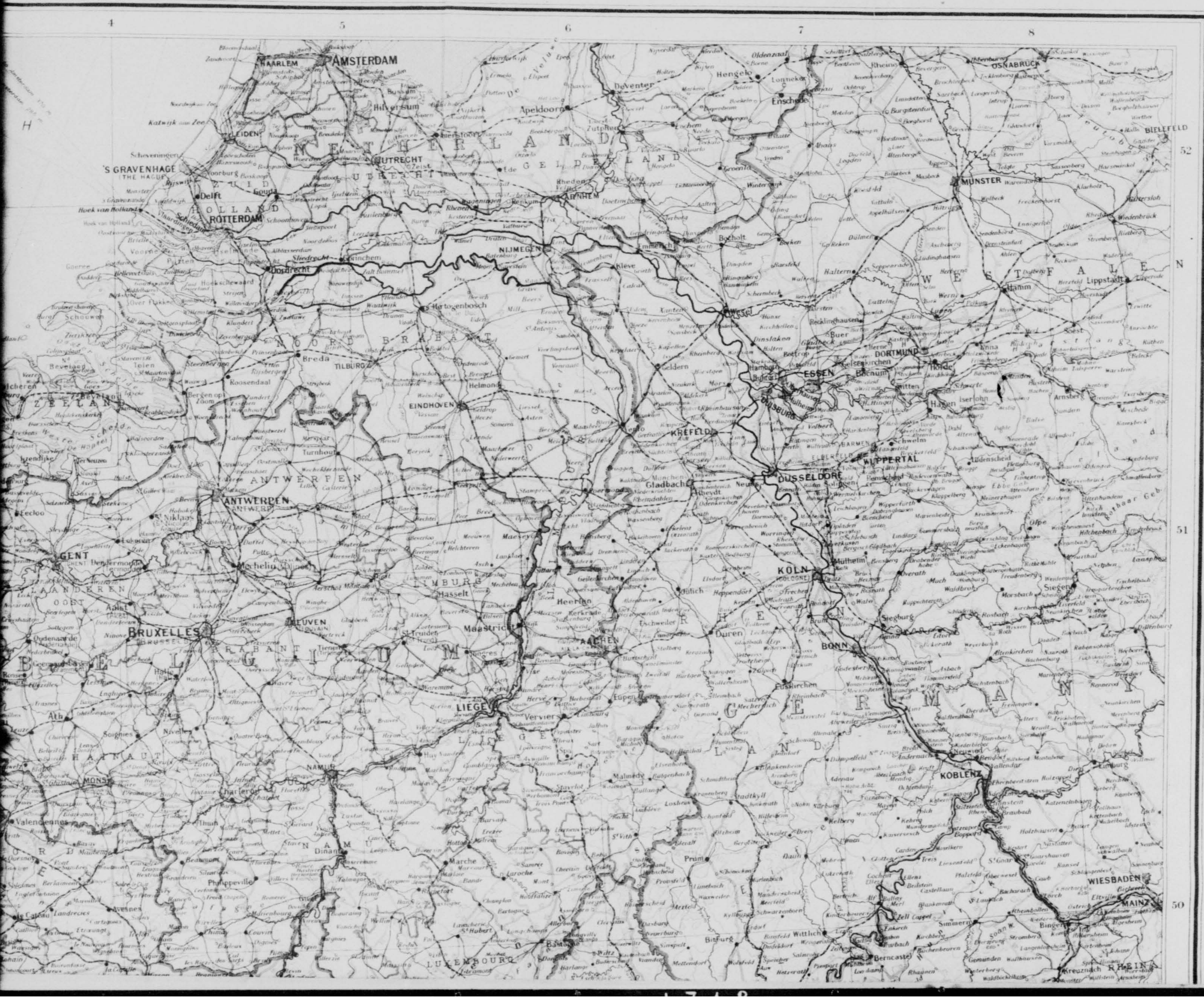
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FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES, 1:1,000,
CONTINUATION ON THE SAME SCALE
FRIESLAND
DRENTE
OVERIJSSEL
GRONINGEN
AMSTERDAM
HAARLEM
ZUIDERZEE
ENGLAND
STRAIT OF DOVER
DOVER
Folkestone
BRIGHTON
Eastbourne
Hastings
N O R T H
S E A
C H A N N E L
CALAIS
DUNKERQUE
BOULOGNE
OOSTENDE
BRUGGE
LILLE
ARRAS
ABBEVILLE
PANTIN
ROMAINVILLE
BAGNOLET
MONTREUIL
VINCENNES
St MANDE
CHARENTON LE PONT

UNTRIES, 1:1,000,000

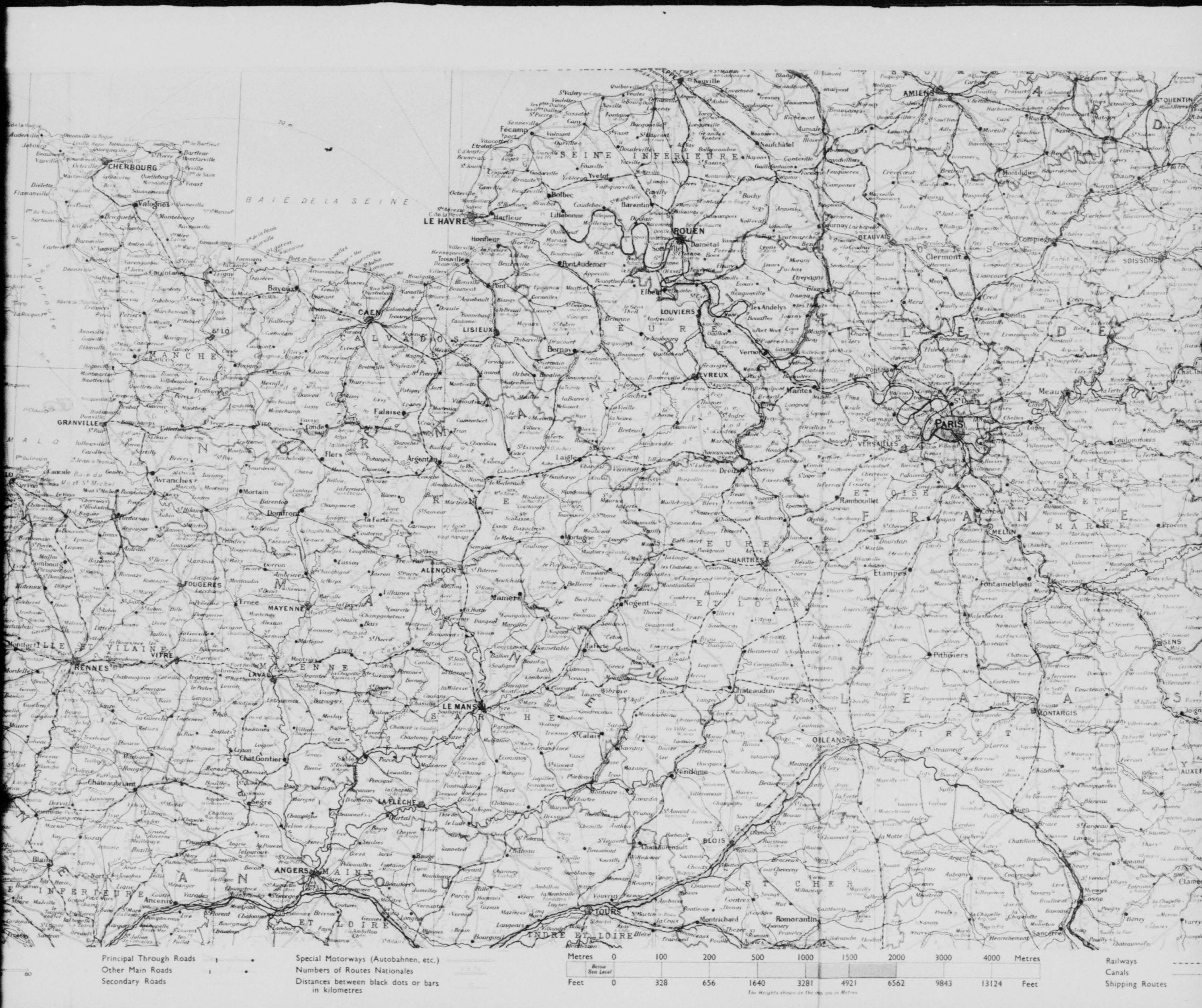


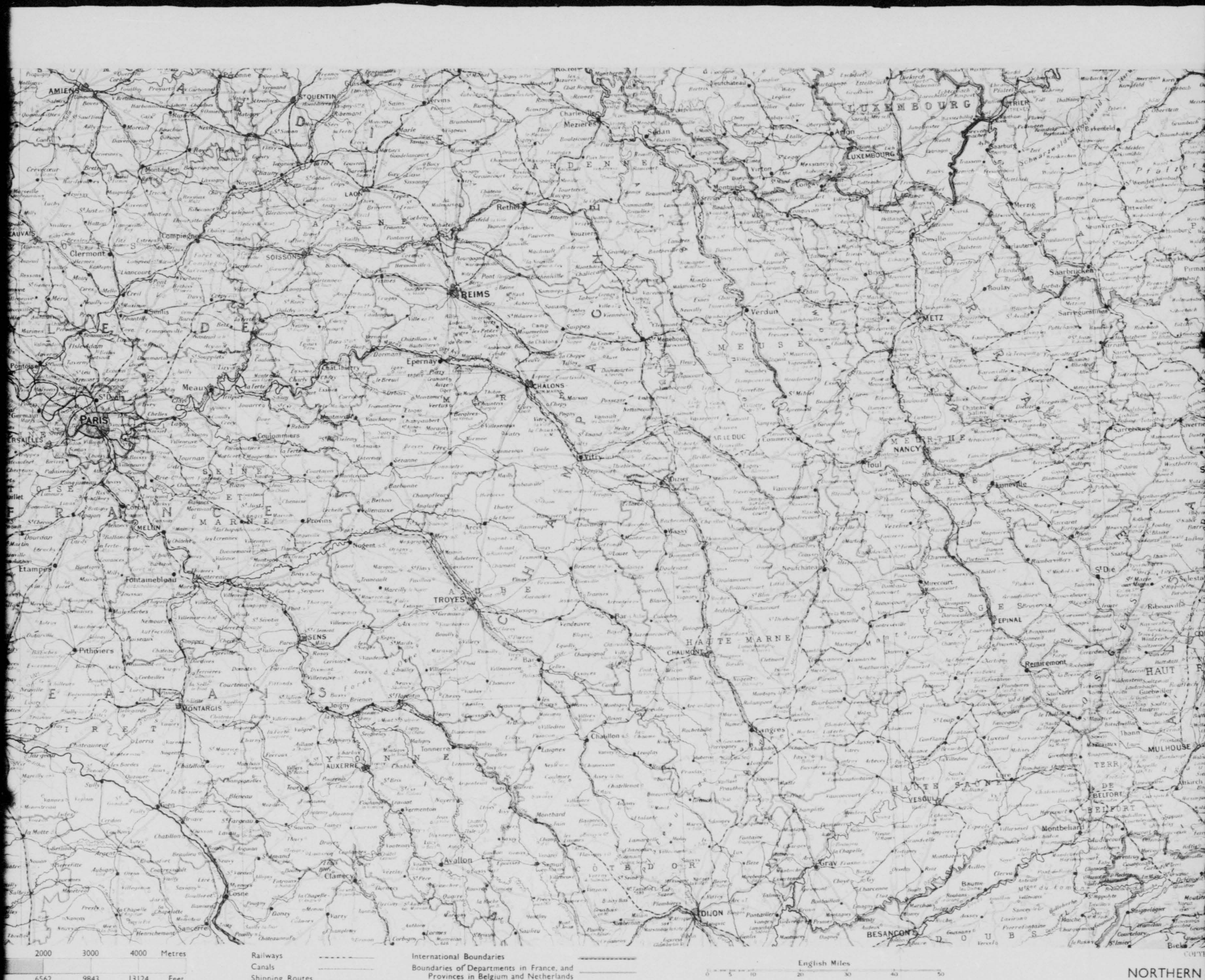
000,000


4
5
6
7
8
52
51
50
AMSTERDAM
HAARLEM
NETHERLANDS
'S GRAVENHAGE
(THE HAGUE)
UTRECHT
HOLLAND
ROTTERDAM
GELDERLAND
ARNHEM
NIJMEGEN
Dordrecht
Breda
TILBURG
NOORD BRABANT
EINDHOVEN
ANTWERPEN
GENT
BRUXELLES
BELGIUM
LIMBURG
Hasselt
Maastricht
LIEGE
Verviers
NAMUR
MONS
HAINAUT
Dinant
Valenciennes
LUXEMBOURG
MUNSTER
OSNABRUCK
BIELEFELD
WESTFALEN
Hamm
DORTMUND
ESSEN
DUISBURG
KREFELD
DUSSELDORF
WUPPERTAL
Gladbach
KOLN
(COLOGNE)
BONN
AACHEN
RHEINLAND
GERMANY
KOBLENZ
WIESBADEN
MAINZ
Apeldoorn
Deventer
Hengelo
Enschede

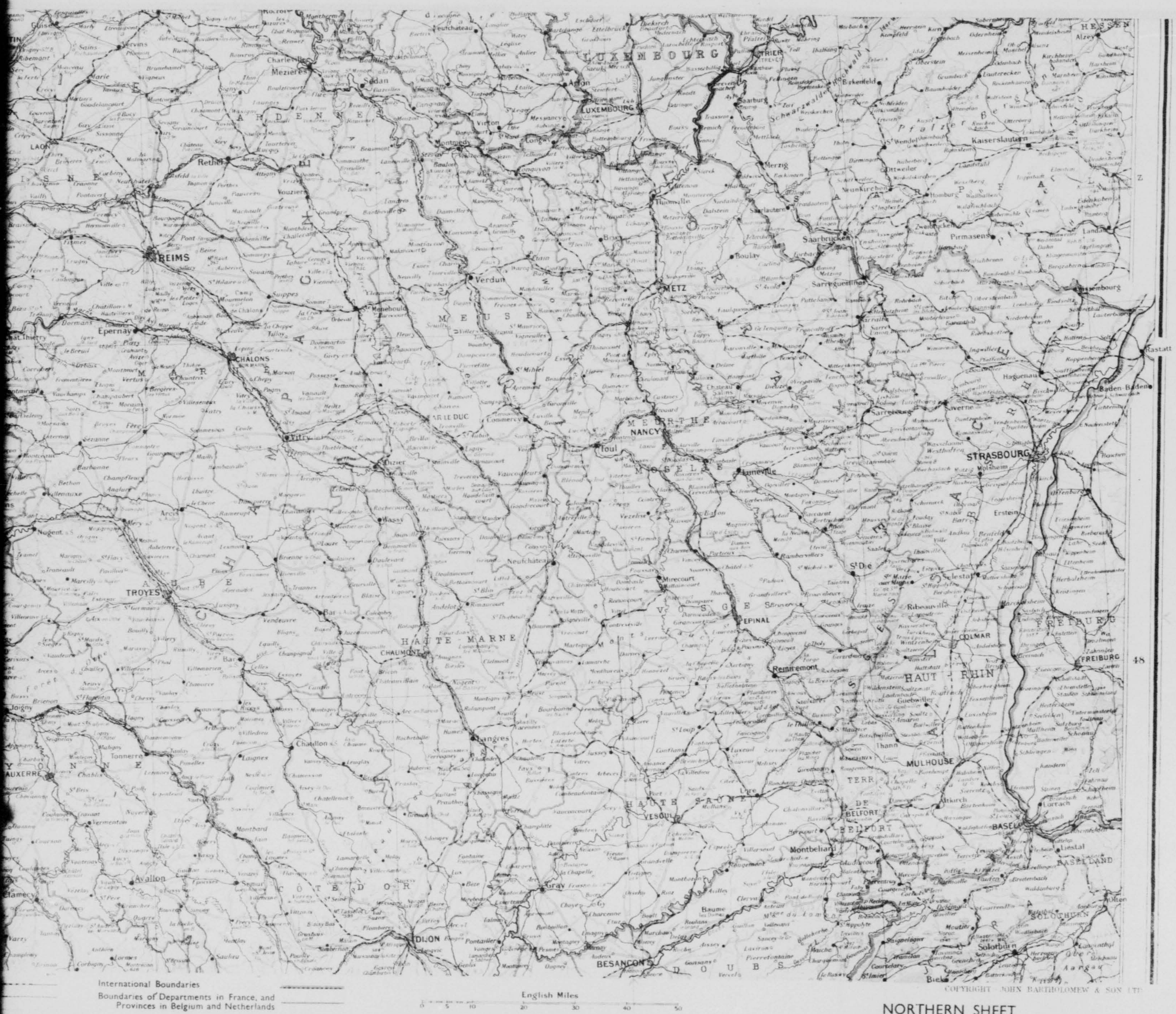


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CHERBOURG
BAIE DE LA SEINE
LE HAVRE
ROUEN
SEINE INFERIEURE
AMIENS
St QUENTIN
BEAUVAIS
Compiègne
SOISSONS
CAEN
CALVADOS
LISIEUX
ÉVREUX
LOUVIERS
Bayeux
St LÔ
MANCHE
GRANVILLE
Avranches
Falaise
Argentan
Mantes
PARIS
VERSAILLES
Meaux
Pontoise
Senlis
Rambouillet
SEINE ET OISE
DREUX
CHARTRES
EURE ET LOIR
Étampes
MELUN
Fontainebleau
SEINE ET MARNE
Provins
ALENÇON
Mortagne
Mamers
Nogent
FOUGÈRES
MAYENNE
LAVAL
RENNES
ILLE ET VILAINE
VITRÉ
LE MANS
SARTHE
Châteaudun
Pithiviers
MONTARGIS
SENS
ORLÉANS
LOIRET
Vendôme
BLOIS
LOIR ET CHER
Romorantin
TOURS
INDRE ET LOIRE
ANGERS
MAINE ET LOIRE
LA FLÈCHE
Segré
Chateaubriant
Ancenis
Sancerre
Cosne
Principal Through Roads
Other Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Special Motorways (Autobahnen, etc.)
Numbers of Routes Nationales
Distances between black dots or bars in kilometres
Metres 0 100 200 500 1000 1500 2000 3000 4000 Metres
Feet 0 328 656 1640 3281 4921 6562 9843 13124 Feet
Railways
Canals
Shipping Routes



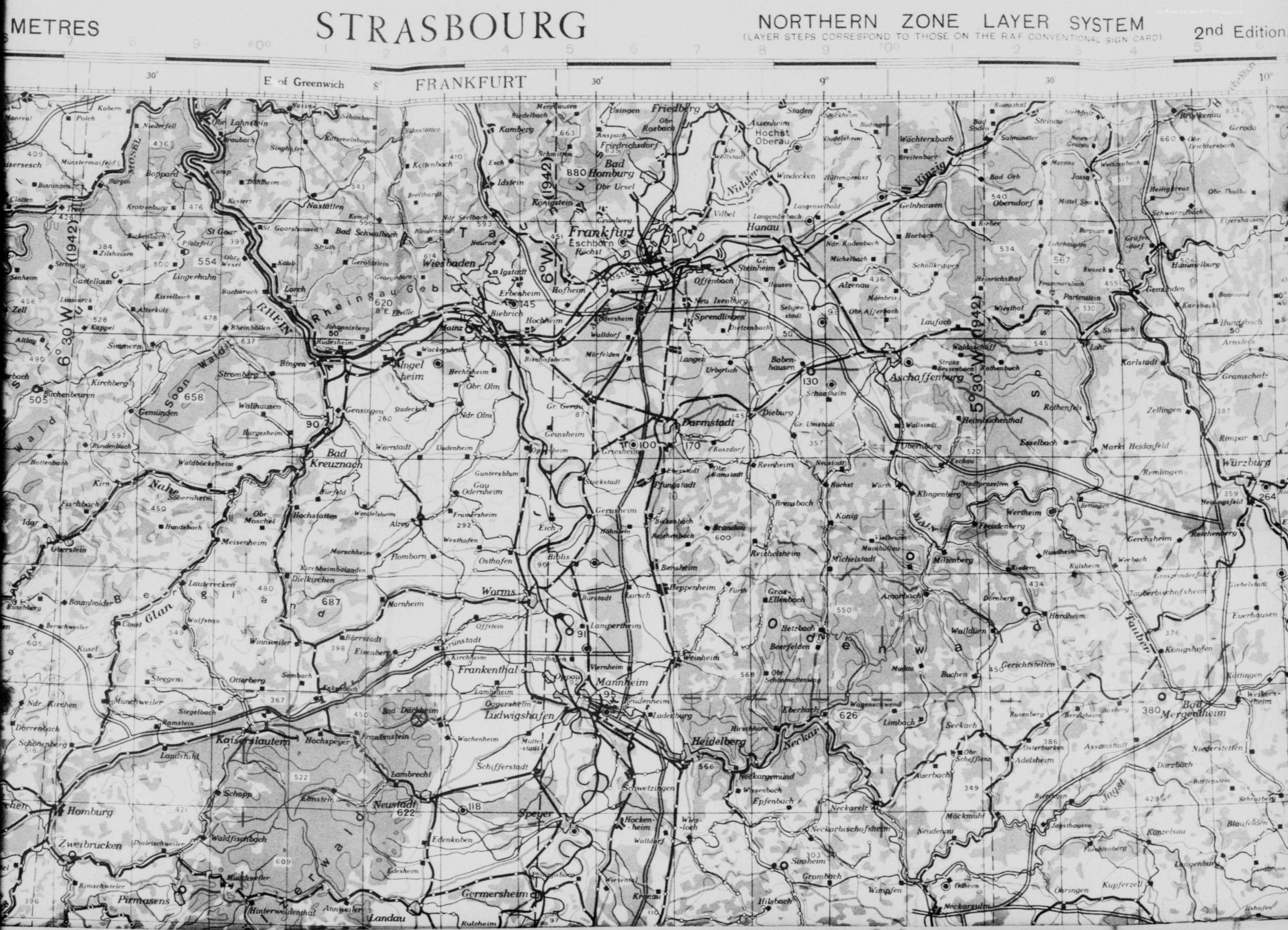
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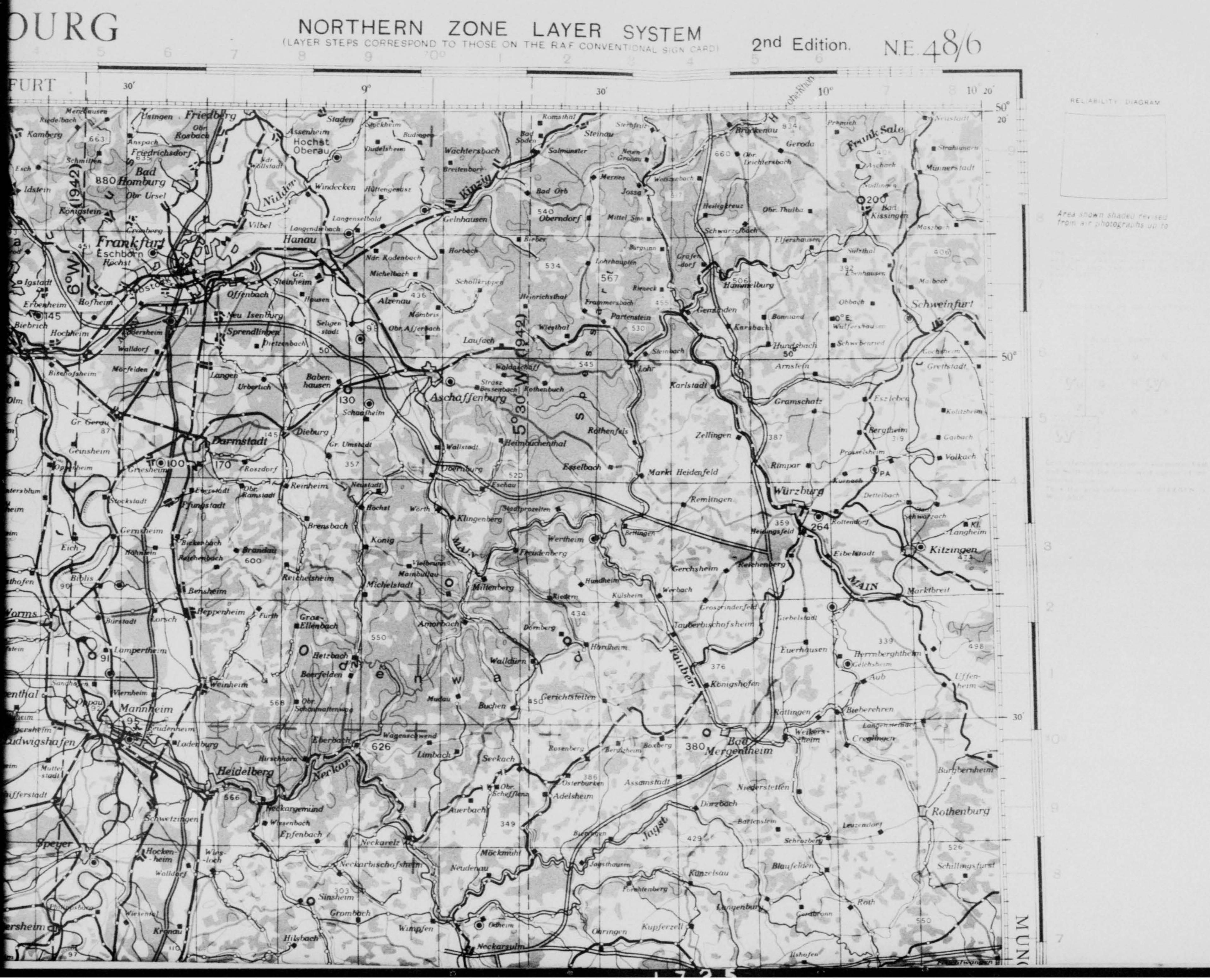


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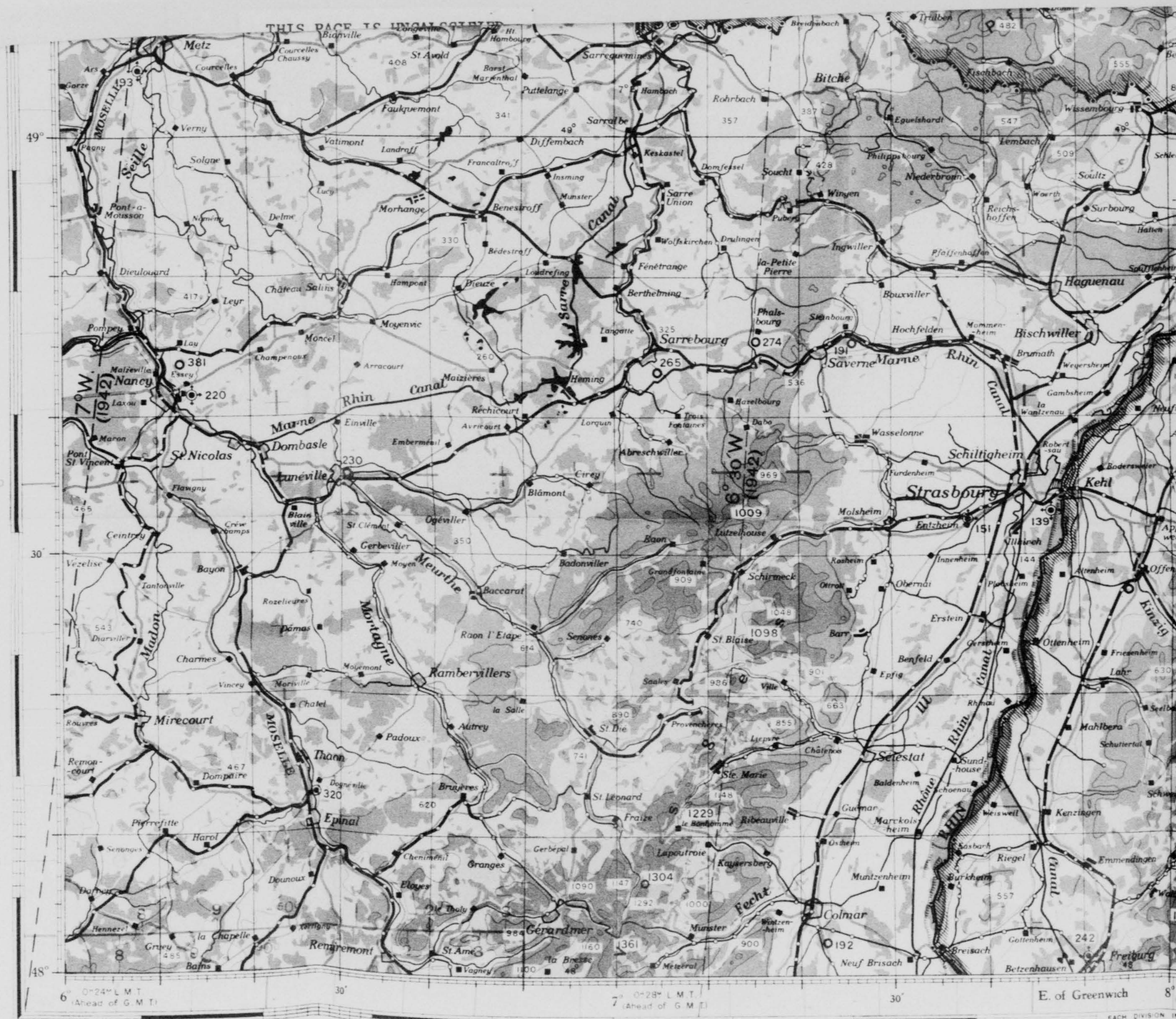


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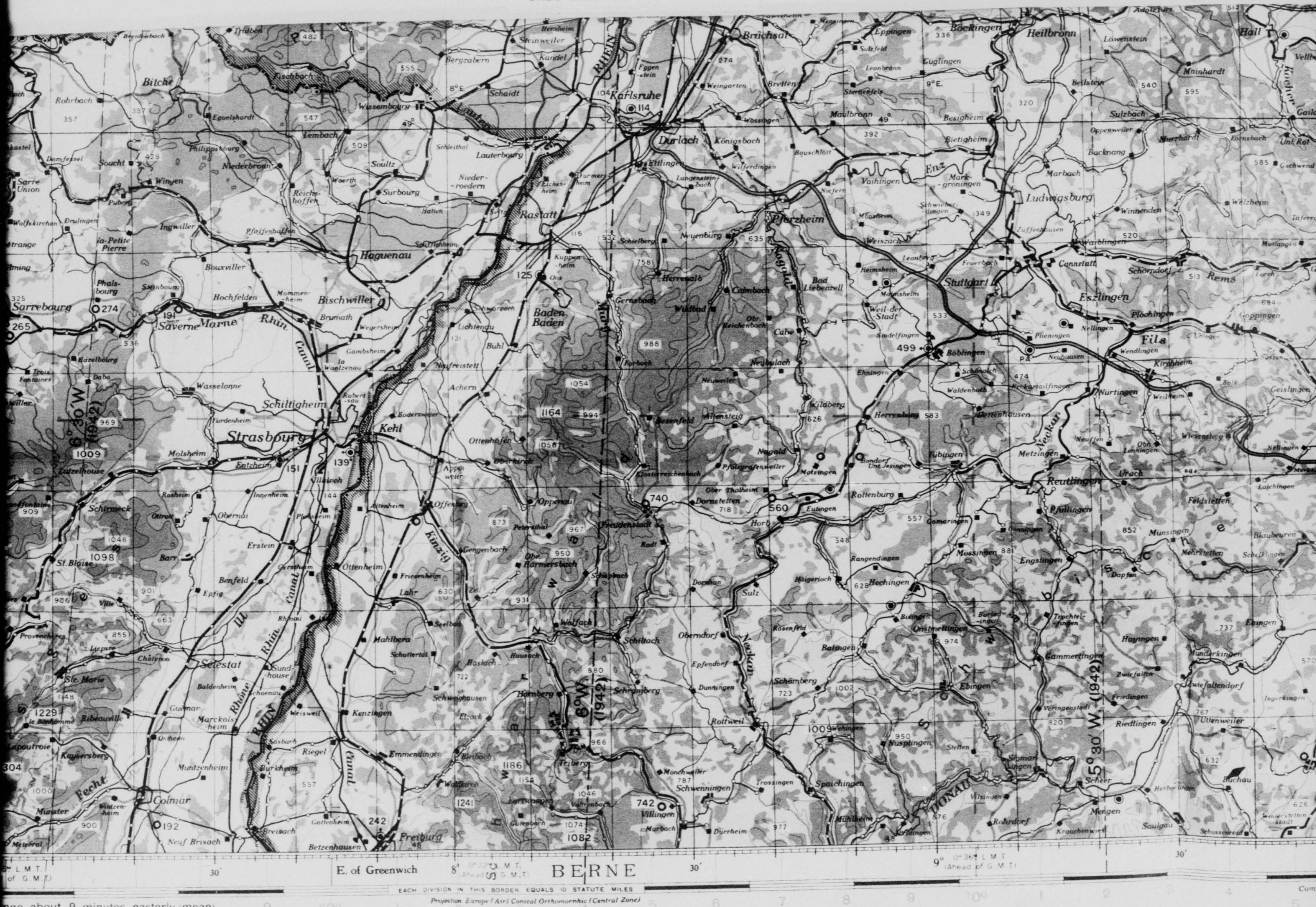

METRES
STRASBOURG
NORTHERN ZONE LAYER SYSTEM
(LAYER STEPS CORRESPOND TO THOSE ON THE R.A.F. CONVENTIONAL SIGN CARD)
2nd Edition.
E of Greenwich
FRANKFURT
Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Mainz
Darmstadt
Aschaffenburg
Würzburg
Bad Kreuznach
Worms
Mannheim
Ludwigshafen
Heidelberg
Kaiserslautern
Speyer
Landau
Germersheim
Zweibrucken
Homburg
Pirmasens
Hanau
Offenbach
Bad Homburg
Friedberg
Bad Mergentheim
Neckarsulm
Neustadt
Frankenthal

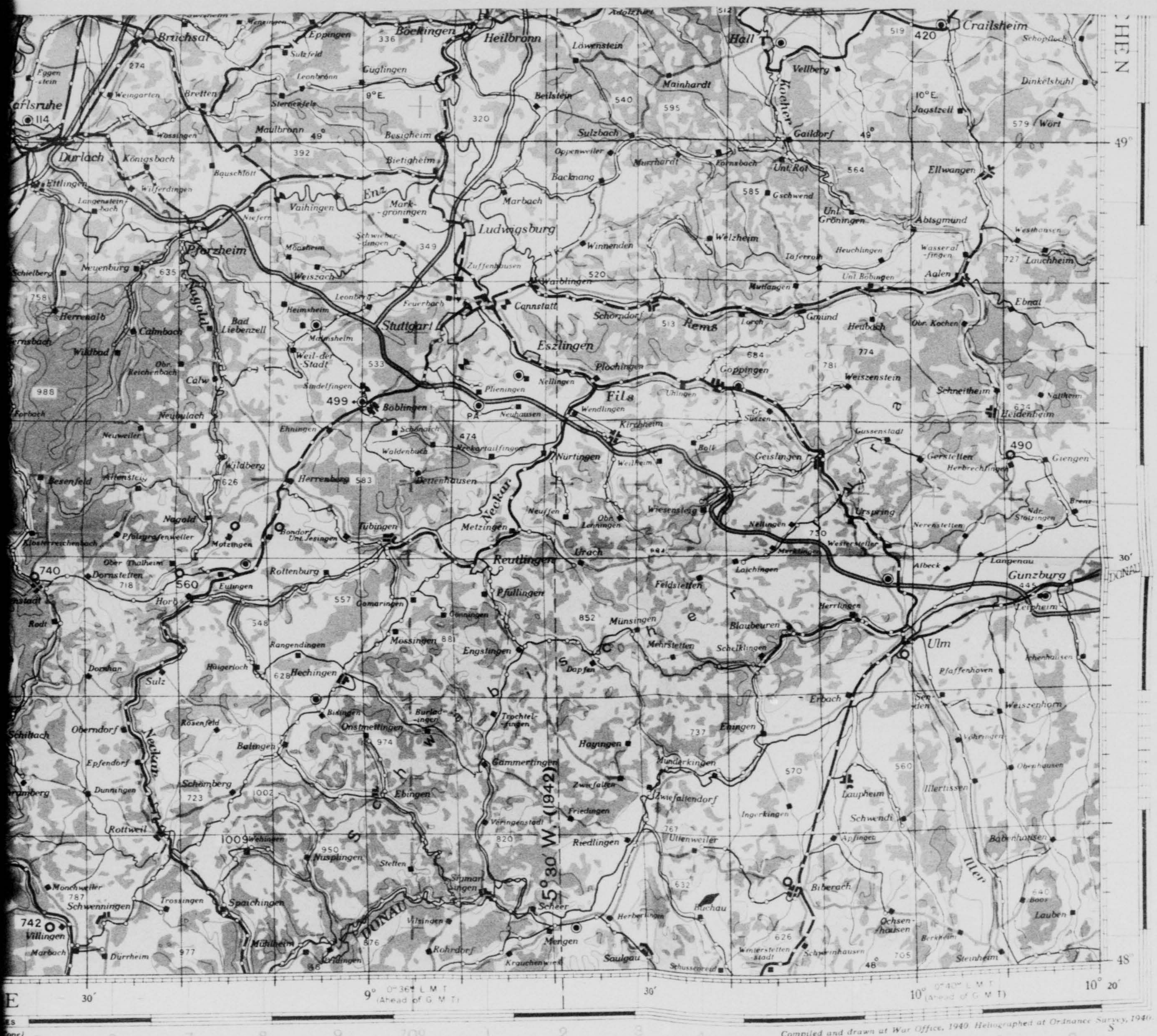


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Geographical Section, General Staff, No 4072.
Published by War Office 1940.
2nd Edition 1942.

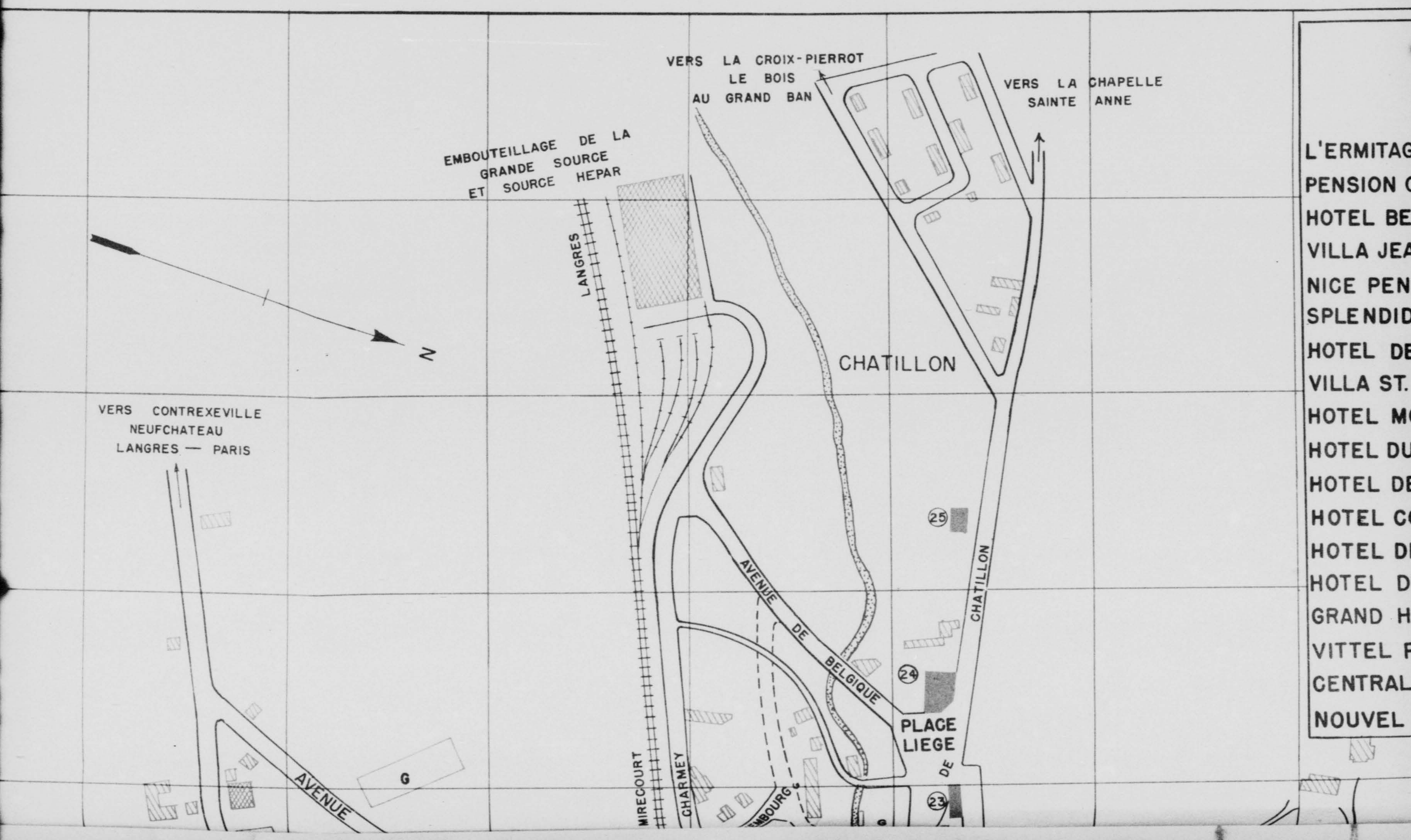

Bruchsal
Heilbronn
Karlsruhe
Durlach
Pforzheim
Ludwigsburg
Stuttgart
Eszlingen
Böblingen
Tübingen
Reutlingen
Rastatt
Haguenau
Baden Baden
Strasbourg
Kehl
Colmar
Freiburg
Bitche
Sarrebourg
Saverne
Bischwiller
Offenburg
Freudenstadt
Villingen
Rottweil
Hechingen
DONAU
RHEIN
E. of Greenwich
BERNE
EACH DIVISION IN THIS BORDER EQUALS 10 STATUTE MILES
Projection Europe (Air) Conical Orthomorphic (Central Zone)
nge about 9 minutes easterly (mean)



Bruchsal
Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Hall
Eppingen
Böckingen
Löwenstein
Mainhardt
Vellberg
Dinkelsbühl
Bretten
Güglingen
Beilstein
Jagstzell
Durlach
Maulbronn
Besigheim
Sulzbach
Gaildorf
Bietigheim
Backnang
Murrhardt
Ellwangen
Vaihingen
Marbach
Ludwigsburg
Abtsgmünd
Pforzheim
Winnenden
Welzheim
Lauchheim
Neuenburg
Waiblingen
Aalen
Herrenalb
Calmbach
Bad Liebenzell
Stuttgart
Cannstatt
Schorndorf
Rems
Gmünd
Heubach
Wildbad
Esslingen
Plochingen
Göppingen
Weiszenstein
Calw
Böblingen
Fils
Kirchheim
Heidenheim
Nürtingen
Geislingen
Giengen
Herrenberg
Nagold
Tübingen
Metzingen
Neckar
Urach
Reutlingen
Rottenburg
Pfullingen
Feldstetten
Gunzburg
Horb
Münsingen
Blaubeuren
Ulm
Hechingen
Engstingen
Pfaffenhoven
Sulz
Oberndorf
Ebingen
Gammertingen
Ehingen
Weiszenhorn
Balingen
Hayingen
Munderkingen
Schömberg
Zwiefaltendorf
Laupheim
Rottweil
Riedlingen
Illertissen
Spaichingen
Biberach
Trossingen
Schwenningen
Buchau
Ochsenhausen
Villingen
DONAU
Mengen
Saulgau
Iller
5°30' W. (1942)
Compiled and drawn at War Office, 1940. Heliographed at Ordnance Survey, 1940.



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HOTELS

Hotel	No.	Hotel	No.
L'ERMITAGE	1	HOTEL DES TILLEULS	19
PENSION CACHÈRE	2	HOTEL DE LA PROVIDENCE	20
HOTEL BEAU SITE	3	HOTEL DES THERMES	21
VILLA JEANNE HELENE	4	HOTEL BEAU SEJOUR	22
NICE PENSION	5	HOTEL DES SPORTS	23
SPLENDID HOTEL	6	HOTEL DES COLONIES	24
HOTEL DE LA RENAISSANCE	7	HOTEL BELLEVUE	25
VILLA ST. CLAIRE	8	HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE	26
HOTEL MODERNE	9	HOTEL TERMINUS	27
HOTEL DU CENTRE	10	HOTEL DE PARIS	28
HOTEL DE LORRAINE	11	SELECT HOTEL	29
HOTEL CONTINENTAL	12	HOTEL JEANNE D'ARC	30
HOTEL DES SOURCES	13	PENSION COLIN	31
HOTEL DU PARC	14	HOTEL DE FRANCE	32
GRAND HOTEL	15	HOTEL DE VILLE	33
VITTEL PALACE	16	HOTEL DU GRAND CERF	34
CENTRAL HOTEL	17	LITTLE HOTEL	35
NOUVEL HOTEL	18	PENSION BON SECOURS	36



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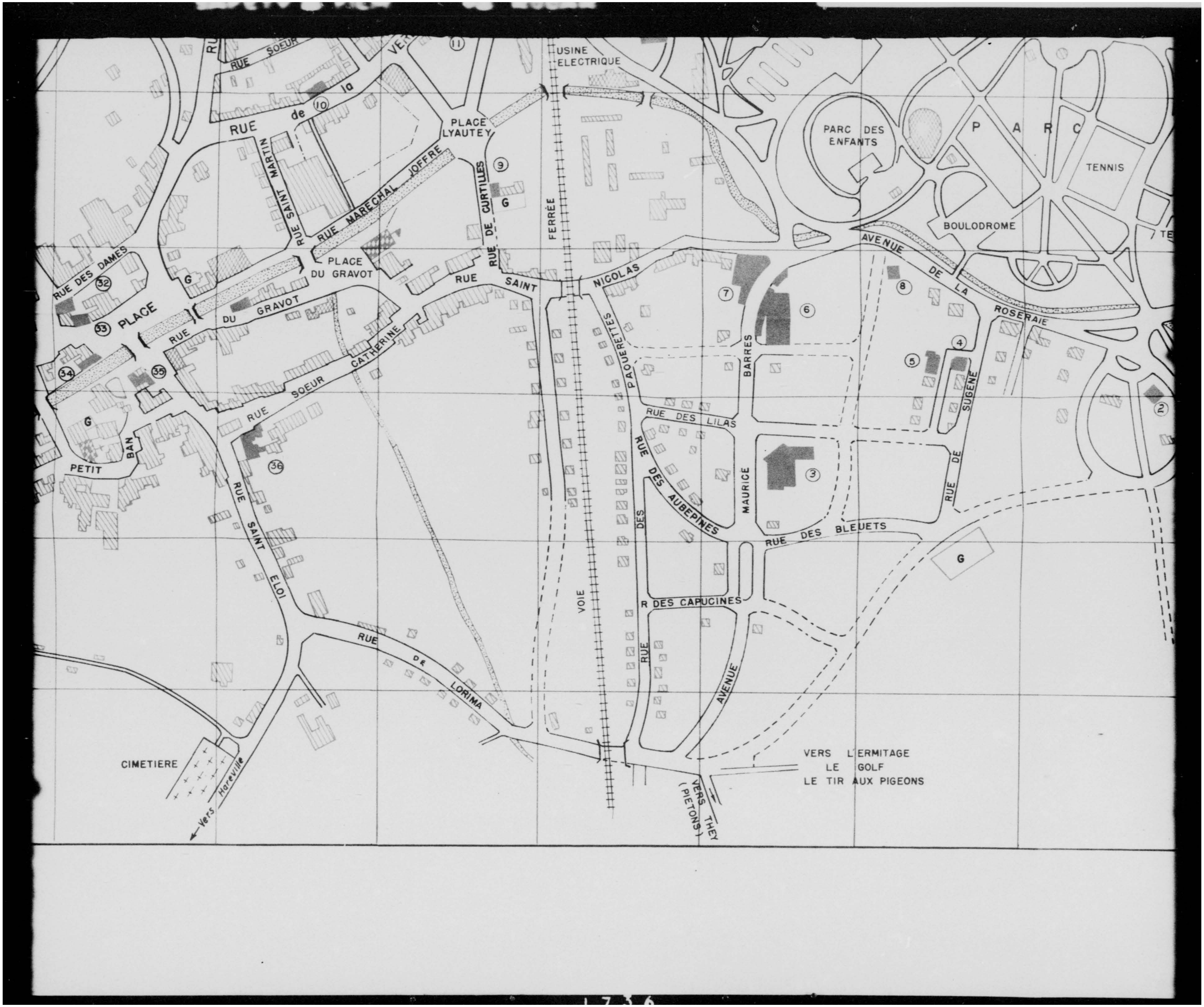
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USINE ELECTRIQUE
RUE SOEUR
RUE de la
PLACE LYAUTEY
PARC DES ENFANTS
PARC
TENNIS
BOULODROME
RUE SAINT MARTIN
RUE MARECHAL JOFFRE
RUE DE CURTILLES
FERRÉE
PLACE DU GRAVOT
RUE DES DAMES
PLACE
RUE DU GRAVOT
RUE SAINT NICOLAS
AVENUE DE LA ROSERAIE
RUE SOEUR CATHERINE
RUE DES PAQUERETTES
BARRES
RUE DES LILAS
RUE DES AUBEPINES
MAURICE
RUE DE SUGENE
RUE DES BLEUETS
PETIT BAN
RUE SAINT ELOI
R DES CAPUCINES
VOIE
RUE DES
AVENUE
RUE DE LORIMA
CIMETIERE
Vers Hareville
VERS THEY (PIETONS)
VERS L'ERMITAGE
LE GOLF
LE TIR AUX PIGEONS



REPRODUCED BY **B. ARNAUD, LYON,** UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ENGR, SIXTH ARMY GROUP -- SEPT. 1944

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See Page 5

1738

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L'ÉTANG DES FÉES

LE CADRE

A 335 MÈTRES d'altitude, VITTEL offre aux curistes les bienfaits de ses sources, et aux surmenés, une oasis incomparable de repos et d'air pur.

Ici tout est calme et beauté.



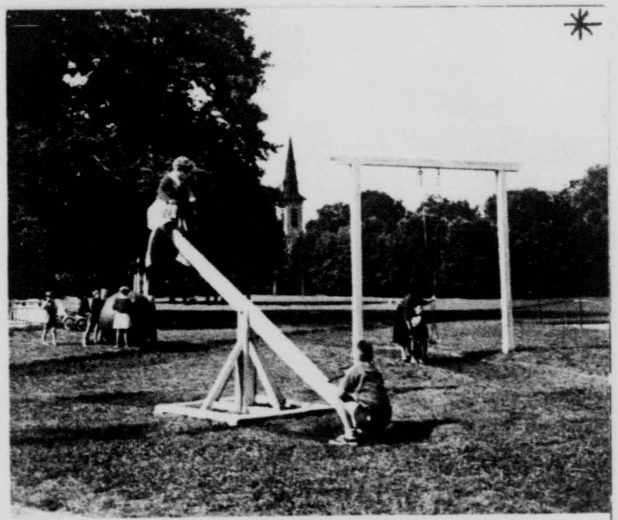
LA ROSERAIE

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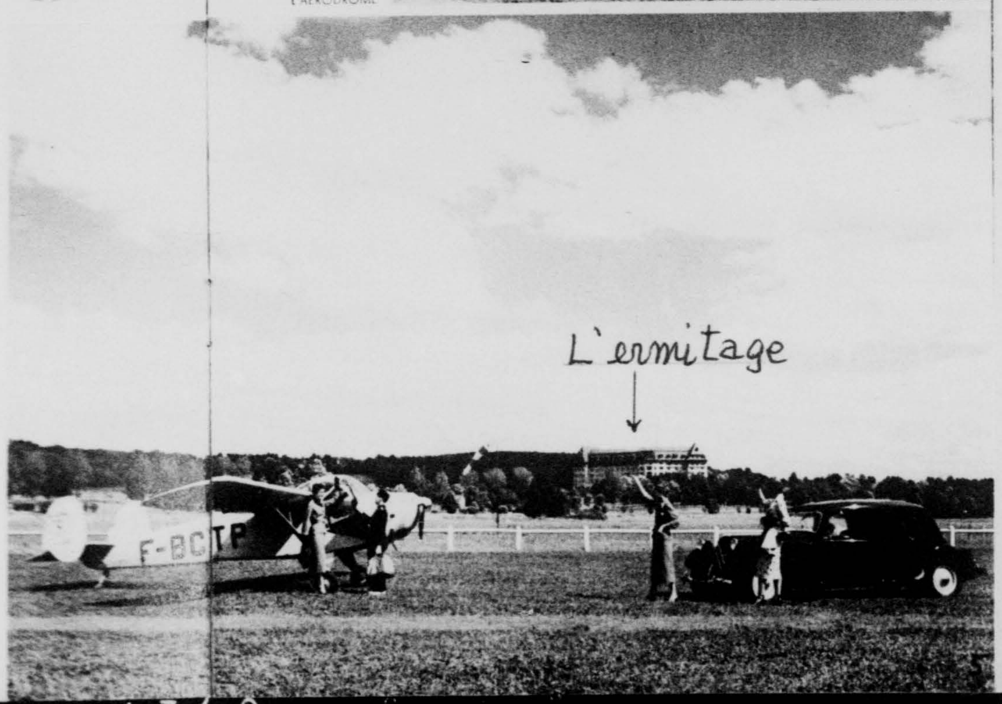
LE PARC DES ENFANTS



LA SAISON

s'ouvre le 25 mai. Elle se termine le 20 septembre. Dans un cadre élégant, VITTEL propose à ses hôtes tous les plaisirs de l'été : piscine olympique, . . .

L'AÉRODROME

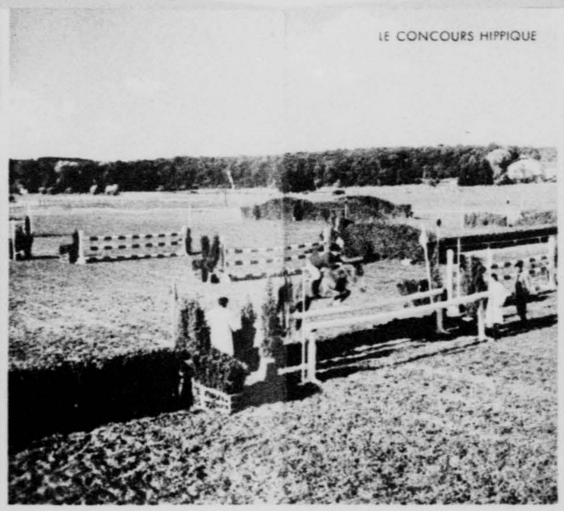


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LE TENNIS



LE CONCOURS HIPPIQUE



LE POLO



LE GOLF

...un club de tennis (20 courts), un des plus beaux terrains de golf de France (18 trous), un terrain de polo, des pistes d'équitation, un tir aux pigeons, etc. Son parc fleuri...

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... accueille tout au long de la saison, maintes manifestations de qualité, ...



LE CASINO

... tandis qu'au casino se succèdent concerts, comédies et galas.



LA GALERIE DE CURE

LA CURE

LA BUVETTE DE LA GRANDE SOURCE



apporte la joie de vivre et la santé retrouvée.

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LA COUR DU GRAND HOTEL



LA SALLE A MANGER



UNE CHAMBRE



L'ESCALIER DU GRAND HOTEL

LE CONFORT A 5 heures de Paris par route ou par fer (327 km.), à 2 h. par air, aérodrome au cœur même de VITTEL, des hôtels spacieux et confortables, une installation spéciale d'hydrothérapie, font de VITTEL le lieu de prédilection des gens d'action avides de détente, l'escale annuelle de l'homme et de la femme d'aujourd'hui.

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A Report on the
First Tactical Air Force (Prov)
Exhibit File No. IV

1 Oct 1967 E.C. Langmead

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Report on the

actical Air Force (Prov)

Exhibit File No. IV

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Contents

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1 Oct. 1967

E. C. Langmead

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CONTINENTAL EDITION

YANK

THE ARMY WEEKLY

3 FRANCS

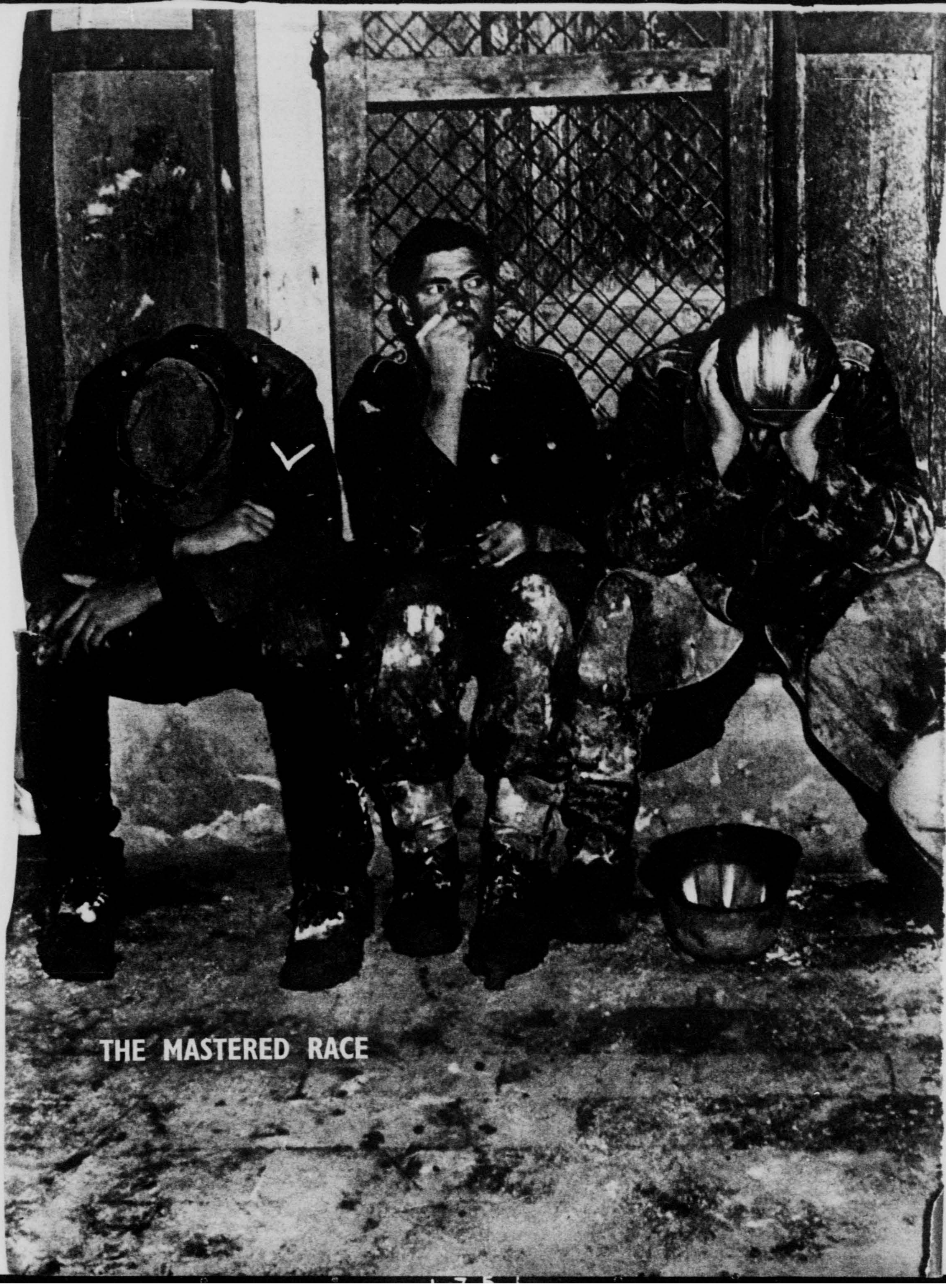
VICTORY EDITION 1945

By the men . . for the men in the service



THE LAST FULL ME

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The Surrender at Rheims

GIs who were in on the historic meeting thought von Friedeburg was a "character," Jodl was "stiff-necked" and both should have eaten C-rations.

By Sgt. DeWITT GILPIN
YANK Staff Correspondent

RHEIMS, FRANCE—When Capt. Thomas J. Flynn of Jacksonville, Fla., told a detail of the 201st MP Company that they had been chosen for what he called a "big job," the men were not much impressed.

And they were considerably let down when they discovered that they were going to handle the guard detail of the high-ranking German officers who came here to surrender the German armed forces.

Celebrities have been the business of this particular MP outfit. For instance, Gen. Eisenhower calls many of them by their first names; some have dined at Churchill's home and besides, they had seen a lot of German bigwigs brought to Allied headquarters here previously. The last important German official they had seen before the surrender talks began was Fritz Von Papen, the long-time Nazi diplomat who, according to the men, "was just an old goat in golf knickers."

The five men chosen for what will probably rank as one of the most important guard details in history were Pfcs. Jack H. Arnold of Lancaster, Pa., Charles F. Trautner of Oakland, Calif., Joseph Fink of Detroit, Frederick A. Stones of Pittsburgh and Clifford Cleland of Plattsburg, N.Y.

They were not given any special instructions about the Germans, according to Stones, and he specifically remembers that nobody told them to salute.

"Maybe they thought we would know how to handle ourselves," said Stones, who used to manage an A and P store in Pittsburgh. "Anyway I waited until I saw a brigadier general salute them, and then I did. I didn't care much about saluting, and from the kind of salutes I got back from the Germans, they didn't either."

The German representatives who came to Rheims to sign the unconditional surrender document were Gen. Adm. Hans Georg Von Friedeburg, commander-in-chief of the German Navy and former submarine chief; Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, German chief of staff; Maj. C. S. Wilhelm Oxenius, Jodl's aide, and Col. Fritz Poleck of the German QM.

Gen. Jodl, the MPs say, looked and acted more like the popular idea of a German militarist than the others. He walked and talked with the arrogance that the Junkers have developed in a long series of wars; he didn't drink as much as the others during the negotiations, and before and after each conference the MP outside Jodl's bedroom could see him vainly examining his face in the mirror. After the last session of the conference on Sunday night, Jodl returned to his bedroom, looked down at Pfc. Arnold, who was standing outside, inhaled and then twisted and pulled at his face in front of the mirror. Arnold couldn't understand Jodl's apparent vanity because, he says, the general was nothing much to look at.

Like all MPs the men of the 201st were impressed with perfection in uniform, and the way that Col. Poleck and Maj. Oxenius wore their German officers' uniforms made Pfc. Arnold describe them as "really sharp articles who were certainly dressed fit to kill."

There was some talk of asking Col. Poleck, who was the only German officer who carried a sidearm during the talks, for his Luger. But no one ever had enough courage to do it.

Adm. Friedeburg impressed the MPs as what they called "a character." According to Fink, who used to help build Burroughs adding machines in Detroit, the admiral "had enough medals hanging on his chest to decorate a Christmas tree."

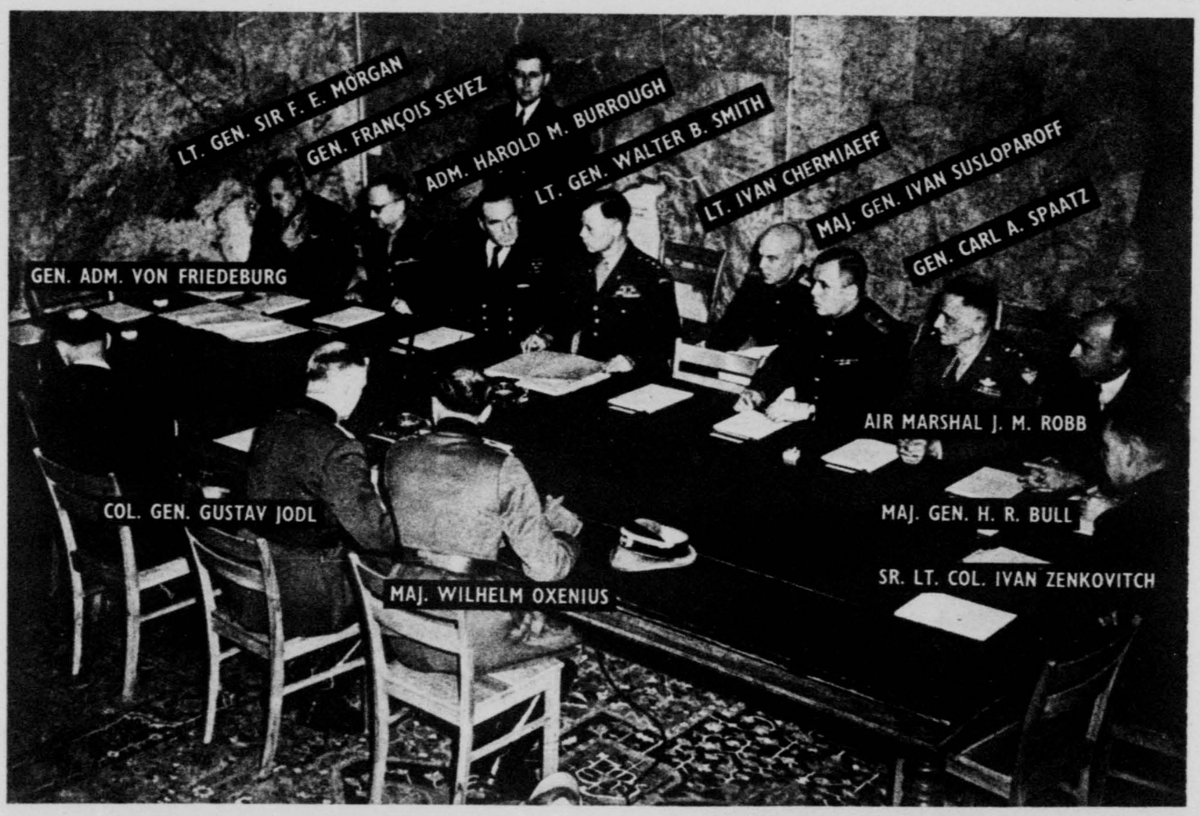
Fink rode in the car that brought the admiral to the German billets at 3 rue Carnot in Rheims. Accompanying Von Friedeburg in the car was an English major who, Fink recalls, brought the admiral up-to-date on current events by telling him the lights had gone on again in London. Von Friedeburg just replied that he "hadn't had a good night's sleep in a month." He looked it, too, Fink says.

VON Friedeburg also said he had been bombed out of his headquarters three times, and as the car rolled through the French countryside he remarked on the contrast with Germany, which he said must now be completely rebuilt.

While he was in his billets, von Friedeburg smoked beaucoup cigars and drank beaucoup liquor without improving his disposition any as far as the MPs could see. Once during a discussion of U.S. Army public relations he got angry and began pounding his fist on the table.

What made him mad, according to what table waiter Pfc. William Bittay told the MPs, was a copy of the *Stars and Stripes* with an atrocity picture from a German concentration camp. Previously the other Germans had spoken in English about YANK, saying, possibly just to be polite, that they thought it was a good morale builder for the U.S. Army and that the Sad Sack

As American, Russian, British and French military leaders watch, a German general in a schoolhouse at Rheims signs the unconditional surrender formally ending the war.



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is very funny. There are, they said, a good many Sad Sacks in the German Army.

But when von Friedeburg started pounding the table over the atrocity picture in the *Stripes*, the talk was all in German. Neither Bittay nor the MPs could tell whether he was angry at the picture or at the Germans responsible for the atrocity.

The house in Rheims where the Germans stayed between conferences at the SHAEF forward offices "looked like a shack on the outside and a palace inside," according to the 20lst men. There were fine paintings on the walls, an antique grandfather clock, inlaid tile in the bathrooms and comfortable double beds. Von Friedeburg took one look at the linen on the dining table and said, admiringly, the GIs thought, that the owner of the home "must be very rich."

There was one slight hitch before the first meal was served to the Germans because someone had forgotten the apparently necessary red wine. Enough wine was found in time, however, but Pfc. Stones said, "If I'd been running the thing, I'd have thrown them a can of C-rations."

As a matter of fact, Stones thinks, C-rations would probably have shortened the negotiations by several meals.

"One of the things that the boys talked about," Stones said, "the enlisted men, I mean, was that our guys up front were still getting killed while this was going on. And somebody said that they ought to have settled this thing by talking five years ago."

Pfc. Joyce Bennett of New York City, who acted as manageress of the Germans' billet, didn't agree and said that kind of talk was pretty shortsighted.

"I hate the Germans as much as anybody else," she said, "but this is what's going to end the war."

Everybody agreed about the ending the war part, but there was a lot of bitching at some of the work details. Once Pfc. Bennett asked two of the billet orderlies to straighten the beds of the German officers, and when they complained she said, "You've got to be diplomatic in a thing like this."

The orderlies, according to the MPs, said, "We're usually assigned to Air Marshal Tedder, who straightens up his own bed, and these guys can too."

Contrary to tradition, the English representatives at the conference seemed to eat more and drink more while they were relaxing than the Russians, the MPs said. The Russians seemed to be very inconspicuous and didn't have much contact with the Germans, according to the 20lst men.

It was probably only rumor, one of those things that come up at a time like that. But all the GIs had heard that the Soviet delegation had issued only one directive for dealing with von Friedeburg and Jodl. The directive, according to rumor, was "Make those Nazis sweat."

President Truman's Proclamation of Victory in Europe

THE Allied Armies, through sacrifice and devotion, and with God's help have won from Germany final and unconditional surrender. The Western World has been freed of evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions of freeborn men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children and murdered their loved ones. Our armies of liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United peace-loving nations demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak. The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific as it has been proved in Europe. For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and for its promise to peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we as a nation give thanks to Almighty God who has strengthened us and given us victory.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 14th, 1945, to be a day of prayer. I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to be unified in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that he will support us to the end of our present struggle, and to guide us into the way of peace. I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1945 and of the independence of the United States of America the 169th.

And the Russians, the GIs said, had an excellent one-word description for Nazis.

While the surrender talks were going on, three Wacs, T-3 Angela Gerato, T-5 Agnes Pernazzo and T-5 Christine Shenk, were occasionally called on to serve tea and coffee to the negotiators. Christine frequently made a few speeches about her job.

AGNES, who is from Tarentum, Pa., and who has a husband in a Third Army combat engineer unit, said, "I felt terribly uneasy serving them coffee. It was an awful feeling, and I can't get over it. And then some officer made a wisecrack about my serving coffee to Germans while my husband was still shooting them. He thought that was funny. I didn't. And that Gen. Jodl. I'd like to have spilled hot coffee down his neck."

Angela, a blonde from Kansas City, simply said, "It's hard to keep remembering they are your enemies when they're sitting in a place like that all dressed up and acting like gentlemen. But I've only been over here six weeks."

On Saturday, the day before the Germans signed away the Third Reich, the MPs watched Gen. Jodl and Adm. von Friedeburg walk in a tiny garden beside their billet.

Friedeburg seemed to have relaxed a little, but even there Jodl was as stiff-necked as ever.

Later, when the conference was all over except for the long-delayed announcement, the MPs went back to their own barracks and had a bull session about the war, Germans and "Ike."

Actually, they talked most about "Ike." The Germans didn't really interest them much, they said. A tall Jewish sergeant from New Jersey whose cyclist boots shone like those of the storm troopers in their heyday recalled the time that the general had given him Gen. Montgomery's cookies. "It was D-Day," said the sergeant, "and I'd missed my chow and old Ike knew it. So he turns around and gives me the cookies Monty has given him."

Somebody else remembered the time they had been Gen. Eisenhower's guard at a meeting filled with dignitaries. They all laughed about that one, and someone said, "Remember how Ike comes over and talks to us while some of those big shots' eyes bug out. And with his hands in his pockets. That's because guys got nervous and put their hands in their pockets Ike does it too, just to make everybody comfortable."

And that's the way the war ended for the 20lst MPs. Sgt. Henry Wheeler of Youngstown, N.Y., said the windup was pretty much as they had expected.

"Ike didn't have anything to do with those phonies until they were ready to quit," he said. "Then he went in and told them to sign up. And what does he do as soon as he comes out of the meeting? He shakes hands with the first GI he comes to."



In the days and weeks before the formal capitulation of the German Army, thousands of Krauts did their own private capitulating. These PWs were taken in the Ruhr pocket.



"The war was over, and I was still alive. And I thought of all the boys in the 28th Division band who were with me in the Ardennes who are dead now."

The War Was Over

By Sgt. RALPH G. MARTIN
YANK Staff Correspondent

PARIS—It started out phoney. It started when a photographer staged a shot with some French babes kissing some slightly over-happy soldiers in front of the Rainbow Corner. Watching the whole thing curiously, quietly, were several dozen soldiers sitting at the tables outside the Red Cross Club, sipping cokes.

That was Monday, the afternoon of the unofficial announcement.

"I keep telling everybody that the war is really over," said the MP at the door who was no longer checking passes, "but nobody believes me. I told one guy and he just said 'What . . . again?'"

That was only part of the mood that afternoon. There was something else. There was this:

Two paratroopers were just standing in front of the club when an excitable Frenchman ran up to them, waving a French newspaper, yelling "*La guerre est finie. . . . La guerre est finie.*" After he raced by, spreading the news, one of the paratroopers simply said, "For him, not for us."

Then there was another soldier who listened to somebody tell him that the war was over and then said bitterly, "Which war, the war they're fighting in Paris?"

That was Monday afternoon and then the mood changed.

It changed slowly. You could feel it change: you could hear it. First the singing by small crowds, loud singing by people who had drunk lots of cognac and were walking down the Champs Elysees arm in arm until they had a small parade. Then the parades getting longer and the crowds getting bigger and the planes swooping down low, dropping flares and dozens of people piling onto any jeep that slowed down.

The Champs Elysees was the center of it and every soldier had a girl or two girls or a dozen girls. And everybody was singing and everybody was everybody's buddy.

"Hiya, Army . . . Hiya, Navy . . .
Hello, Beautiful . . ."
"Goddammit, don't call me sir. . . .
Today I'm a civilian."
"Hiya civilian. . . ."

It spread fast. Some of it was forced. Some guys were getting drunk not because they really wanted to but just because they felt they had to. But most of the soldiers on the Champs were just letting themselves go, catching the spirit of it.

"Show me the way to go home. . . ."
"Roll out the barrel, we'll have
a barrel of fun. . . ."

"We're forgetting about the CBI tonight," said Pfc. Nat Mangano of Company H of the Second Battalion of the 301st Infantry of the 94th Division. "We're forgetting about every goddam thing. We're just gonna have a helluva time, that's all. Why not?"

There were very few lonely people.

"I can't find anybody to celebrate with. I don't know anybody here. I'm just on a three-day pass. Everytime I find me a girl she disappears. And I can't get a drink. All the bars are closed. But don't worry, bud, I'll make contact before the night's over. I've gotta make contact; I'm going back tomorrow."

It looked like that about midnight at the Arc de Triomphe. It looked like it was going to last all night long and not stop for days and days.

At one of the big cafes at the Rond Point, Pvt. Robert Sullivan of the Ninth Division put his arm around the lieutenant colonel. Both of them had all kinds of ribbons and all kinds of clusters. Both of them were smiling and looking at the empty champagne bottles.

When they drained their glasses, Sullivan pointed to the lieutenant colonel and beamed. "This wonderful sonofabitch," he said. "If he wanted my right arm, I'd cut off my right arm right now and give it to him." The lieutenant colonel kept beaming and refilled the glasses.

"He was a second lieutenant and I was a private in his squad and be was the best goddam second lieutenant in the business and now he's a lieutenant colonel and I'm still a private and if he wants my right arm, I'll cut it off right now and give it to him. Honest to God." They were both still beaming when they finished off another glass of champagne.

In another cafe, some Wacs were singing, "Mister Monsoor from Armentieres, parley vous. . . ."

On the rue de Berri, in front of the WAC hotel, a soldier and a Wac were in a clinch and the soldier said something and the Wac's voice came out of the darkness, "Nope, not even on V-E Day. . ."

* * *

IN the dayroom of the 108th General Hospital, a few boys were playing checkers, not listening to the radio. The radio was announcing the official end of the war.

There were two soldiers sitting right next to the radio, listening very intently, as if they wanted to make sure they got every word.

After Churchill had finished speaking, I asked one of the soldiers how he felt about it. He turned around to stare with wide-open eyes and then his words came out so slowly as if it was painful for him to talk, as if he had to drag every word out separately. He said:

"I have no feeling at all."

Then he pointed to his head. "I got hit on the head with a dud," he said. "I don't remember too much. I was with the First Division. I don't even remember what battalion. I don't even remember what my rank is. I think I'm a T-5 but I'm not sure. Isn't that funny?"

The other soldier was Pvt. Ernest Kuhn of Chicago. He had just been liberated after five months in a Nazi PW camp. He still had some shrapnel in his throat.

"I listened to Churchill talk and I kept saying to myself that I was still alive. The war was over and I was still alive. And I thought of all the boys in the 28th Division band who were with me in the Ardennes who are dead now. We used to be a pretty good band."

The nurse told how all the patients crowded to the balconies the night before to watch the planes drop the flares and how some of the planes spotted the hospital red cross and all the crowded balconies and how they came back and buzzed the hospital again and again, wiggling their wings, dropping so many flares that it looked like daylight. Then somebody started singing "God Bless America," and everybody joined in and some of the soldiers looked like they were crying.

In one of the wards, Pvt. Junior H. Powell of the 78th Division told how he felt:

"It's a great thing all right," he said, "but I kinda wish it'd all happened a month ago."

Then he pointed to his missing leg.



In the Place de l'Opera Parisians and Allied GIs await Gen. De Gaulle's broadcast.



Ticker tape and telephone books drop into Paris streets near the Opera after 3 P.M.

It Was Sunny In PARIS

It wasn't as exciting as Liberation Day, but all over the city people sang, kissed each other and paraded through the streets.

By Sgt. ALLAN B. ECKER
and
Cpl. HOWARD KATZANDER
YANK Staff Correspondents

PARIS—On the Champs Elysees they were singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and it was a long way even the few blocks from Fouquet's restaurant to the Arc de Triomphe if you tried to walk up the Champs on V-E Day in Paris. From one side of the broad and beautiful avenue to the other, all the way from the Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe in the Place de l'Etoile, there was hardly any place to breathe and no place at all to move. That was the way it was in the Place de l'Opera and the Place de la Republique and all the other famous spots and in a lot of obscure little side streets that nobody but Parisians know.

Paris and her people, like the GIs of every nationality who helped flood the streets, were out to celebrate. It was a fine sunny day, a trifle too warm for comfort even if there had not been such crowds, but no one who remembered the cold winter in Paris or the cold winter in the fox holes minded that much.

The French Government had announced that the afternoon of May 8 and all of May 9 would be national holidays, but long before noon on the Eighth, most of the people had stopped work and taken to the streets or were perched in balconies and windows to watch the crowds below. At the Hotel Claridge, the door of the barbershop was open but inside you couldn't get anybody to wait on you; the barbers were all busy waxing their own mustaches and preparing for a big time.

"C'est aujourd'hui la victoire," they said, spreading their hands as if that were more than explanation enough for anyone. Practically the only people who were doing business were the proprietors of sidewalk cafes, the hawkers of flags and souvenirs and the newspaper vendors who sold out 20 different newspapers in no time at all and were busy all day handling the fresh extras that kept rolling off the presses in French and English. Here were some of the headlines: *"L'Allemagne Vaincue"* (Germany Vanquished); *"Ils Ont Capitule"* (They Have Capitulated); *"Le Jour de Gloire. . ."* (The Day of Glory . . .) and just plain *"C'est Fini!"*

At 1500 hours, when Gen. de Gaulle went on the radio to make an official announcement of the victory, the crowds were two layers deep in the Place de l'Opera, where pretty girls and children in their Sunday best perched on the shoulders of French soldiers and civilians to listen for the words they had been waiting so long to hear. Great blue loudspeakers on the balconies of the Opera and in every important *place* throughout the city, carried the general's message to the people and recordings repeated it at regular intervals the remainder of the day.

Down on the banks of the Seine, just opposite the *Ile de St. Louis*, an old French 75, which was used in the first World War, boomed out a salute all day and night. The weapon was captured by the Germans in the collapse of the French forces in 1940 and retaken by French troops in 1944. Crowds lined the river walls on both banks to watch the ceremony, the children and women plugging their ears with their finger tips to deaden the concussion from the gun.

Air raid sirens, so long a symbol of terror to the French and to all the war-torn world, this time sounded a message of freedom. And the people of Paris responded with a full-throated yell and the bedlam of every auto horn in the city.

All day long, teen-age boys and girls paraded down the great broad avenues and through the squares in their traditional *"monome"* formations, 10 and 15 abreast, arm in arm, waving the flags of all the Allied nations. At Marbeuf on the Champs Elysees, a huge throng of students formed a circle on the lawn and sang the stirring French songs, the *Marseillaise*, the *Internationale*, the *Madelon* and the great marching songs of many wars. Their leader conducted the singing perched on the shoulders of two schoolmates, using a pencil as a baton.

Many of the students wore paper hats made half of American and half of French flag designs, as they marched along the street, singing their favorite songs. In between they chanted *"Avec nous," "Avec nous"* over and over again, inviting crowds along the street to join them.

At the head of the columns of students, for whom it was a great day, were youths and girls on bicycles, riding as many as a dozen abreast, left hand on steering wheel, right hand on neighbor's shoulder. Behind the columns came jeeps and trucks, sedans and Jerry vehicles of every size and description, loaded to the axles with other happy and noisy French students.

Somewhere, three French girls had gotten hold of an American jeep. There were no GIs in the vehicle. The girls were civilians, in gay summer dresses. The one who drove waved gaily with one hand at the throttle. Everybody laughed. The MPs were too startled to even question the girls.

Another column was led by a GI driving a horse and buggy. He had lost the driver some place. He had also lost the reins. But he was undaunted. He held on to the horse's tail with both hands, using it as a whip and a rein, while the axles of the buggy groaned and the crowd at his back cheered him on in chariot-race fashion.

Halfway up the Champs Elysees a half-dozen French police tried to turn vehicles off the broad avenue into the side streets. They tried also to clear the people from the streets back to the sidewalks. It was like trying to stem a flood.

"The president of the Republique cannot pass," one policeman shouted.

"Vive le President. Vive la Republique. Vive la France," the crowd replied.

At the Arc de Triomphe the banners of the Allies flew from special rigging above the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. From the famous Carrousel, the small arc before the Palace of the Tuileries, you could look up the Champs Elysees past the Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, centered perfectly in the arch, and to the banners of the Allies flying in the great Arc at the Etoile.

THERE in the Etoile the crowds sobered for a moment and sang a less boisterous *Marseillaise*, a credible "God Save the King" and a feeble "Star Spangled Banner."

It wasn't, as the French girls hastened to assure their American friends, that they felt cold toward the U.S.A.; any Yanks who felt the warmth of French kisses on this day knew this was far from the case. "It's simply that the tune is impossible and no one knows the words," one pretty 18-year-old said with an accusing pout.

For thousands of French men and women who had lost fathers, sons, husbands or brothers in the war, the Arc de Triomphe—with its tomb of an unknown French soldier who died in the last war—was a token of their bereavement in this one. All the great avenues leading to the Arc de Triomphe like the spokes of a great

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A Fortress buzzes the Arc as crowds gather to pay respects to Unknown Soldier.



One of hundreds of student parades that jammed the Champs Elysees all V-E Day.

wheel were jammed as the throng made its slow way to this symbol of France as a great nation. There was a formal changing of the guard as specially chosen squads of 33 French sailors, soldiers and air force cadets shared a day-long vigil of honor by the tomb, which was covered with fresh flowers.

All day long the aircraft of all the Allies buzzed the Champs Elysees, swooping down to treetop level, then zooming up to clear the Arc de Triomphe. There were little Cubs and P-47s and C-47s, B-17s, B-25s and even a great British Lancaster. Down at the Eiffel Tower it was open season again for pilots who wished to tackle the comparatively small opening under the great network of steel.

"We've waited for this for a long time," said the *agent de police* (or what everybody except the French people call a *gendarme*) who had given up trying to untangle traffic at one busy intersection and was surveying the resulting confusion with calm satisfaction. "My brother-in-law is still a prisoner of the Germans at Vienna, or was when we last had news of him. Only that makes this day incomplete."

On the Champs Elysees we met a French woman, native of Algiers, who had last ridden with us during the hectic day of the liberation of Paris last Aug. 25. She greeted us warmly. "We meet only on the days of great glory," she said. Her companion was a French civilian employee of OSS who had worked for the U.S. in North Africa for a year before the invasion there. "This is a great personal triumph for me," he said. "I have worked hard for this day."

To a bank teller at the Credit Foncier, who had been in Paris for the Armistice in 1918, this celebration seemed more subdued than the last. "We've been waiting from minute to minute for 10 days now, expecting to hear the announcement of victory. The Germans have announced it, the radio has announced it, everybody has announced it, and only now has it become official. But we have been spreading our celebration over several days. For that reason it may lack some of the spontaneity of the last time."

A French woman put it differently. "For Paris," she said, "our great day was the day of our liberation. We can never hope to reach such heights again."

In the Metro at the Concorde, a three-year-old girl in a peach silk dress jumped up and down for joy. She didn't know that it was V-E Day but she did know it was some kind of a holiday because her mother had said the could wear her new dress. She was throwing kisses to everybody in the subway. Her father, a wine merchant, was equally happy. His brother, for five years a prisoner of war, had just been liberated by the Seventh Army and was now back home, one of 8,000 Frenchmen being repatriated daily. He looked thin but said he was rapidly gaining weight.

The Metro itself was so crowded that once in, it was impossible to move to get out, and it took as much as an hour to reach the train platforms.

Outside on the streets, big truckloads of other newly liberated French prisoners were weaving their way through the crowds who cheered and sang and jumped on the trucks. Once there was an excited shriek as an old woman thought she recognized her grandson on the back of a truck. At the Gaumont Palace Theater in Montmartre, which is one of the centers to which repatriated prisoners are brought, the daily crowd whose loved ones had not yet come home still waited, scanning each truckload eagerly.

At the AEF Club in the Grand Hotel near the Opera, where except for a run on the ice cream bar things were pretty quiet, an appealingly plump French Wac gave us the most direct (and easily the most pleasant) answer we'd had all day when we asked her how she felt about the end of the war. "I weel show you," she said, kissing us eagerly. Half a dozen other soldiers promptly asked her how she felt about the end of the war.

One of them, a French member of a British paratroop unit who had made nine combat jumps in France and Holland, twisted his maroon beret and said he was glad it was over. Then he announced his intention of volunteering for a unit that may see action in Indo-China soon. "We've got a war in the Pacific to fight, the same as you," he said. "But anyway, it's half over. The other half cannot take much longer."

With nightfall the City of Light came into its own again. Street lights were turned on and floodlights illuminated the beautiful Parisian monuments and structures. The Arc de Triomphe, Notre Dame, the facade of the Opera, Sacre Cœur which sits on top of the Montmartre, were lighted for the first time in six years.

A GI on the Champs Elysees stopped his jeep to let a beautiful blonde climb on board. She was followed by a dozen or more younger citizens. He asked the blonde: "Are these friends of yours?" One of the newcomers, a boy about nine, piped up: "On this day, M'sieur, all the world are friends of all the world."

In LONDON

LONDON—London, with the help of thousands of U.S. and Allied servicemen, blew its collective top when it heard about the German surrender.

The signal for the rejoicing was the BBC flash which interrupted a home-service radio program at 7:40 Monday to announce that Tuesday would be "Victory in Europe Day."

Hundreds of GIs were gathered at the Rainbow Corner Red Cross Club in Piccadilly when bundles of *Stars and Stripes* extras were tossed out free. The paper bore a huge banner headline "Germany Quits," and contained the official Ministry of Information announcement which all England had just heard on the air.

News of the Reich's final and complete surrender found Piccadilly, Marble Arch and other popular intersections jammed with people. At first incredulous, the cautious British worked up to a pitch of demonstrative joy that amazed the most ETO-wise GIs.

Rainbow Corner quickly became the focal point of excitement. A GI band which had been playing for a dance at the club moved out on the balcony and serenaded a mixed Allied crowd milling around Shaftsbury Avenue. Although it was practically impossible to move in any direction, jitterbugs and oldsters took the cue and danced as long as there was music. Hawkers who had miraculously obtained stocks of American, British and Russian flags made of war-scarce material did a terrific business as the price of the flags shot up from one dollar 50 cents to four dollars in an hour. Busses were stalled in the middle of Piccadilly and pubs hastily put up standing-room-only signs to ward off the deluge of celebrators.

Some of the soldiers displayed the greatest enthusiasm of the evening when a sign was hoisted in the club reading: "Upon official notice of V-E Day all Army passes or furloughs are to be extended 48 hours, irrespective of the expiration date." They were also happy to learn that food and drinks would be on the house at the club on V-E Day. Some were so happy, for one reason or another, that they insisted on shaking hands with white-helmeted MPs.

There was a serious note underlying all the merrymaking, though, as far as GIs were concerned, and that was the war with Japan.

Anglo-American relations, which hit a new high with the mutual sorrow on the death of President Roosevelt, soared even higher when news of Germany's surrender became official. That feeling was perhaps epitomized by a middle-aged British civilian who stood watching the fireworks—literal as well as figurative—on Piccadilly Circus.

"Well, it's all over as far as bombing and rockets and men dying on the Continent are concerned and it's halfway over as far as Japan is concerned," he said. "And we couldn't have done it without you Yanks. We were down, you know, when you people came through with lend-lease and then sent troops over. We English will never forget it and we won't let you down in the Far East." That sentiment seemed to be echoed thoughout London.

What Happened Back Home

Some people just went crazy when they heard the good news but there were a lot who simply stayed on the job and worked.

Victory Celebrations

THE cafes and the bars and the night clubs were filled and the churches were filled because people all over America had a new hope that the final end of the whole war was coming soon now.

Despite the fact that the sharp edge of surprise had been blunted by the premature surrender news and the constant, dragging expectancy of the actual surrender—despite that, the big and little cities of America still went full speed ahead with their Victory parties.

Broadway went crazy, as everybody had expected. For seven hours, New Yorkers said hello to anybody who had a friendly face. On Fifth Avenue, somebody started an impromptu Conga line which snaked and bumped its way, while the people cheered, sang, kissed and cried. From windows all over Manhattan came miles and miles of ticker tape and torn telephone books and in the garment center people threw out yard after yard of cloth until the streets were eight to 10 inches deep in it. In Times Square, the cops roped off the street and the shopkeepers put up barricades around their plate-glass windows. All along the river, every boat blew its whistle.

One of the many wild rumors floating around town was that a sub had surfaced in New York Harbor and was flying a white flag. But the "sub" turned out to be a naval vessel with a sailor's laundry hanging out to dry.

Then right in the middle of the wild celebrating came the broadcast by Mayor LaGuardia to the people of the city. Carried by loudspeaker to crowds everywhere, his message said: "I want all the people of New York who have thoughtlessly left their jobs to return and I want to beg of them not to do it again. Just remain on your jobs as a tribute to the men who have won the war in Europe, and a token to the men fighting at this moment and dying in the Pacific."

Crowds immediately broke up and many people went home.

In Detroit, a hundred war workers left the Ford River Rouge plant to celebrate and Chrysler estimated that about 2,000 employees took the day off at the Dodge Truck plant. But in most plants all over the country, the overwhelming percentage of war workers stayed at their jobs, continuing their work without interruption, even though many plants had announced the news over the loudspeakers.

Of all the country's big cities, Washington, D.C., took it most calmly. Newspapers, though, brought out their biggest, blackest type for a series of extras, and radio stations threw away their regular schedules and devoted all available time to a detailed account of the peace news.

Most people back home were finding it tough to keep remembering President Truman's recent caution that the news of the surrender in Europe should be an occasion for the rededication of American efforts to the struggle in the Pacific.

President Truman said what just about everybody in the country was thinking in his V-E broadcast which made the surrender official.

"This is a solemn and glorious hour," he began. "I only wish Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to see this day."

But most of what the President said dealt with the fact the war wasn't really over for the U.S. and that people back home have a job on their hands, to complete the defeat of the Japs.

"We must work to finish the war," he said. "Our victory is but half done. The West is free but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese."

What's more, the President continued, people back home must labor to prevent another war. The best way to do that, he said, is for the U.S. to "work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world, and to build an abiding peace—a peace rooted in justice and in law. We can build such a peace only by hard toil, some painstaking work, by understanding and working with our Allies in peace as we have in war."

At his press conference on V-E Day the President mentioned that it was a particularly happy occasion for him because it happened to come on his 61st birthday.

With the end of the war in Europe, a good many newspapers began predicting that there would soon be a meeting, the first since President Roosevelt's death, of the Big Three. The guesses as to where the meeting would take place ranged all the way from Moscow to London to Washington, but most editorial writers seemed to feel it would be the U.S. capital.

There are a good many problems to be discussed, including the exact details of what will be done with Germany, a good many boundary disputes and the probem of food in Europe, which will probably be hungrier this summer than at any time since 1939. It was generally agreed that the U.S. will send more and more food to Europe during the coming year.

War Mobilizer Fred Vinson emphasized the plea of other Federal authorities that war production continue uninterrupted and that there be no greater interference with normal activity than the people's sense of sober rejoicing demanded. Vinson left the whole matter up to the people's own "common sense."

For Americans who had loved ones in Europe, V-E Day called for some kind of celebrating despite thoughts that they might soon be shipped to the Pacific. Because, even if that were so, they still hoped hard for that furlough in the States first, a chance at least to see their sons, husbands, fathers, brothers.

But for relatives of soldiers now fighting in the Pacific, V-E Day meant much less. And for the people with gold stars in their windows, the day was just another day of hurting memory.

Scarcities Still

AMERICANS were told by Federal agencies that they shouldn't expect life on the homefront to be cozier after victory than before. Sugar, for one thing, was actually scarcer this year than last, and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, returned from Europe to tell President Truman and the country as a whole that the "allocation of civilian supplies to liberated countries will cut into the ration of the American consumer." He urged a campaign to acquaint Americans with just how desperate the food situation in Europe really is.

President Truman cheered taxpayers by proposing cuts in war agency expenditures following victory in Europe and put Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace in over-all charge of the Office of Surplus Property which must dispose of certain war materials as they become excess baggage. But by and large the White House, like the nation as a whole, wasn't doing an awful lot of talking about the postwar world. For the U.S. there wouldn't be any postwar world until Japan was laid out alongside Germany. In unofficial stories from Washington the press was again reminding relatives and friends of men in service that many troops in Europe now wouldn't come home permanently until Japan's defeat and that some would go to the Pacific straight from Europe.

Death of Dictators

THE death of Germany's fuehrer made less of an impression on the U.S. than might have been expected. The way in which Adolf Hitler's death was announced was probably the reason for the comparative lack of emotion. The announcement came from the German radio, a source which Americans long ago learned to distrust. At first many homefronters flatly said they didn't believe the report; they said the Nazis must still be trying to build up the Hitler legend and that he was probably alive somewhere chewing carpets. When the White House, Moscow and Gen. Eisenhower all said there was every reason to suppose that Hitler was dead, the homefront dropped its skeptical attitude but by then the edge had been taken off the news. And there was still the fact that no two authorities agreed on how Hitler had met his end. But no Allied source thought he had died fighting.

After being flooded with photographs, pretty ghastly photographs, of the dead Mussolini, the homefront would have been more satisfied if the death of Adolf Hitler had been a little less mysterious. As the *New York Herald Tribune* put it, "the man who once said that any lie would work if it was big enough has been deprived by the enormity of his own lying of even the dignity of death. This man, whose evil shadow darkened the earth at the end, is nothing; there is no grandiose final act; there is simply a rat hole and a name and nothing more. He merely dissolves into the tissue of his own lies. He began in nothing and he ends in it."

The end of Mussolini apparently struck the homefront as melodrama on a grand scale. Some voices were raised to say that the performance of the Milan mob was pretty brutal but newspapers apparently felt that the American public could stomach numerous photographs of the dead Duce lying in the dust and filth of a Milan square, his ponderous jaw propped up by a rifle butt. A photograph of Mussolini and his late mistress hanging side by side by their heels probably was the most widely published picture of an extraordinary week. The campaign in Italy from the bitter start to the astonishing finish had never lacked color.

As for Germany, the *New York Times* pointed out that "Never again will it be possible for



On V-E Day people gathered around newsstands, buying each historic extra as it rolled off the presses.

some new Hitler to rise up and persuade the Germans that their army has never been beaten and that only treachery on the homefront lost them the war. . . . Never again will the Germans be able to calculate inflicting the destruction of war on other lands while their own homeland stands uninvaded and secure. At great cost but with great emphasis the German people have been taught the lesson that no nation is big enough or strong enough to dominate the world."

Japan's Lesson

THE German surrender found the Japanese government all set with a formal statement. An editorial in a Tokyo newspaper which said "The situation in Europe has followed its course with mathematical clarity" was widely reprinted in the States. So was another Tokyo editorial which said, "We've carried on an independent war. It therefore is needless to repeat that we shouldn't be affected in the least in our war aims or in strategy by any change in the European situation."

Americans took such remarks from Tokyo as an indication that Japan, like Germany and Italy, would have to be taught its lesson the hard way.



Emily Post would have frowned, but on subways people read victory news over each other's shoulders.

Down to Business

THE San Francisco United Nations Conference For International Organization—the UNCIO to people who like initials—began to settle down to the job it was called to do. That job was to write a charter for a Postwar Security League to keep peace. In the opening days of the conference the main job had been little discussed. There had been preliminary work to do.

Much of the preliminary work had been simply speech-making, which diplomats traditionally enjoy. Chairmen of all the 46 delegations wanted it put on the record that their nations favored lasting peace and that they are willing to cooperate to get it. Preliminary matters were thorny and made for arguments.

There was the matter of the permanent chairmanship. The Russians proposed that the four sponsoring nations—Russia, China, the United States and Britain—should share the presidency of the conference with equal powers. The other three powers did not see it that way, pointing out that ordinarily the chief representative of the country in which an international meeting is held gets the presidency. A compromise was reached under which China, Russia, and Britain held equal status with the U.S. in the presidency but Secretary of State Edward Stettinius was given chairmanship of the powerful steering and executive committees.

There was also the matter of Poland. The Russians, led by Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, held that the Soviet-sponsored government in Lublin should be invited to the conference. British and American leaders held that Lublin shouldn't be invited because it was not fully "representative" of the Polish people. British, American and Soviet leaders undertook to settle this issue among themselves but disagreement slowed the Conference.

Disagreement over the status of another nation, Argentina, also held up progress. The Russians took the view that Argentina was a "fascist" nation and could not be classed among the United Nations. To back up his argument, Molotov quoted critical remarks about Argentina made by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the late President Roosevelt. But the conference did not side with the Russians. Thirty-one nations, an overwhelming majority, held that since Argentina had recently declared war on the Axis it was entitled to an invitation to San Francisco. Molotov declared he could not understand why Argentina deserved an invitation any more than Poland but bowed to the conference decision. That decision received a mixed reception in the U.S. press. Some papers agreed with Molotov that the invitation to Argentina might well have been postponed.

Some of the American press was inclined to write about the San Francisco controversies as if the meeting was a football game or a prize fight instead of a solemn gathering to write an international charter. Some papers said Molotov won a "victory" when the conference voted to offer seats to White Russia and the Ukraine—giving the Soviet Union three votes in all. They said he had lost a "round" when the conference let in Argentina but not Poland. But conference leaders, including Molotov, stressed that while disagreements of many kinds were bound to rise, the delegates were united in their wish to set up a postwar organization to prevent aggression and to stabilize international relations.

Nearly all of the serious-minded commentators agreed that while the Argentine-Polish issues have set off a certain amount of fireworks the conference has at no time been threatened with failure. As compared with certain sessions of the old League of Nations it was held that proceedings at San Francisco have been very harmonious indeed.

As the conference settled down to its main job, San Francisco got used to its role of host to the Allied world. The public still got a kick out of the flowing headdresses of the delegates from Saudi-Arabia and it strained for glimpses of smiling, fast-walking Vyacheslav Molotov, who undoubtedly figured in more news than any other delegate.

Now that all of the preliminary oratory is over, some commentators said they thought that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had made the most moving speech of all delegation chairmen. Passages in Eden's speech were widely quoted: "In the last six terrible years unnumbered men have died to give humanity another chance. We, too, have a job and work to do if we are not to fail these men. Let us do it with courage, modesty and dispatch. Let us do it now."

One of the best reasons for "doing it now" was that the war in Europe had ended faster than the conference could build a peace organization. Molotov announced that the collapse of Germany made it impossible for him to stay in San Francisco for the finish of the conference. Anthony Eden said he, too, would have to go.

But the work of the conference would have to go on in the absence of those top leaders. In a large measure the conference involves legal and technical rather than political decisions. Its primary job is not to make a diplomatic policy but to frame a world constitution. The basis of the constitution was set at Dumbarton Oaks last fall. At San Francisco the constitution must be filled out and made ready for submission to the Allied governments—to the Senate in the case of the United States.

The delegates had quite a job on their hands, but they seemed to be doing it—and well.

Atrocity Pictures

THROUGHOUT the country first-run movie houses showed films of a kind seldom if ever seen by American audiences. The films, made for the most part by the U.S. Army Signal Corps, showed piles of human bones, mass graves and beaten, starving men who looked more like corpses than human beings. The scenes were German prison camps—Buchenwald, Hadamar, Ohrdruf and Nordhausen.

In all the cities the reaction of movie-goers was apparently the same. Homefronters sat in shocked silence, broken now and then by low gasps. In a few theaters some women walked out before the prison scenes were finished, evidently unable to take them. But most managers reported that film-goers felt it their duty not to flinch or turn away from the evidence of Nazi mass tortures. Only one theater, so far as is known, has refused to show the Army films, Radio City Music Hall in Rockefeller Center, New York.

Since 1933 when Hitler first came into power serious writers had been telling the American public about Nazi brutalities. For some reason these writers had failed to capture the imagination of all the Americans.

This time German methods had horrified Americans not at the beginning of the war but at the end.

This fact will probably make a difference in the nation's post-war attitude toward Germany and the Germans.



Thousands of Americans greeted the victory announcement quietly and prayerfully, in the churches.

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VICTORY ORDER OF THE DAY

MEN and women of the Allied Expeditionary Force:

The crusade on which we embarked in the early summer of 1944 has reached its glorious conclusion. It is my especial privilege, in the name of all Nations represented in this Theatre of War, to commend each of you for valiant performance of duty. Though these words are feeble they come from the bottom of a heart overflowing with pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors. Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply, have astonished the world. Even before the final week of the conflict, you had put 5,000,000 of the enemy permanently out of the war. You have taken in stride military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible. You have confused, defeated and destroyed your savagely fighting foe. On the road to victory you have endured every discomfort and privation and have surmounted every obstacle ingenuity and desperation could throw in your path. You did not pause until our front was firmly joined up with the great Red Army coming from the East, and other Allied forces, coming from the South. Full victory in Europe has been attained. Working and fighting together in a single and indestructible partnership you have achieved a perfection in unification of air, ground and naval power that will stand as a model in our time. The route you have travelled through hundreds of miles is marked by the graves of former comrades. From them have been exacted the ultimate sacrifice; blood of many nations—American, British, Canadian, French, Polish and others—has helped to gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as a member of the team to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement. No monument of stone, no memorial of whatever magnitude could so well express our respect and veneration for their sacrifice as would perpetuation of the spirit of comradeship in which they died. As we celebrate Victory in Europe let us remind ourselves that our common problems of the immediate and distant future can be best solved in the same conceptions of co-operation and devotion to the cause of human freedom as have made this Expeditionary Force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction. Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels in which other men will inevitably engage as to what country, what service, won the European War. Every man, every woman, of every nation here represented, has served according to his or her ability, and the efforts of each have contributed to the outcome. This we shall remember—and in doing so we shall be revering each honored grave, and be sending comfort to the loved ones of comrades who could not live to see this day.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who led the Allied Expeditionary Forces to Victory in Europe.

What The Infantry Said

WITH THE NINTH ARMY—The official announcement of the war's end came to Ninth Army doughs as a complete anticlimax, just as it did to Paris and the homefront.

To the infantrymen who had sweated out the discomfort and death of the front lines so long the real end of the war was the moment they and their outfits were relieved for the last time on the Western Front. Because that time came to the men of the Ninth Army days and in some cases more than a week ahead of the formal declaration, they couldn't—and didn't—get too hepped up about news of the surrender at Rheims.

Surrender of German troops in Holland, Denmark and northwestern Germany, ending hostilities on the U.S. Ninth and British Second Army fronts, preceded the total capitulation by three days.

But even before that time several of the veteran combat units had been off the line and pulling back into rest areas or temporary military occupation zones as far to the rear as Westphalia.

It was in the trucks and on the tanks and tank destroyers heading west that the doughs had their private celebrations of the end of their own personal war—or anyway the European half.

"Put it down that we were relieved by the Russians," said Sgt. William Nickell of Knox, Ind., squad leader in F Company of the 329th Regiment of the 83d Division. Nickell was riding west across the Elbe River in one of the last trucks to leave Zerbst, the deepest point of American penetration on the Ninth Army front, as our forces evacuated the Elbe bridgehead and Red Army occupation forces moved in.

Most of the talk on the truck, for the first hour or so in the drizzling early-morning rain, was about going home and maybe going to the Pacific. Everybody was in favor of going home.

Pfc. S. L. Gates, who has a brother in the Marines in the Pacific, figured he'd be heading there too before long.

"What do you think you are, a combat soldier?" asked Pfc. Bernard Levin of Cleveland, Ohio, pointing to the rifleman next to him.

"Hell, no," said Pfc. J. L. Renslow, "I'm a come-back soldier—I want to come back to Cleveland, too—Cleveland, *Tennessee*. That's the only zone of occupation I'm interested in."

Members of the I & R platoon of the 329th, like most front-line infantrymen, found it hard to get through their heads that their bullet-ducking days were over, at least for awhile.

"I've got to go out tomorrow just to see if they'll shoot at me," said Cpl. Lemuel H. Sistler of Batavia, Ill.

"We've been lucky," said Lt. Sam Magill of Ashtabula, Ohio, I & R platoon leader. "I half expect to hit a mine when we get near the Statue of Liberty or trip on a sock and break my neck when I'm climbing out of bed back home."

Pfc. Bob Houseknecht of Muncie Valley, Pa., who won a Silver Star for helping lead the first American patrol across the Rhine, simply wondered how soon he'd be seeing his wife and two children, one of them born after he shipped out.

Pfc. Stanley Pope of Caledonia, Minn., said, "Son of a bee. Give me another drink" when he heard the news. But Pfc. Bob Glasgow of Wheeling, West Va., had a different reaction.

"Now I'll never have to get drunk again," he said.

—YANK Staff Correspondent

Some Merely Shrugged

GERMANY—Peace came to the weary infantry on the Elbe on a soft spring day, and the infantry nodded its head and went about its business.

There could be, of course, no sudden order to cease fire because firing for the Ninth Army ceased days ago; so the infantry heard Churchill and told each other, "It's over" with hardly more enthusiasm than they might have shown toward the news that chow's up.

For the infantry was preoccupied.

A lieutenant in charge of the PW enclosure was sweating with the food problem. "I go over to see about feeding 2,100 people and come back and find I've 10,000 more they just brought in."

The music that followed Churchill's announcement was still playing, but the lieutenant wasn't listening. He was staring gloomily at the huge mass of Germans. A Nazi kid with a placid face that had never known a razor approached the lieutenant and said in high school English, "I'm coming from Brooklyn. At which time do I eat?"

The lieutenant stared at the kid, almost said something and thought better of it. He walked off without a word. The stately music heralding the peace played on.

In Magdeburg, the infantry, already saddled with guard duty, met the peace with magnificent indifference. One dough, "a character" in his company, rushed out shouting, "Deutsches Kaput," but both his buddies and the Germans only regarded him as people do when they hear already-ancient news. For peace, real peace, was now nothing more to them than the blessed inaction which had been theirs for days.

A man with a bottle invited a friend to stop with him in a doorway. It's bad taste to drink in view of the beaten and bitter Germans and even worse taste to drink where an officer might see.

The invitation was followed by the explanation "It's V-E Day," but the bottle was there before Churchill spoke and if it hadn't been V-E Day the invitation would have been backed by some other excuse or no excuse at all.

The infantry talked with the age-old understanding of the infantry's lot: "Now what?" And in the manner of all infantrymen shrugged its shoulders.

—By Sgt. MACK MORRISS
YANK Staff Correspondent

The COVER

Painting by Sgt. DAVID LAX

And so it was Victory in Europe Day.

When the sirens sounded, they hurled ticker tape in New York and drank champagne in Paris and fired artillery salutes in Moscow and began a holiday in London.

And the people who write for the newspapers and speak on the radio mentioned "the victorious march across Africa, the triumphal battles of Sicily and Italy and the glorious drive across France and into the heart of a prostrate Germany."

And those were eloquent words. But the men who had fought the war—and won—said none of them. The men who had fought the war remembered—remembered Hill 609 in Tunisia, remembered Gafsa in Sicily, remembered Cassino in Italy, remembered Easy Red Beach in Normandy, remembered St. Lo and the Huertgen Forest and the Rhine and all the towns and forests and rivers before and after and remembered the Purple Hearts along the way and the neat white crosses. And knew that there had been no victorious marches, knew that there were no triumphal battles and no glorious drives.

They knew that there are no words to say what it had been and what it would still be in—say, Shanghai, say, Borneo, say, Tokyo, say, Manchuria. There was no ticker tape or champagne or artillery salutes or holidays in the Pacific.

And so it was Victory in Europe Day, but the men who had fought the war—and won—were not joyous. They were humble and silent, remembering.

The Nazi blitz by October, 1942, had enveloped Europe, overrun Western Russia and was sending spearheads from the Crimea and Egypt to seal off the Near East and the Mediterranean Sea.



The German Armies, stopped first in Russia and Africa, retreated from Italy and France and the final offensives of the Allies reduced the Nazi "new order" to a question mark on the map.

1769

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1 For most of us it began on October 29, 1940, when Secretary Stimson pulled out the first number.



2 We repeated the oath before the flag and wondered if we'd be "back in a year, little darling."



3 Trains pulled in at Southern camps, and we marched off lugging barracks bags and suitcases.



4 "All line,

The GI's War in Europe

A Picture Story of the American Soldier's Fight Against Germany and Italy from Induction to Victory.



7 And GIs were being sent to Iceland. Traveling on the North Atlantic was often plenty rough.



8 A GI huts



11 More Englis



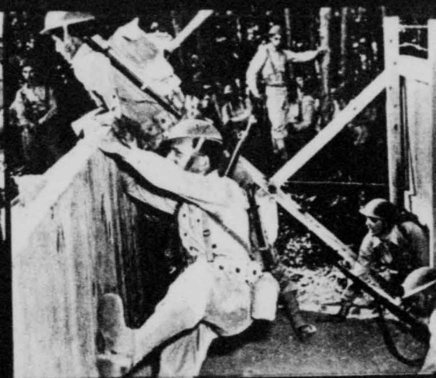
14 Krau Air



...amps, and we
...s and suitcases.



4 "All present and accounted for." We stood in line, drilled, made packs and stood in line.



5 We hurdled barriers in obstacle courses with those basin helmets sliding around on our heads.



6 Some left the States early. U. S. forces were sent to build bases in Greenland in April 1941.

...pe

...o Victory.

...and. Traveling
...plenty rough.



8 A GI main street in Iceland, lined with Nissen huts. It seemed pretty bleak and far from home.



9 We landed in Northern Ireland in January 1942. Yanks paraded in fresh blouses with gas masks.



10 We were starting to assemble men and supplies in Britain. GIs saw English pubs for the first time.





11 More and more American planes were flying from English fields as ground crews waved them off.



12 Eighth Air Force Forts first raided Europe in July 1942. These B-17s were bombing in France.



13 B-17 crews were tired after getting back but they usually had plenty of things to talk about.



14 Krauts were caught napping when the Eighth Air Force first bombed as far as East Prussia.



15 Rangers, back from the Dieppe raid, August 1, 1942, were first to fight German ground troops.



16 The ATC was using Ascension Island (halfway to Africa) as a base but kept it secret until 1943.

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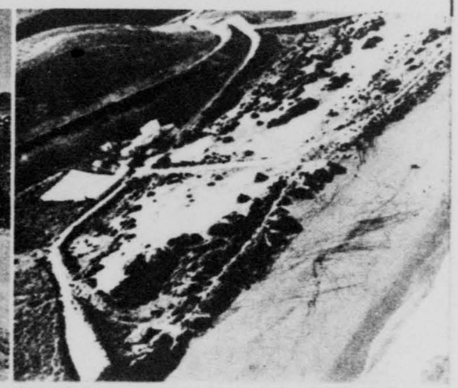
The GI's War in Europe



17 The war against fascism brought us to Egypt in 1942, where some of us did a little sightseeing.



18 And the war brought us to Iran, where we kept the lend-lease goods moving toward Russia.



19 On November 7, 1942, bad day for the Axis, we landed on beaches of French North Africa.



20 Most GIs who occupied Oran saw a liberated city for the first time and found they liked it



21 In Tunisia the Germans fought or tried, like this one, to get away. Either way they lost



22 We fought over the desert and dry hills and watched everything the enemy was doing.



25 When we entered Tunis it was a happy day for Frenchmen, British and Americans alike.



26 When the Tunisian campaign ended, in May 1942, the war was over for a lot of German and Italian prisoners. The Allies had captured 291,000 Axis soldiers, killed 30,000 and wounded 27,000.



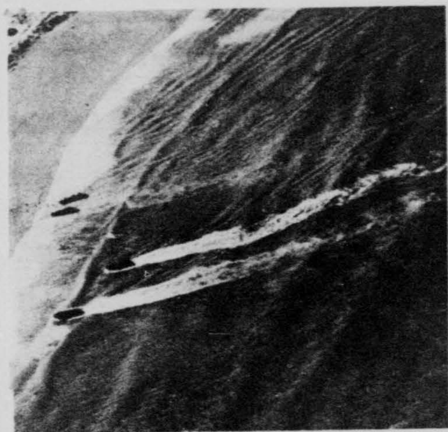
28 MPs were about the only GIs who saw the famous Casbah in Algiers. It was out of bounds.



29 Next step was Sicily. In planes, or on landing boats, we wondered how tough it would be



30 We waded ashore on July 9, 1943, sloshing through the surf and cussing at the mules.





23 Infantry and armor took one Tunisian town after another as the Nazi armies retreated.



24 As always, digging a foxhole, like this one by the side of the road, was good insurance.



27 GIs of the Signal Corps worked overtime in North Africa setting up communications.



31 The kids in Sicily were almost as good at observation as we were, being curious—like kids.



32 We fought snipers in the Sicilian towns, with the sun shining through the smoke and dust.



33 The medics did a job in Sicily, as they hav done in all other combat areas in this wa

CONTINUE

The GI's War in Europe



34 We invaded Italy in September 1943. The Italians quit, but Nazi bombers still unloaded on us.



35 When we got into Italy we had to cross over one long range of mountains after another.



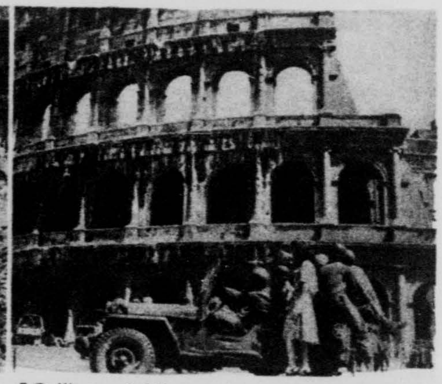
36 And most GIs who took a hill went on to take the next one, but some of them didn't.



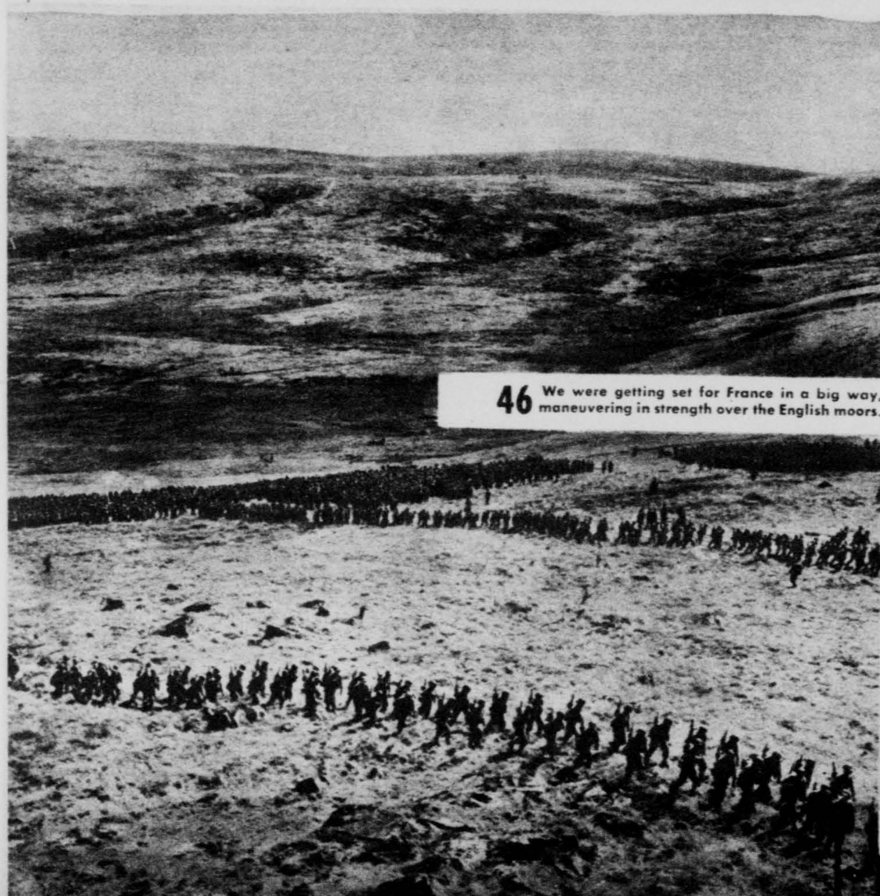
40 The Fifteenth Air Force was taking off from Italy. Some ground-crew GIs were fixing up quarters.



41 All Italy and all Allied soldiers who fought there remember Cassino on the road to Rome.



42 We occupied Rome on June 4, 1944. Some got a pretty guide to show them the Colosseum.



46 We were getting set for France in a big way, maneuvering in strength over the English moors.



47 And finally we were jammed up against the loading docks, ready for sailing orders.



50 They made it but had to take a breather and were in no mood to smile at the camera.

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37 The Army nurses were there when we made the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead. We needed them.



38 And we needed artillery. You're a bit more confident with a "Long Tom" backing you up.



39 Another part of war in Italy was the girls who came over to put on a show, rain or shine.



43 Although chasing the enemy, there was time to pause for a little GI side show on the way.



44 As the war went on in Italy you ran across quite a few nice Wacs working in headquarters.



45 Before Rome fell we were still in England, training very hard, getting ready for D-Day.



48 D-Day came, on June 6, 1944. Some lost time in the water before reaching France.



49 It seemed quite a way from the boats to shore. The invaders carried a lot of equipment.



51 We got farther inland and met some of the people. It was easy to get a laugh.

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The GI's War in Europe



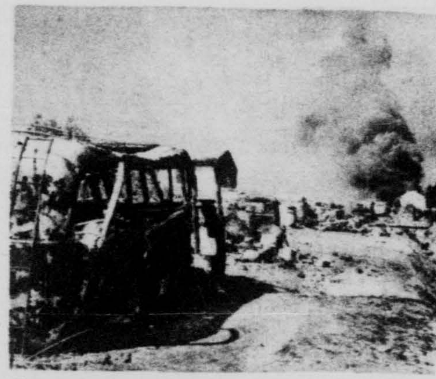
52 We met up with French civilians who were very nice about quenching a soldier's thirst.



53 The Ninth Air Force needed air fields in France. Engineers were there to lay them out.



54 The break-through at St. Lo began in July, and then we broke out into the French plains.



55 The Krauts retreated, leaving a lot of their baggage twisted and burning on the roads.



56 In Italy we were moving to the shore to board landing craft and invade southern France.



57 We hit southern France on August 15 and met some Maquis who were veteran Nazi-fighters.



58 Ordnancemen had plenty to do keeping guns in repair, even salvaging enemy weapons.



59 We plowed into Brittany and attacked the port of Brest, fighting through the streets.



60 The liberation of Paris came on August 25, and people turned out to cheer and sing.



62 We went through the old Maginot Line, which didn't look so tough when you got close.



63 For many GIs entering Belgium it was a nice thing to be appreciated by the right people.



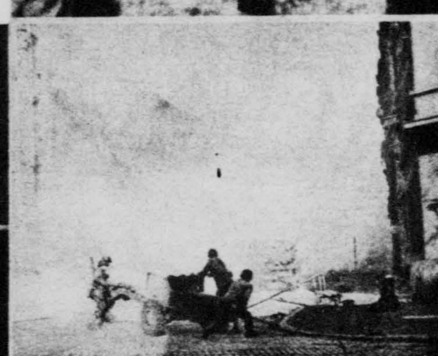
64 We got through Huertgen Forest in November, but it was a slow, cruel push for the Infantry.



61 We couldn't all stay and celebrate in Paris but we put on a good show on the way.



65 Many GIs found that Army nurses were the only good part of lying wounded in a hospital.



66 Aachen, which was surrendered on October 20, was the first big German city we fought for.



67 A break was a break anyway you looked at it, but having some mail made it even better.

CONTINUED



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The GI's War in Europe



68 The more casualties the more work for the medics who were hit themselves often enough



69 We got through Belgium but we left thousands behind who will never leave Belgian soil



70 When winter hit the Western Front even hot chow didn't keep us warm for very long



73 The winter reached its height when we got into Germany. GIs worked in howling blizzards



74 The Germans under Von Rundstedt started their big counterattack in the Ardennes December 16



75 GIs will long remember the part the defenders of Bastogne played in stopping Von Rundstedt



77 Negro artillerymen helped blast what was left of the Siegfried Line as we went on



78 The line of prisoners grew as we went from the Roer to the Rhine, and they got less cocky



79 Some weren't going so fast that they couldn't stop to dance with a few Red Cross girls



81 Going into Germany we saw refugees all the way, lugging their families and their goods



82 Cologne was captured on March 7, 1945. And with that the end in Germany was not far off



83 Also on March 7, First Army GIs found the Remagen bridge intact and crossed the Rhine

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71 The Infantry filed through the snow-covered Forest of the Ardennes toward the front.



72 The spotlight was on winter in western Europe, but there were snow and cold for GIs in Italy, too.



76 One thing a man can always do to get a welcome relief from war is to look at a YANK pin-up. (Adv.)



80 We took more German cities with empty streets and houses with gaping windows.



84 Then we began to get ponton bridges across the river and the last big offensives were on



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THE LAST TIME



This was the real Armistice Day—on Nov. 11, 1918. Here on Fifth Avenue in New York were the flags, the impromptu parades, the traditional ticker tape floating down as people shouted and screamed their joy.

At the end of the first world war, there were two celebrations—just the same as now.

THE armistice that ended the first world war, like the surrender that ended this one, was celebrated on the home front twice. Last time, again like this time, it was generally believed that the Germans had been seeking peace terms for at least a month before the war actually ended.

When United Press flashed word to its client papers in the U.S. that an armistice was signed Thursday, Nov. 7, 1918, homefolks in hundreds of cities didn't doubt the report. The premature news reached the States at 11:56 A.M. Radio sets being almost unknown in those days, word was spread chiefly by the newspapers. Extras were printed all through the day.

Factories, boats and railroad locomotives tied down their sirens and whistles. Workers poured out of shops and offices, which closed for the day. In New York and Chicago, on the West Coast, from the Gulf Stream to the Great Lakes, people came out on the streets to hold impromptu carnivals. Only food stores and essential means of transportation kept going.

The Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, denied the armistice report in Washington and newspapers began to print the denial late in the afternoon. This had small effect on dampening the public spirits.

The United Press didn't concede that day that it had erred. There have been many versions of how the mistake occured. According to one version a United Press reporter in France apparently mistook a temporary cease firing order (issued to let the German armistice commission pass through the fighting lines to confer with Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces) as the signing of the armistice.

Persistent denials by government officials didn't quiet the celebrations until late evening. By that time scores of parades had been held; scores of mayors had addressed victory rallies. Thousands of citizens had got drunk and some newspapers were complaining of hooliganism. The premature celebration was confined to the U.S. The false report had not been circulated in other countries.

FOUR days later, Nov. 11 at 2:45 A.M., while the country slept, the word of the real armistice arrived in Washington. Newspapers rolled out extras. Sirens started again—the second time in four days. At first people were hesitant to believe the news, genuine this time. Then as the realization spread that the war had ended at last, that this armistice report had been announced by Washington, the country went into a wild celebration.

When day came, people joined with the same spontaneity in the official celebrations. Schools closed. Business shut down. In almost every village and town victory rallies were held. Churches were crowded.

As the night of Nov. 11 came, the clamor quieted. In most cities the streets cleared. People went to their homes. Twice in less than a week the country had experienced a great emotional turmoil.

During the day Allied capitals also had celebrated. In London, throngs massed in front of Buckingham Palace where they were greeted by King George and Queen Mary.

Paris turned out in riotous carnival. Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Armies, described the scene in his book, "My Experiences in the World War":

"It looked as though the whole population had gone out of their minds. The city turned into pandemonium. The streets and boulevards were packed with people singing and wearing all sorts of odd costumes. The crowds were doing the most clownish things. One could hardly hear his own voice it was such bedlam.

"It was next to impossible for our automobile to make any headway through the mass of humanity. We were two hours in crossing the Place de la Concorde the crowd was so dense. It happened I was recognized before we had gone very far and French men and women boarded the car, climbed on top of it and got inside and no amount of persuasion would prevail upon them to let us pass. Finally, a group of American soldiers who were enjoying the hilarity came along and seeing our helpless condition took charge and succeeded in making an opening sufficiently large to permit the car to move a yard or so at a time until we got free. If all ridiculous things done during those two or three days were recorded the reader could scarcely believe the story. But it was Paris and the war was over."

THE armistice climaxed negotiations which had been opened by a note from the German high command to the Allied high command on Oct. 5. The great Allied offensive designed to end the war had been opened Sept. 26. Before this massive onslaught the Germans were falling back everywhere. The Germans were running out of food and ammo. Most of all they were running out of soldiers.

Open mutiny spread in Germany. On Oct. 29, German sailors rebelled at Kiel. By Nov. 6, 40,000 armed Germans seized Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Brunswick and Cologne.

Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch was authorized by the Allies Nov. 5 to sign the armistice for the Allies. The German armistice commission met Foch Nov. 7. Foch gave the German commission the Allied terms and warned that these terms must be accepted or rejected within 72 hours.

Field Marshal Paul Von Hindenburg told Kaiser Wilhelm he could not guarantee the Kaiser's safety. On Nov. 9, the Kaiser renounced the throne. Early on the morning of Nov. 10, the Kaiser fled to Holland.

At 5:00 A.M., Nov. 11, in Foch's railway car near Rethondes, France, the Germans signed the armistice terms. A German officer said to Foch, "A nation of 70 millions suffers but does not die." Foch shrugged, replied: *"Tres bien"* (very well).

The word of armistice reached the troops sometime after 6:35 A.M., sped to every battle front as fast as jubilant men could flash the historic news. The war that had begun on July 28, 1914, was over.

SPORTS

By Sgt. FRANK WOOLNER

Fish and Fowl Now Face Soldier Blitz

Beaucoup fish and beaucoup fowl await the field-and-stream loving GI upon his return to civvies. Backed by almost four years of inactivity and a flock of old-timers, who have been plumping steadily for conservation and increased stocking of wild life, hunting and fishing should reach an unprecedented boom during the early post war years.

"Rookie sportsmen," who, after months in ODs, know what the score is when it comes to bivouacs and M-1s should flock to the great outdoors by the thousands.

They'll have all the advantages: covers full of game, streams and lakes swarming with fish. Military equipment will be dumped on the market for them to buy. GI guns, clothing and duffle of all kinds, adaptable to outdoor living, will be easy to purchase. Ordnance inventions will be molded to benefit new sporting weapons, rods, lines and reels.

Practically all of the sporting goods houses in the U.S. are now engaged in war work. Their wartime research for better equipment will be reflected in the outdoor equipment of tomorrow. Plastics, which have flourished under wartime conditions, will probably be a sensation. Canoes and boats of one-piece construction, light and indestructible, will flourish. Outboard motors, profiting by battle needs on landing craft and assault boats, are sure to exceed pre-war efficiency. Fishing reels, no longer manufactured by the big concerns, will gain by their designer's present research in precision instruments and will undoubtedly be lighter and stronger.

A contract to build indestructible ski-poles for the Army proved to be a bonzana for one company. By impregnating split bamboo with liquid bakelite, they produced a fly rod which is impervious to heat or cold, wet or dry weather. The bakelite, infused into the pores of the bamboo, joins and seals the rod against moisture. Thus eliminating the use of varnish or glue which chips under pressure.

Similar government contracts have resulted in other new discoveries. Binoculars and telescopic sights are far ahead of pre-war standards. Gun steel will be better than before. Savage Arms Company has a classy 12-gauge automatic which weighs less than seven pounds. A light, tough alloy receiver is the answer. The Browning type auto-loader has always been a natural pointer. Its only drawback has been its extra weight. Savage has cancelled out the trouble.

Army equipment, dumped on the market, will appeal to sportsmen especially. The list of enticing doodads is long and varied and runs the gamut from jeeps to Coleman stoves.

The jeep is not an economical buggy. It burns more gas than Tommy Manville's Duesenberg on a cross country wife hunt. Still, for hunting and fishing country, it will easily pay for itself. A lot of well-heeled ex-GIs are going to purchase jeeps.

For duck hunting, camouflage nets may be used to build better blinds. Sniper suits or fleece-lined flight jackets and pants issued to the Air Corps ought to come in handy. If, as it should in good duck weather, the rain is spitting nails in your teeth, an oilskin gas decontamination suit would complete the picture of solid luxury. And, of course, a Coleman stove for coffee.

Outdoor clothing of all types has been affected by the war. Tougher, more snagproof materials are one development. Warmth, with attendant lightness, is another. The regular Army combat boot is ideal for early upland bird cover and the winter issue shoe-pac is actually the same footwear that sportsmen have been using for years.

For early spring and summer fishing, the Army's special jungle boot, which is extremely light and high topped, constructed of canvas and rubber, is a sure sell-out to anglers. That aforementioned gas decontamination or "rain suit," with the hood and zip-up features, is another development that will appeal to those genial maniacs who like to take rainbow trout in chill April showers.

Down-insulated sleeping bags and light, waterproof tents have been vastly improved by Army research. They'll be used. However, the GI form-fitting "foxhole straitjacket" and the puptent aren't roomy enough for postwar sportsmen who will want to spread out.



Take a look at the football helmet Verna Thompson's modelling. It's an acrylic plastics job, better protection than the old kind and one of many indirect products of wartime research.

Paradoxically, the weapons of war, so useful in hunting down Jerry, are a disappointment to the veteran sportsman. All military weapons are constructed for one purpose, the swift chopping down of a man. It does not follow that the same rifles and carbines are necessarily adequate for the pursuit of game. Take, for example, the M-1 rifle. The Garand is the finest military chopper in the world but a man would get stoop shouldered if he carried it for a day of hard hunting in the big woods. Possibly a good gunsmith could convert the M-1 into a sporter. It would have to be restocked and trimmed of all excess weight. Even at that, your old pal of the Ardennes might be a pain in the Rockies. The load, however, is ideal. GI 30-06 is still considered one of the most versatile all-around cartridges on the market. A great many doughs are planning to use the M-1 to kill deer after the war. Okay, it'll kill deer. But unless something can be done to relieve that extra poundage, your hunting trip is going to be a test of stamina rather than sport.



When you try deer hunting instead of kraut killing, your aim had better be just as good. If you miss, fellow hunters may cut off your shirttail, autograph it and keep dated trophy as evidence to discourage bragging.

The Johnson semi-automatic rifle is another military arm which is sometimes cited as a postwar sporter. This one, according to experts, should be a rugged, reliable big-woods weapon, in the sporter version.

The Springfield 1903 job may be very profitably converted. It could be trimmed down, restocked, its action honed and a scope sight installed with ease. Similarly, the Jerry Karabiner-98, the Jap Arisaka and others of light, bolt-action design, may be trimmed down and prettied for plinking in the tall timber.

American sportsmen are worrying about our M-1 carbine. The idea seems to be that every Joe in the Army plans to take one home and use it to kill deer. In fact, ever since the new carbine was developed by Winchester, arguments have waxed fast and furiously over its merits as a game killer. The carbine is a sweet little pea-shooter. It balances nicely. It shoots where you point it. But will it kayo a deer? Gun savants say that a 30-caliber carbine will kill such game but that it is not an adequate cartridge for big-woods sport. Unfortunately, the load is too large for rabbits and other small game and too meager for deer. On medium-sized prey, such as coyotes, the carbine might qualify but it is dwarfed by the performance of a number of extremely high-velocity, flat-trajectoried rifles which were developed especially for such work.

For the great reconversion to a civilian pursuit of happiness, afield, we can use the jeeps, painted any color but olive drab! We'll insist on the newest improvements in fishing tackle, boats, outboard motors and gun gadgets. We'll even wear a sniper-suit if that'll help to keep greenheads planing in to a set of blocks.

American sporting goods manufacturers are set to give us the best hunting and fishing equipment in history.

1773



YANK THE ARMY WEEKLY



"IF IT WILL MAKE YOU FEEL MORE AT HOME, FEEL FREE TO GRIPE ABOUT THE CHOW." —Cpl. Entwistle

AFTER THE WAR...... —Pvt. Mitchell Wright



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L. S. - Werkzeuge

Diebstahl und Missbrauch
werden kriegsgerichtlich bestraft !

Outils pour la Défense Passive

Le vol ou même le mauvais usage
seront punis par la cour martiale !

Der Militärbefehlshaber i. Frankreich
Hauptquartier

Luftschutzoffizier

Hotel St. Rapheal
Paris – 20 Sept. 1944 ECL

1775

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Col. Mc Reevs ⁄R
AAF-PDS#2 Miami Beach Fla
OFFICIAL ~~BUSINESS~~

PENALTY ~~FOR PRIVATE~~ USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT ~~OF POSTAGE~~, $300

MIAMI
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19

Maj. Gen. Webster + Gen. Bouscat (Fr. Air Ministry)
Brig. Gen. Langmead + Col. Roger Duhaze
in Vittel

FIRST CLASS

2 Photos No 5 + No 6 items Exhibit File IV

Mrs. E. C. Langmead (Telephone WO-7759)
3911 Harrison St. N.W.
Washington 15 D.C.

FIRST CLASS

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"The Presentation"
of the French Wings
by Gen. Broseat

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Webster Langmead

Doherty

Brosnat

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WORKIN' ON THOSE AIRDROMES

AN OVERSEAS REPORT FROM THE

923RD ENGINEER AVIATION REGIMENT
827TH ENGINEER BATTALION
829TH ENGINEER BATTALION
847TH ENGINEER BATTALION
859TH ENGINEER BATTALION

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HEADQUARTERS
923D ENGINEER AVIATION REGIMENT

APO 126 US Army
12 August 1945

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDMUND C LANGMEAD
U S Army Air Force Service Command
Patterson Field, Ohio

DEAR GENERAL LANGMEAD:

I am sending you a copy of the 923d Engineer Aviation Regiment's "Workin' On Those Airdromes". This book is a photographic record of our Regiment's achievements overseas; the pictures were taken by men of this Regiment, and the book was edited and printed by our Reproduction Section. Since you yourself were closely associated with this Regiment during a portion of its history, I am sure you will be interested in having this copy.

Sincerely,

H R HALLOCK
Colonel, CE
Commanding

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FOREWORD

All of us who have served in the 923rd Engineer Aviation Regiment and its Battalions can feel justly proud of the organization in which we have served and in our contribution toward the total defeat of Nazi Germany. The mission for which we trained in Florida and Georgia during 1942 and part of 1943 was to construct airfields from which our Air Forces could fly. Since the day we arrived in Europe we have been working on those airdromes; we have carried out our mission in a superior manner, and through our efforts the final day of victory has been hastened. The thoughts of every soldier at the present are directed towards the time when he will return to his home. Whatever the future may hold in store for him, however, he can take pride in the knowledge that his own efforts have already brought that time nearer. This book, published for the soldiers of the 923rd Engineer Aviation Regiment, is dedicated to them; they are the ones who have made our fine record possible. It is intended that this book serve as a reminder of the years that we have served together, and of the achievements of the 923rd Engineers.

The two greatest accomplishments of the men of this Regiment were the construction of Eye and Debach airdromes in England. The men of this organization worked long hours, learned new trades and skills, and gave up much treasured off-duty time to meet the exacting completion dates which were imposed upon us. On D-Day, 6 June 1944, the first flight of Liberators took off from Debach; these planes together with those from Eye which had already been bombing Germany for several days, dropped many hundreds of tons of bombs on the invasion beaches of Northern France in support of the invading Armies.

During the time Eye and Debach were being constructed, and subsequent to their completion in the Spring of 1944, men of the Regiment worked on 61 heavy bomber stations, building new facilities, new roads, maintaining and resurfacing runways and taxiways with asphalt and concrete, and performing other essential tasks so that the 8th Air Force could keep up its assault on Germany. It is certain that without the work performed by our men the continued missions of the heavy Flying Fortresses and Liberators would have been impossible during the winters of 1943—44 and 1944—45, as in many cases the condition of the fields became critical.

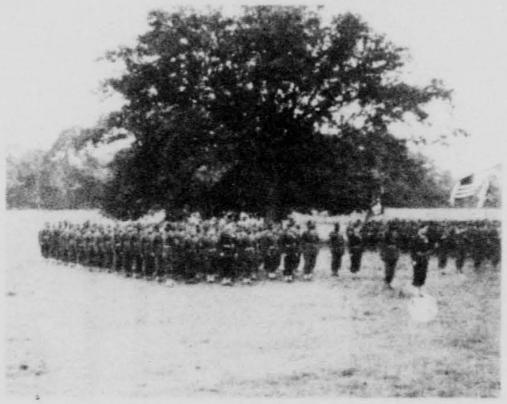
In France, units of this Regiment built airfields for the First Tactical Air Force supporting the 7th Army and the First French Army advancing from the south. In one case the Battalions joined together for the quick construction of a field for French fighter-bombers at Luxeuil, finishing the runway in record time just as the first planes arrived. Later we maintained and built new facilities for Ninth Air Force fields. After V-E Day the Regiment took its part in the Occupational Air Force Program, and completed two of the first fields which are to be used in policing Germany and enforcing the peace which we have won.

Our task did not require us to engage in actual combat with the enemy, but as we watched the heavy bombers roar off in the morning from the fields which we had constructed in England, and in France as we watched the fighters return from their strafing missions over the front lines to the haven we had provided for them, we felt a oneness with the combat men of the Air Corps and had a realization of the fact that we were playing a part in paving the way to victory. Enemy activity against us was slight, but the frequent appearance of raiders over Eye and Debach, the bombing of the perimeter track at Debach, the buzz bombs in Kent, Haughley Park, and Oakley Park, all made us alert to the constant threat. The planes which left in the morning from our advanced landing grounds and did not come back, the damaged planes we helped to salvage, and the occasions, such as at Tannington and on a beach in Southern England, when we laid down temporary strips for enemy damaged bombers to get off, all made us aware of the existence of the conflict.

All of our time was not spent in airfield construction. Our Regiment was made famous by our 200 voice U.S. Army Negro Chorus which sang in Royal Albert Hall in September 1943 with Roland Hayes and the London Symphony Orchestra. Ambassador John Winant, many British notables, and the British press acclaimed our singers so enthusiastically that arrangements were made for a tour of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. Since that time our singers have entertained at hospitals for wounded combat soldiers, at Red Cross Clubs, in British churches, for other units, and for civilian gatherings, in England, France, and Germany. Our military bands, the Rio Rita band, the Reveilleers, the Rhythm Rockets, and the famous "Harlem Express" variety show, all brought recognition to the Regiment and pleasure to ourselves and other allied soldiers. We were honored on several occasions with visits and inspections by many important personages. General Devers, commanding the European Theater of Operations and General Lee, commanding the SOS, both commended us on the fine appearance of our units and the soldierly qualities of our men. General Moore, the Chief Engineer, General Le May, commanding the 3d Bomb Division, General Ralph Royce and General B. O. Davis made several visits to our units and commended us on what they saw. Bishop Gregg, and Walter White, President of the NAACP, visited us in the Spring of 1944.

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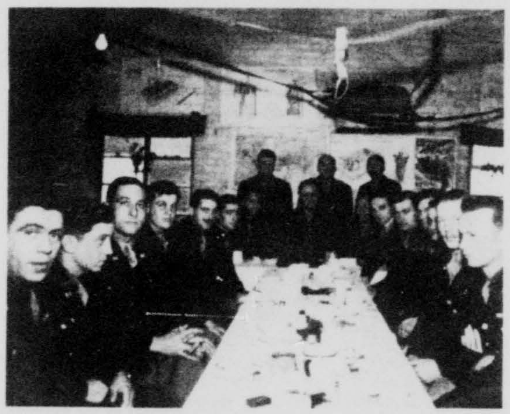
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"Joe Louis Day", 11 June 1944, H&S Co. 923, led the review preceding Joe's arrival.



"Breakfast Among the Hedgerows" near Utah Beach, Normandy.



The Regimental Staff, looking contented after a big feed, 25 December 1943



The first commander of the 923rd overseas, Lt Col W. H. Esdorn, and his Executive, Captain E. T. Shepherd.

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We'll admit no Nazis were near!



The 923rd Radio Section was plenty good. Corporal Buster Keels, shown sending, was one of the ETO'S fastest.



Gen. Langmead presents Bronze Star Medal to the Regimental Commander Colonel H.R. Hallock.



Paperwork did not slacken overseas.



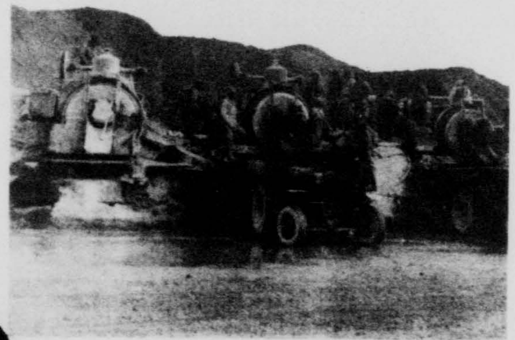
The Drafting Section planned it then we built it.

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Lt Col Hargett and Lt Eder inspect our new trucks.



This battery of mixers at Eye poured a lot of concrete until we got a paver.



Lt Col R.M. Phillips, Present 829th Commander.



Debach - Six sergeants from C-829 who played a big part in constructing this large brick crew room.



The 829th puts down first concrete at Eye on Potash Lane.

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T/Sgt Lawrence Hardy, one of our best soldiers, with Battalion Headquarters staff in front of 829th Headquarters, Debach.



The Winter of '44-'45 was rough in Not-So-Sunny France. The 829th clears the Azelot runway so Lightnings can fly.

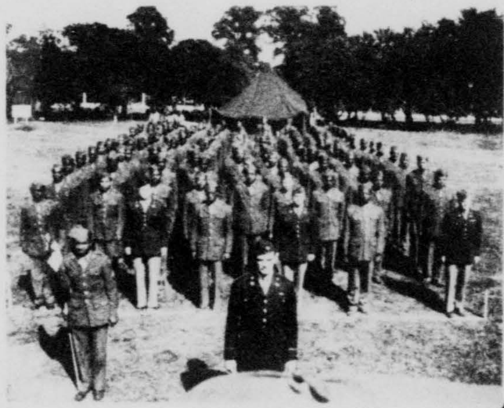


Eye, Suffolk, England. We slept in pup-tents while building Nissen Huts and in Nissen Huts while building runways.

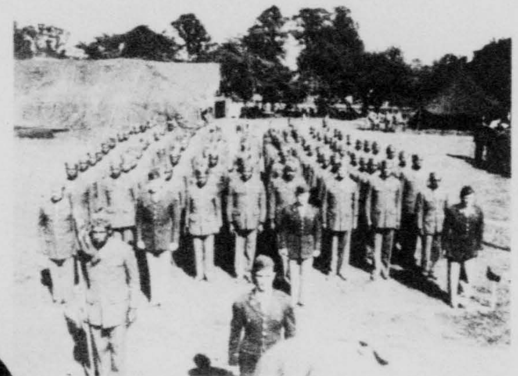


Most of the Battalions adopted several British Orphans. 1st Sgt Wilson and M/Sgt Brown entertain the 829th's adopted son.

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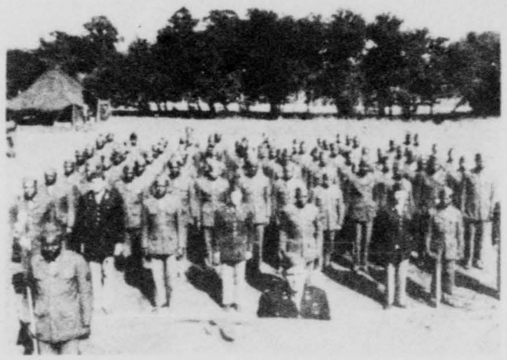
Company "B" 847th, accomplished valuable work at the Hardwick Airdrome.



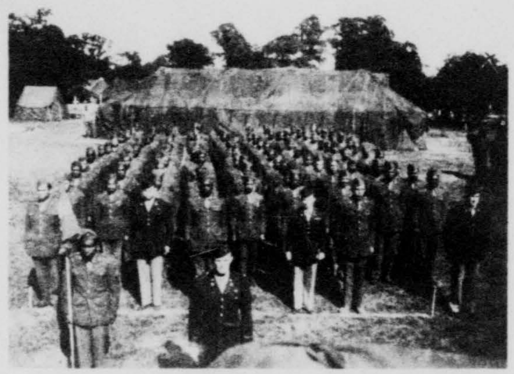
Company "A" 847th, was keeping the airdrome at Thorp Abbott operational while the Bomb Group there was winning two Presidential Battle Citations.



Lt Col J.A. Hargett. the C.O. was with the 847th when it was organized.



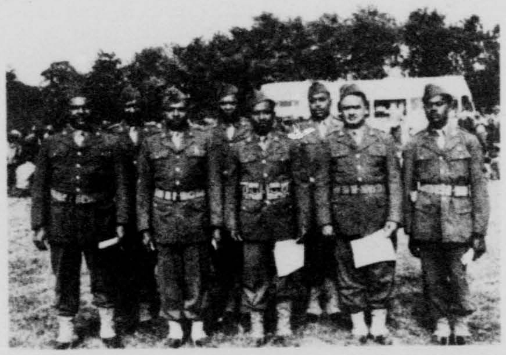
Company "C" 847th, went from Debach to Tibenham to keep 'em flying.



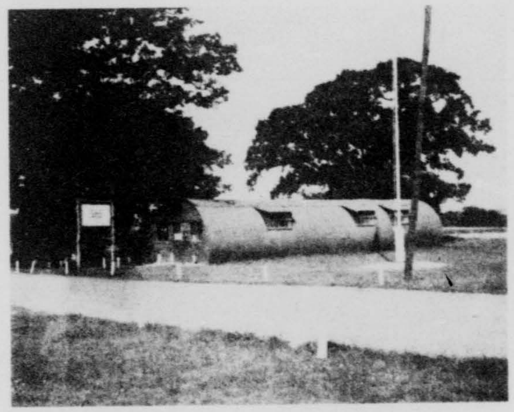
Headquarters and Service Company 847th, at Oakley Park, Norfolk, one year after arriving in England.

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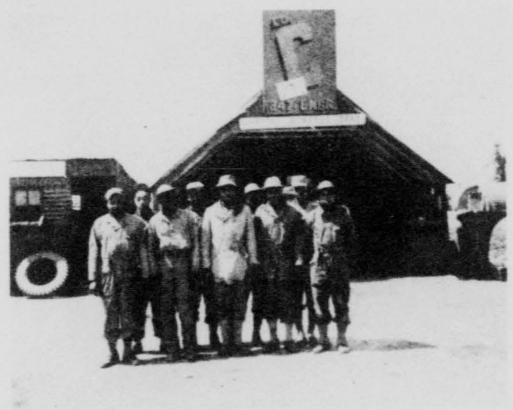
"Field Day at Oakley Park".
These men were awarded the Good Conduct Medal during the afternoon. Note American Red Cross Clubmobile "South Carolinia" in background.



This Nissen Hut was quickly erected at Oakley Park for use as 874th Battalion Headquarters.



The Battalion Dentist works over the Battalion Surgeon.

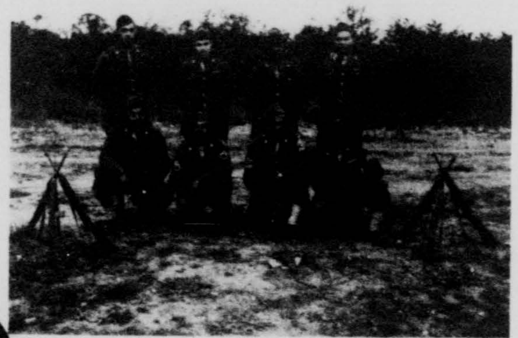


Company "C", 847th.
The Best (say they).

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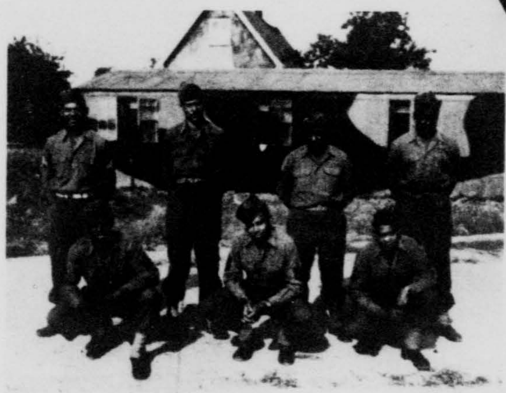
A group of large Nissen Huts at Eye provided convenient headquarters for the Regiment and the 827th and 859th Battalions.



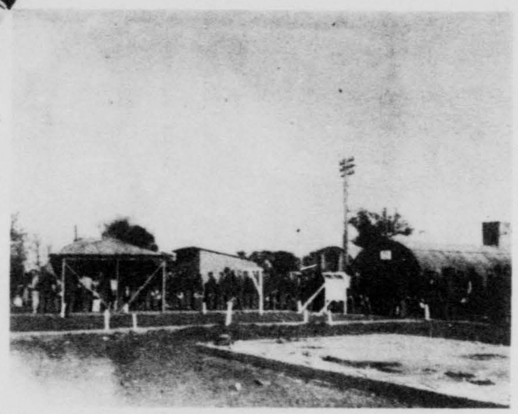
Top-Rank of "C" 859th looking photogenic at Watton, England.



Youngest of Battalion COs.- the 859th's Lt Col E.L. Miller.



"A" 859th at Hethel; The 1st Sergeant, Motor Sergeant, Mess Sergeant Supply Sergeant, and Platoon Sergeants ...mighty important men!

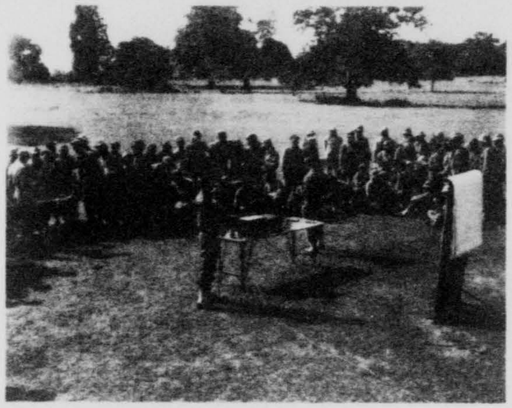


H&S, 859th. It must have been Sunday (and Chicken). That concrete floor became a day room two days later.

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Down on the firing line. "A" 859th



Saturdays were training days in England. An outdoor lecture in a beautiful English park.



Our water-cooled 50's were impressive. We used them against a strafing Jerry once.



Returning from an overnight problem near Bromeswell, England.

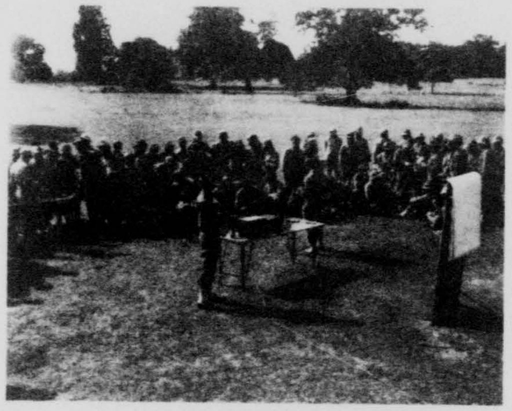
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Five Docs and a Dentist. Regimental and Battalion surgeons meet at Haughley Park to work out their problems.



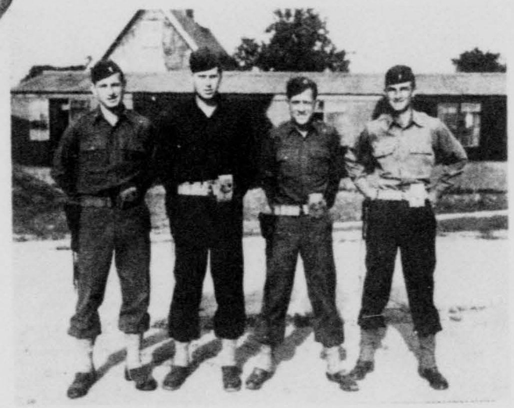
"C" 859th. Captain Pfeil said "last on the buckslip but first in every thing else.



Major R.T. Drake, present commander of the 827th.



"B" 859th. Captain Maxwell and his men always "had it made"

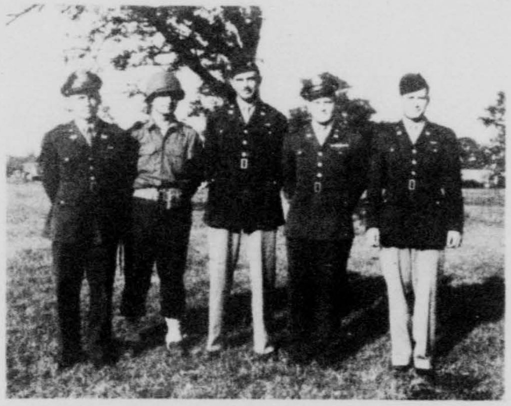


"A" 859th with the unrelated Moran Lieutenants on either flank.

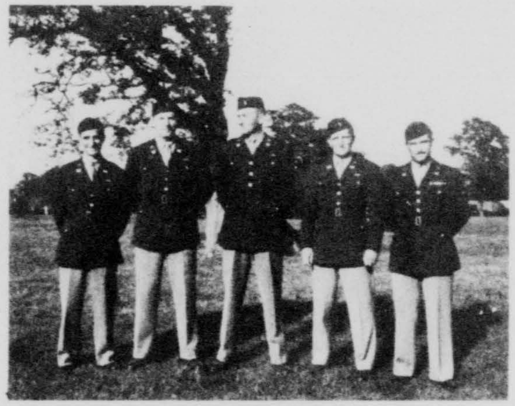
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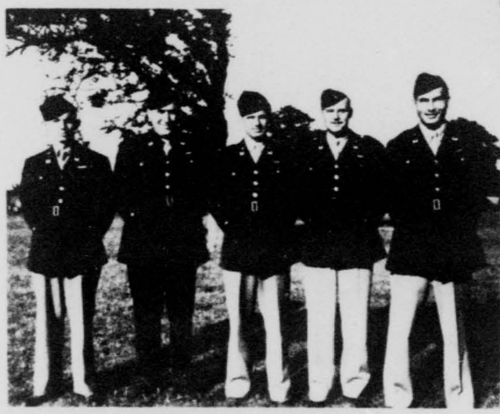
The 847th's "B" company officers were with the Company at Debach and Hardwick but only Lts Gamble, Crane, and McDaniel went on to Dijon, Laon, Frankfurt and Schweinfurt,



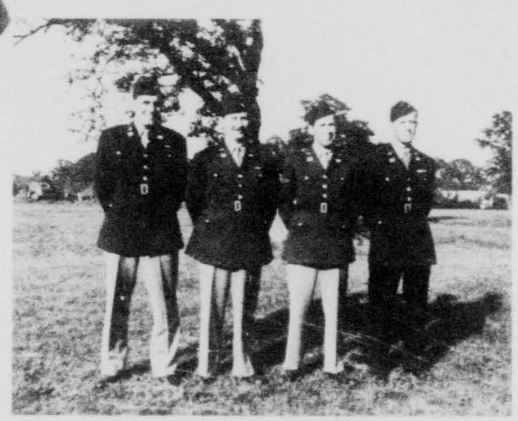
"A" Company officers took their men to Debach, Oakley Park, Lyon, Dole, Luxeuil, Prosnes, and finally to Germany.



Lt Col H.B. Hanson was the original C.O. of the 847th.



H&S Company officers supervised Headquarters and the motor pool at Dijon, Reims, Wittlich, Euskirchen, and Frankfurt.



"C" Company officers were with the company at Tibenham, Dijon, Juvincourt, Schweinfurt and Frankfurt.

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Original cadre of the 859th pose together 1 August 1943 while the Battalion celebrates its first anniversary.



H&S 859th at Watton. It takes a lot of stripes to run a Battalion Headquarters and Service Company.



Company "B" 859th, had good chow wherever they were, including Wethersfield, England.



Paul Washington and his men provided appropriate music on every occasion.

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We saw and heard many Jerries
but they seldom gave us
the chance to shoot.



Weekly vehicle inspections
were very important.



Master Sergeant C.B. Williams
stands "Full Field".



We washed our trucks daily,
a very tedious but necessary task.

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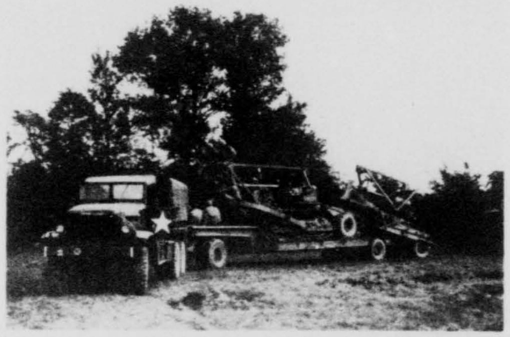
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This batcher was used at Tibenham to combine sand and gravel in correct proportions.



150 feet concrete runways were laid in strips 25 feet wide. Two pavers at work at Watton, England.



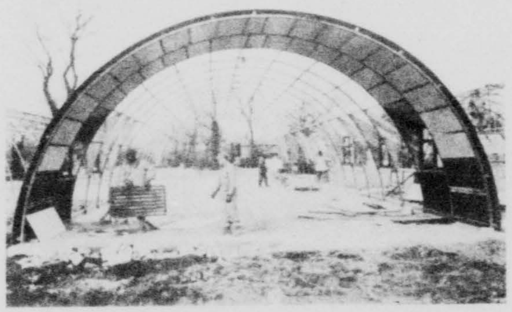
Moving from the Normandy Beachhead. Loading and moving our heavy equipment was one of our biggest jobs.



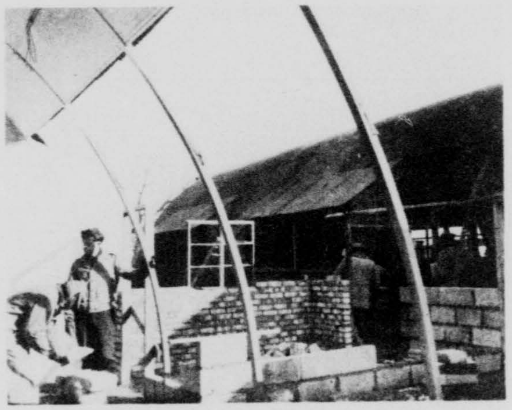
Tech Sgt Hardy, the 829th's Legion of Merit winner, poses briefly as his detail loads a dump truck.

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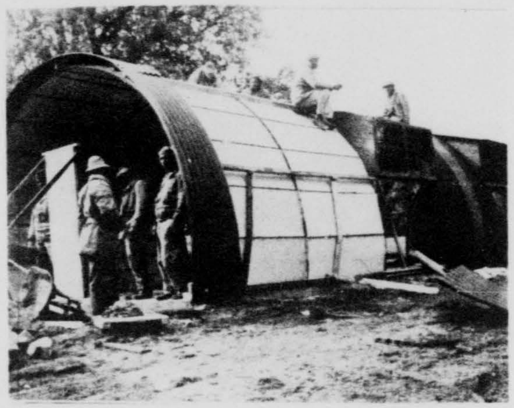
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We couldn't decide whether a Nissen Hut was all wall or all ceiling.



"B" 859th, had a famous brick-laying crew under Lt. Anderson.

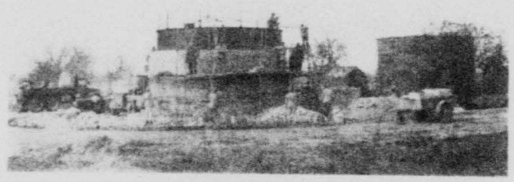


Throwing a Nissen together got to be child's play. "Donut Dugout" being built by "C" 859th.



View of the Eye mess site from the water tower. Living sites in the distance.

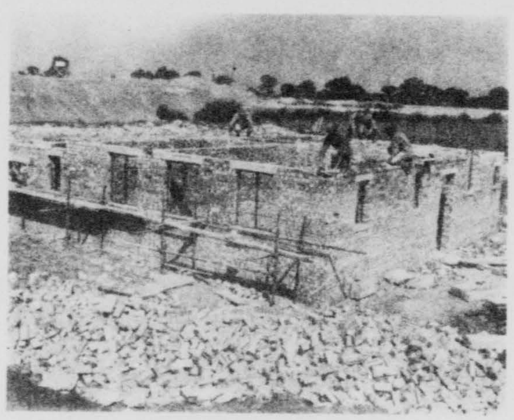
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We provided gasoline storage for over 300,000 gallons of gasoline.



We laid over five million brick in England.

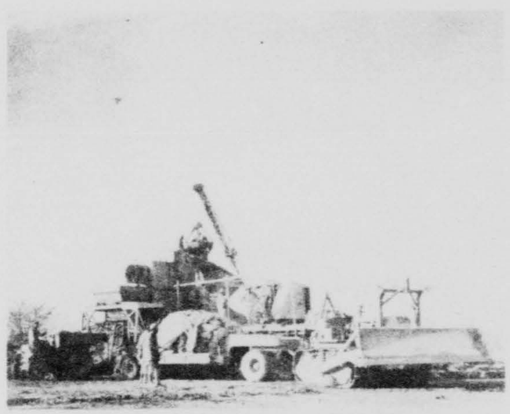


The Watchtower at Rye built by "A" 859th. Many inexperienced men became expert bricklayers.



The British called this a "Watchtower".

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We wont forget the Benford Mixer, the only machine which could pour reinforced concrete; nor the Irishmen and their tippers.



Pouring concrete around huge gasoline tanks at Eye.



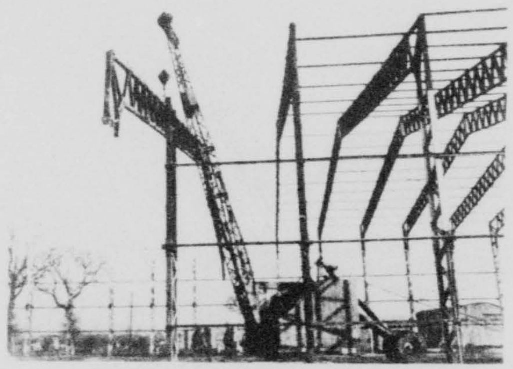
The 827th constructed these sewage disposal sludge beds.



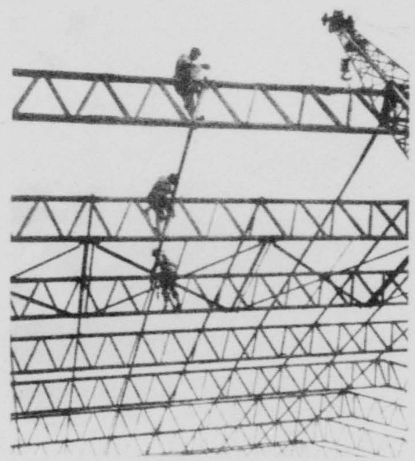
Lt Taylor of the 829th is standing in path of Paver and Finisher. Five minutes later this spot was covered with freshly smoothed concrete.

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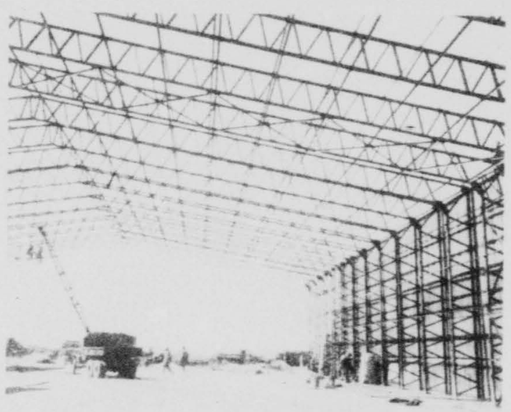
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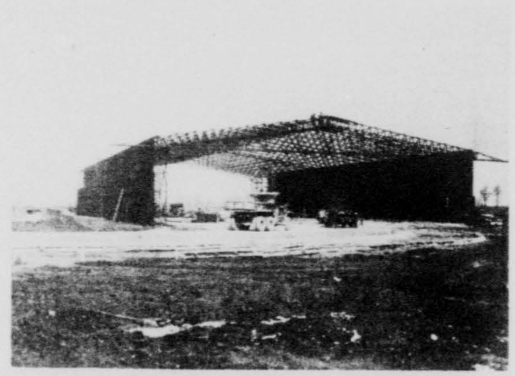
Another truss goes up on the big T-2 hanger at Eye.



Men of "A" 847th silhouetted against shifting Suffolk Skies.



The 847th put this hangar up at Debach. Many men became steel construction experts.



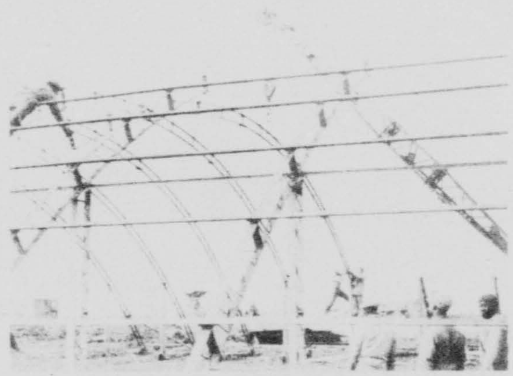
The almost finished hangar - finished on schedule. Four of these hangars were built, the largest single building project, tackled by our Regiment.

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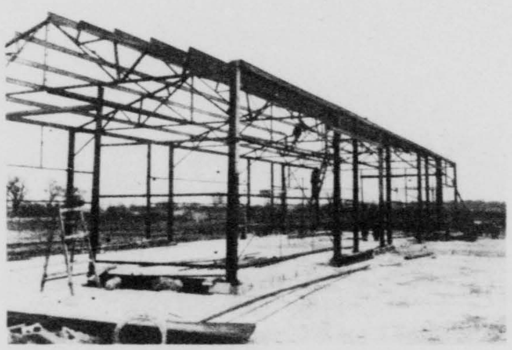
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Lt Palmer's T-2 crew worked day and night to break a record. He won a bottle of Scotch.



Our Bucyrus-Erie crane swings trusses into place on the "Blister Hangars".



"C" 859th erected this small transit shed.

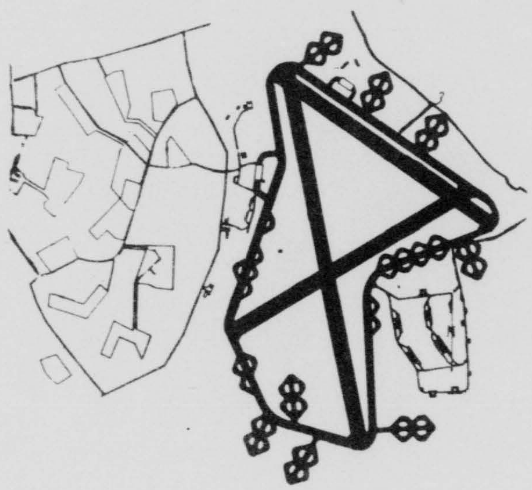


Air view of another 859th triumph - Watton.

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EYE AND DEBACH AIRDROMES



Eye and Debach Airdromes were almost identical in layout and design, both having been built in accordance with the British Royal Air Force specifications and standards. On an airdrome of this type complete facilities had to be provided for a heavy bomber group, complete with housing, messing, and bathing facilities for over 3000 men, recreational, hospital, and administrative buildings, together with the three runways and connecting taxiways, parking space for 60 airplanes, large storage for aviation fuel, bomb storage, a technical area with hangars, warehouses, etc. and a complete water supply system, sewage system, telephone system, and electrical system, including airfield lighting. Due to the possibility of enemy bombing attacks, these various facilities were separated into "dispersed sites" which were spotted around the English countryside as convenient as possible to the runway. All the living huts and many of the other buildings were made of prefabricated Nissen, a corrugated iron building with concrete floor and brick ends which closely resembles a tin igloo. The remainder of the buildings were made of brick; there were a total of two and one-half million bricks in each of the fields, in a total of over three hundred buildings which were provided with lights, plumbing, blackouts, linoleum floors, necessary carpentry work in the buildings which required it, partitions, cupboards, and interior decorating, and all the sites were neatly landscaped with concrete sidewalks and sod. All the sites were joined together by roads; the total concrete poured in these roads and on the runways and taxiways would be equivalent to fifty miles of 20' wide road, eight inches thick. At both fields an effort was made to complete the facilities which we could use as quickly as possible. The living huts were completed and lived in; the showers were completed and used; electricity and water were brought in; warehouses were completed and used for supply rooms; the office buildings were completed and used for Battalion and Regimental Headquarters; the theater was finished and used for our entertainment, and a Red Cross Club with snack bar was set up in the completed Aero Club.

Eye airdrome was started by the 829th Battalion in September 1942. The 827th Battalion arrived in December to help out, and the 859th Battalion arrived in the following May when the 829th Battalion left. The bulk of the work was done in the summer of 1943, the 827th setting records in pouring concrete, while the 859th made their mark in building construction. The airdrome was declared operational and turned over to the Air Forces on 7 December 1943, two years after the attack on Pearl Harbor, and on 1 April 1944, the entire field was completed and occupied by the 8th Air Force.

Debach airdrome was taken over from another Battalion by the 829th Battalion in May 1943, when it was about 20% complete. The 847th Battalion arrived on the 1st of July to assist in the construction, and had the task of building the hospital site, mess site, and bomb stores. The 829th concentrated mainly on the runways, taxiways, and hardstands, so that by the end of the summer most of the concrete work was done. Debach was on low priority during the winter of 1943–44, but in February it was decided that the field must be completed by the 1st of May. On the night of 30 April men were busy all over the field putting on the finishing touches, a spot of paint on the big hangar, a window pane here, a little sod there, so that on the morning of the 1st of May the field was complete and turned over to Major General Le May, representing the Air Corps, by Major General Moore, at a very impressive ceremony. At the end of the ceremony Joe Louis, World's Heavyweight Boxing Champion landed on the field in a heavy bomber, and addressed the men in the Aero Club.

The completion date had been met only through an all out effort on the part of every soldier at Debach, and the finished airdrome is a fitting monument to those men who worked long hours without a day off during the months of February, March and April 1944.

AVIATION ENGINEERS

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BATTLE GROUNDS OF THE 923rd ENGINEERS

AIRFIELDS CONSTRUCTED, IMPROVED, OR MAINTAINED

ENGLAND

A. A. F. STATION

104 HARDWICK
114 HETHEL
119 HORHAM
120 ATTLEBRIDGE
123 HORSHAM ST. FAITH
124 TIBENHAM
125 BUNGAY
126 RATTLESDEN
132 BECCLES
134 EYE
135 HEPWORTH
136 KNETTISHALL
137 LAVENHAM
139 THORPE ABBOTTS
144 OLD BUCKENHAM
142 DEOPHAM GREEN
RAF LUDHAM
RAF MATLASK
ZEALS
GROVE
WINKTON

A. A. F. STATION

145 RACKHEATH
151 BUTLEY
152 DEBACH
153 FRAMLINGHAM
155 GREAT ASHFIELD
156 MENDLESHAM
365 HALESWORTH
366 METFIELD
373 LEISTON
582 WARTON
505 WATTON
595 HONINGTON
468 BURY ST. EDMUNDS
115 SHIPDHAM
143 NORTH PICKENHAM
CHRIST CHURCH
MEMBURY
CROOKHAM
GREENHAM COMMON
BARTON STACEY

A. A. F. STATION

637 EAST WRETHAM
157 RAYDON
485 GREAT SALING
154 GOSFIELD
169 STANSTEAD
170 WETHERSFIELD
164 GREAT DUNMOW
138 SNETTERTON HEATH
502 TOSTOCK § DRINKSTONE
146 SEETHING
CHILBOLTON
KINGSTON BAGPUZE
LYMINGTON
BISTERNE
HEADCORN
ASHFORD
HIGH HALDEN
WOODCHURCH
BAVERSTOCK
KINGSNORTH

FRANCE

Y-1 TANTONVILLE
Y-2 LUNEVILLE
Y-5 AMBERIEU
Y-6 LYON/BRON
Y-7 DOLE/TAVAUX
Y-8 LUXEUIL
Y-9 DIJON/LONGVIC
Y-17 ISTRES-LE-TUBE
Y-31 BULGNEVILLE
Y-69 MITTELBRON

Y-33c THIONVILLE
Y-39 HAGUENAU
Y-40 STRASBOURG/ENTZHEIM
Y-42 NANCY/ESSEY
Y-53 COLMAR
A-47 ORLY
A-54c LE BOURGET
A-62d REIMS/CHAMPAGNE
A-64 ST. DIZIER
A-96 TOUL/OCHEY

A-68 JUVINCOURT
A-69 LAON/ATHIES
A-79 PROSNES
A-80 MOURMELON-LE-GRAND
A-82 VERDUN
A-90 TOUL/CROIX DE METZ
A-91c SEDAN
A-94 CONFLANS
A-95 NANCY/AZELOT
A-98 ROSIERES-EN-HAYE

BELGIUM

Y-41 VIRTON

HOLLAND

Y-44 MAASTRICHT
Y-55 VENLO

LUXEMBOURG

A-97 SANDWEILER

GERMANY

Y-46 AACHEN
Y-51 VOGELSANG
Y-54 KELZ
Y-56 MUNCHEN/GLADBACH
Y-57 TRIER
Y-74 FRANKFURT/ESCHBORN

Y-58 COLOGNE
Y-59 STRASSFELD
Y-60 DUNSTEKOVEN
Y-61 KREFELD
Y-62 NIEDERMENDIG

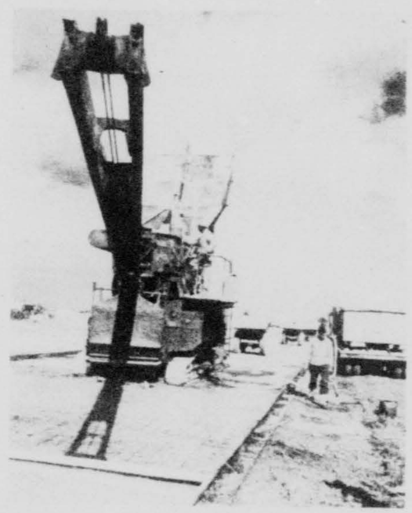
Y-63 COBLENZ
Y-64 OBEROLM
Y-66 GOLLHEIM
Y-68 LACHEN/SPEYERDORF
Y-70 MAITZBORN
R-25 SCHWEINFURT

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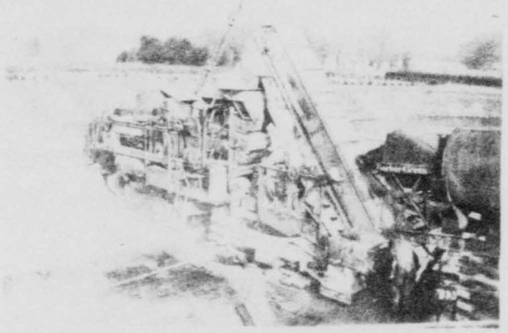
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We constructed and operated a hot asphalt plant at Great Saling. Storage tanks are shown.



The versatile 847th pours another taxiway at Hardwick.



The 827th mixed a lot of asphalt in this plant at Weybread.



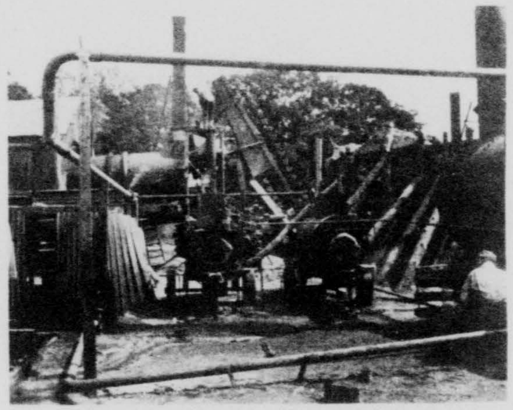
Hot asphalt was placed 2 to 3 inches thick on cracking concrete runways.

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A photographer was called to record the completion of the Debach sewer line.



The plant at Great Saling. Many airdromes were resurfaced from this "B" 859th installation.



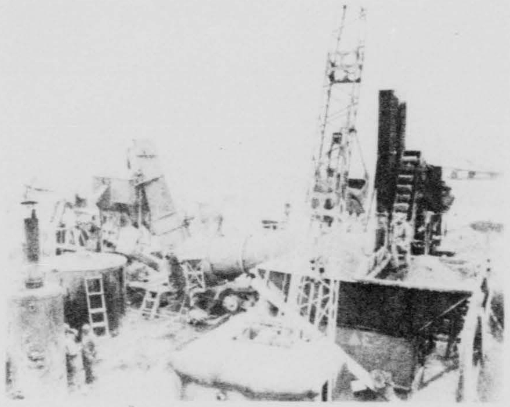
Paving operation by "C" 859th. The bucket moved along the boom and dropped concrete at the desired spot.



Four ton dump trucks back under the hopper at Great Saling to receive hot asphalt.

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The 827th also operated this asphalt plant at Framlingham.



827th tournapulls at work. Our heavy equipment was the envy of other outfits.



This B-17 made a forced landing near Tannington, Suffolk. While Air Corps mechanics repaired it, "A" 859th put down a PSP runway for the takeoff.



An 827th crew does an emergency repair job to keep this field operational.

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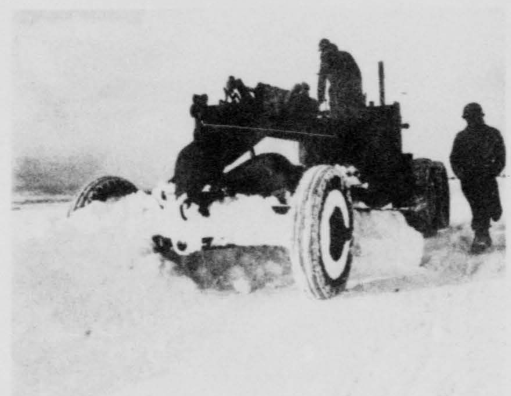
We built hangars to ease airplane repair in zero weather.



Pierced steel plank (PSP) proved to be the best of many quick -surfacing methods. We laid many thousands of tons; this runway was constructed by the 847th at Dijon, France.



PSP was hard to get. We picked it up in England for re-use in France.



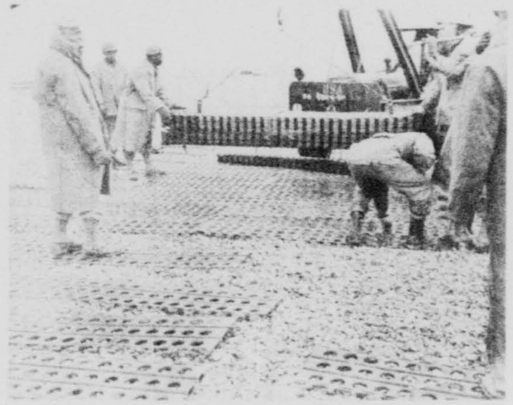
Keeping runways operational was our mission. Here our motorized graders are pressed into service. Other more ingenious methods were used.

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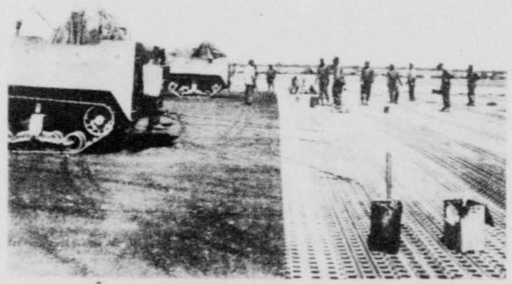
The 829th put down a runway at Azelot while the Air Corps was flying from it.



Several times we put down PSP strips to save one airplane. This one was for a Liberator forced down on a Southern England beach.



Y-74, Frankfurt, Germany, was a vast PSP project.



"A" 859th using half-tracks to stretch PSP at Frankfurt.

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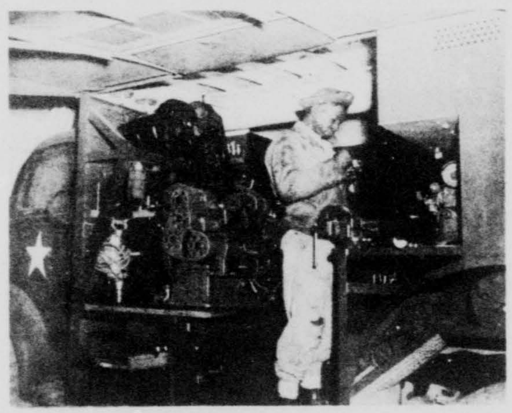
Straw was used under the plank to provide a cushion and to hold down dust.



The City of Frankfurt was a mass of rubble, 100,000 cubic yards of which were used at Y-74.



Frankfurt's burned out Cathedral looks on as our Buckeye Shovel takes a 3/4 yard bite of Rubble.



Mobile repair shops worked night and day to keep the equipment operating.

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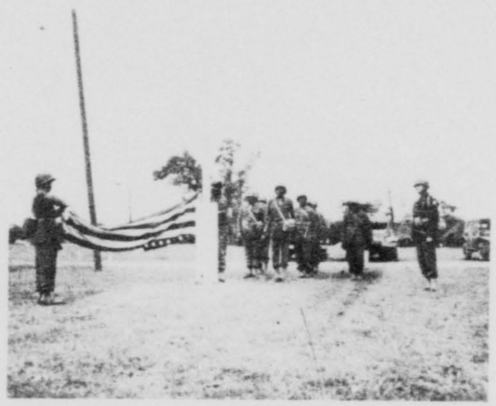
Colonel Esdorn addresses the 859th on their Organization Day.



The Regiment in line - the largest assemblage of colored troops in the ETO.



"B", 859th passes in review.



An 847th Retreat Ceremony.

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Technical Sergeant Lawrence Hardy was awarded the Legion of Merit, by Maj General E.L. Moore, Chief Engineer, ETOUSA and Maj General Curtis LeMay, present B-29 chief in the Far East



Our half-tracks mounted four .50 calibre guns and towed a .37 millimeter anti-tank gun.



Heavy equipment passes in review at the Debach Dedication Ceremony.



Our concrete runways also made nice places to hold parades.

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"Monty" lands at one of our fields



Major General Ralph Royce (left), a famous airman, awarded the Legion of Merit to Tech Sergeant Charles Edwards of the 859th.



General Eisenhower General Marshall, Jimmie Byrnes, and General Bradley came to Orly, (10 miles south of Paris) while we were rebuilding that field.



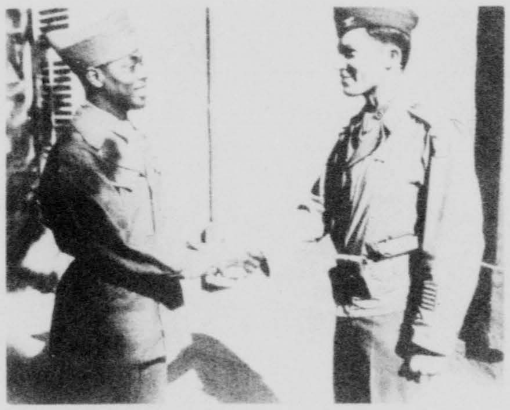
The Reviewing Stand at Haughley Park on Joe Louis Day.



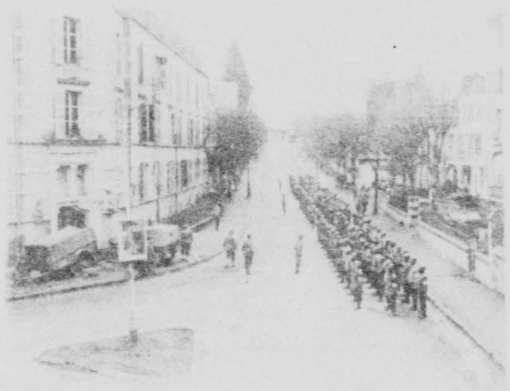
It was a great occasion when Russia's renowned Field Marshal Gregor Zhukov (right) and his staff landed at one of our fields in Germany.

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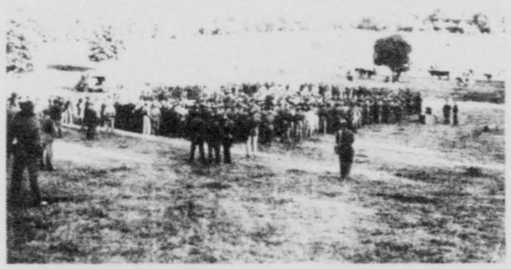
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Staff Sergeant Earl Tibbs and Colonel Hallock congratulate each other after receiving Bronze Star Awards.



H&S Company 923rd stands formation in front of their hotel in Contrexeville, France.



Captain Thomas D'Orsay's United States Army Band entertaining our troops at Oakley Park, England.



Brigadier General James B. Newman of the IX Engineer Command, awarded Bronze Star Medals to Tec 3 Emmanuel Phillips and Tec 4 Joe C. Henton of H & S, 923 rd.

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General Devers, Theater Commander, Mr. John Smith, and General Plank look over our Red Cross Club at Eye.



Col I.D. Brent, first C.O. of the 923rd, awards Good Conduct Medals in our Nissen Theater.



Marching to Church in Eye, Suffolk, England, Thanksgiving, 1943.



Chaplain Mayo of the 859th leads in singing as Corporal Jerry Mack of the 859th plays the portable organ.

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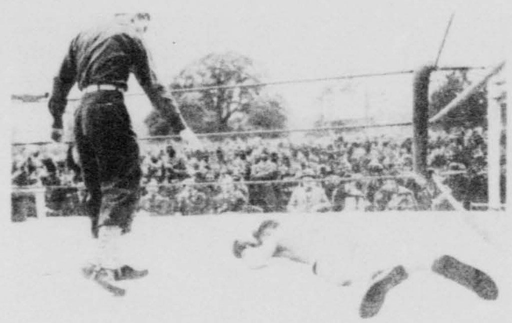
Boxing was one of our strong points.



We also had many fine track men.



Scene from the Regimental Volleyball Tournament, Contrexeville, France, 1945. "A" 847th was the winner.



Our boxing ring was a real professional job. (He ain't posin')

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Margaret Simms and other ARC friends pose under her painting at the Donut Dugout.



Joe had a good time when he came to see us at Haughley Park.



British and Americans meet at ARC in Colchester, England.



Corporal Goodwin shows his paintings to Chaplain Mayo and friend.

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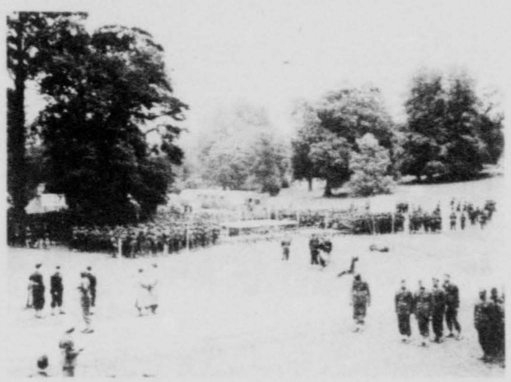
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Two Squares from Delaware.



The 827th sweats out Joe's arrival.



"Joe Louis Day" at Haughley park was a big event with 3500 troops attending.



Next on the program-"Rockabye Basie".

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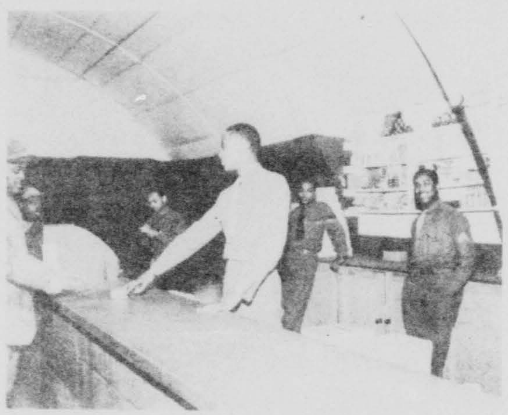
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We looked forward to the frequent Clubmobile visits. The smile of the American Girls serving meant as much as the coffee and donuts.



Ann Brookins of the ARC gets a Valentine Party underway.



Jenkins and Company, General Store. Best PX in the ETO.



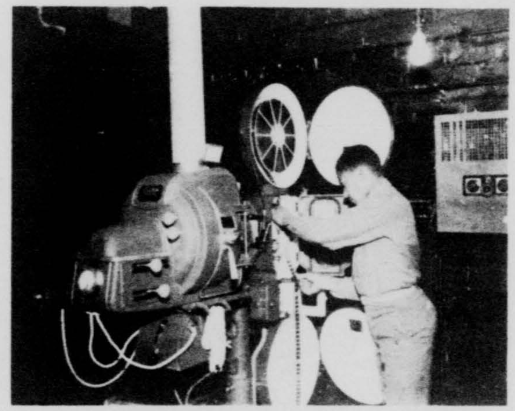
We entertained English Children at Christmas in '42 and '43.

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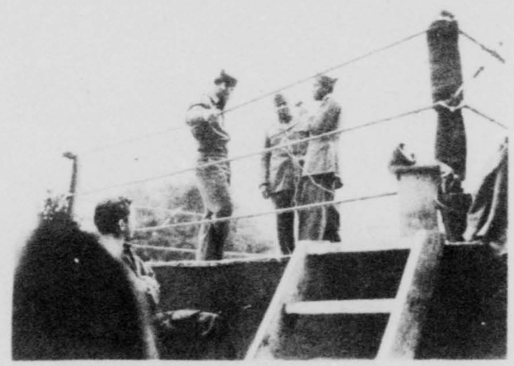
The best cooks in the U.S. Army
were in our Regiment.



Brand new 35 mm projectors were
installed in two theaters
operated by us.



In '44 our Christmas Guests were
French Children. Santa didn't come
around when the Nazis were there.



Joe clowns between rounds while
refereeing a fight for us.

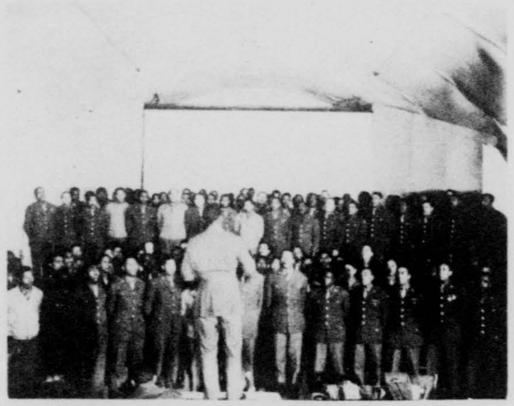
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Groove it, Jack, we dig ya!
The 923rd Reveilleers.



Our famous 200 voice "U. S. Army Negro Chorus" sang at London's Royal Albert Hall, toured the U.K., and broadcast all over the world. Cpl Alexander B. Jordan is shown conducting a rehearsal.



The 827-859 Drum and Bugle Corps.



The 847th's 14 piece band. They sounded much bigger on the Parade Ground.

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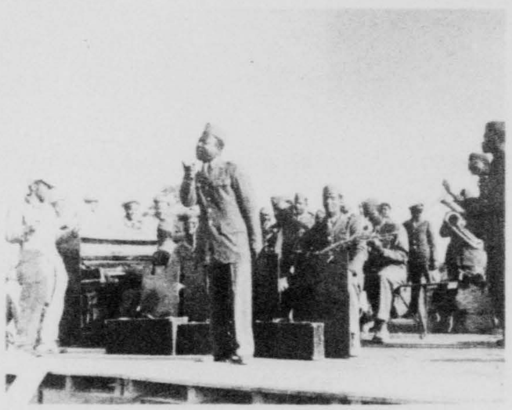
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A section of the Chorus
made a movie short in France.



Sergeant Nelson Bryan of the 847th
could do things with a trumpet.



Willie "Duke" McRae sings his
special version of Blue Heaven
with the Rio Rita Orchestra.



The Joint's Jumpin'!

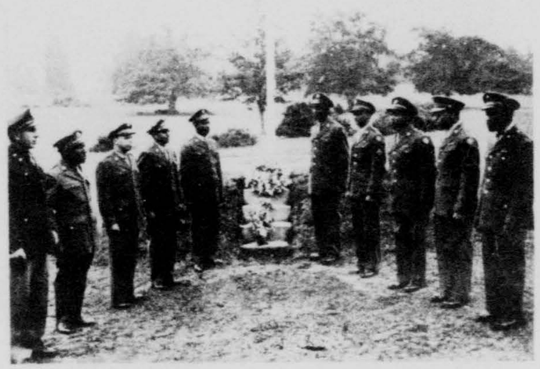
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In Memoriam

827th ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION

CAPT	KEITH P. ANDERSON
2nd LT	ROBERT COBNER
SGT	JIMMIE L. RICHARDSON
CORP	HAYWOOD WARD
TEC 5	LESLIE CODRINGTON
PFC	JAMES KEESEE
PVT	LESTER SMITH



859th ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION

SGT	GEORGE W. WATERS
TEC 4	McKINZIE L. FARMER
TEC 5	JOHN G. ROSE
PFC	L. Z. GIBBS
PVT	LEON OSCAR
PVT	DANIEL J. LEWIS
PVT	WALTER MILLS

829th ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION

2nd LT	RICHARD F. DILLEY JR.
PFC	OTHA CLARK
PFC	WILLIS WILSON
PFC	EDGAR A. WATKINS
PFC	HOBART N. LARGIN
PVT	ROBERT O. WINN
PVT	ROBERT LAMAR JR.
PVT	JESSIE L. PETERSON

923rd ENGINEER AVIATION REGIMENT

PVT	NATHANIEL HOLSEY
PVT	GEORGE BROWN

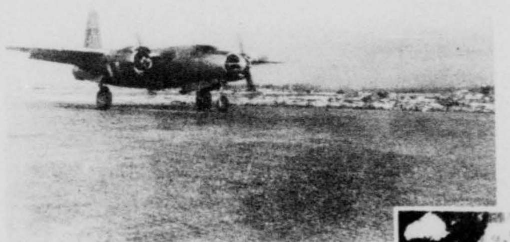
847th ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION

TEC 4	E. DANIEL H. MOORE
CORP	HARROLD SCOTT SR.
TEC 5	ROBERT LEE WALKER
TEC 5	FRANK RHODES
TEC 5	SEQUOYAH MARTIN
TEC 5	T. C. HUDNALL

They died in the service of the United States

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From:
Brig. Gen. E. C. Langmead
1st Tact. Air Force
APO 374 N.Y.

Q-14788

PHOTOGRAPHS WITH CARE.

Vittel: Royce, Schramm + Langmead

1 Photo No 4 item Exhibit File IV

MRS. E. C. Langmead

3911 Harrison St. N.W.

Washington 15 D.C.

polyfoto
THE NATURAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Censored
E C Langmead

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First Tactical Air Force 1 Dec. 1944

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce
Commanding General

Brig. Gen. E. E. Langmead
Deputy Com. Gen. for Administration

Brig. Gen. Ned Schramm
Deputy Com. Gen. for Operations

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HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
(Maj Gen LS Kuter)

5-2405-2

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1942-1944
Incl. 2

INCLOSURE #2

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C
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The Foreign Service
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Air Mail

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, November 22, 1944.

Dear Jack:

You will recall a memorandum of conversation we sent you indicating that Air Vice Marshal Stevenson had returned from his tour of the Pacific area unimpressed by British operations there and determined to recommend to his Government that the R.C.A.F. operate with us in the Pacific.

Colonel Graling has now been talking to Air Marshal Leckie about Pacific operations of the R.C.A.F. after V-E day. Leckie says that Canada could not afford to buy American planes and equipment necessary to operate with the United States forces and that our people certainly would not want the R.C.A.F. with their present British-designed planes and equipment. He said that the R.C.A.F. had no alternative and must operate with the British in the Pacific theater in spite of their preference to operate with us.

Having in mind the War Department's desire to Americanize and standardize armaments in this hemisphere, we wonder whether this situation might not offer an opportunity to bring about the transition of the R.C.A.F.

John D. Hickerson, Esquire,
Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs,
Office of European Affairs,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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from British to American equipment. We do not know, of course, what the supply position in the United States will be after V-E day, but if a surplus of planes and equipment should develop might it not be possible to take advantage of this evident inclination at the technical level in Canada toward operating with us and offer to equip an R.C.A.F. unit, either at a cost which the Canadians could afford to pay or at no cost at all to them?

Sincerely yours,

s/ Ray Atherton

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(66) C/S

TELCON MESSAGE NO. 4-13 OP OP OP ((TOP SECRET)) Ø7Ø417ØØZ

SUBJECT: RE GEN LEMAY AND C/S OF USAASTAF

TO: COMGENBOMCOM 21 FROM: COMAF2Ø

PERSONAL FOR LEMAY FROM SPAATZ INFORMATION DEPCOMAF 2Ø

I PARTICULARLY DESIRE YOUR ASSIGNMENT AS CHIEF OF STAFF, USASTAF. IF ACCEPTABLE TO YOU I WILL HAVE ORDERS ISSUED EFFECTIVE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST ONE, AT WHICH TIME I PLAN ON ARRIVING AT GUAM. TWINING WILL ARRIVE AT YOUR HEADQUARTERS TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THAT TO BE WITH YOU DURING THAT PERIOD BUT NOT IN COMMAND. GENERAL ARNOLD CONCURS.

TOD Ø41722Z JS

ROGER 4&3 RGE

~~TOP~~ SECRET

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AMERICAN-BRITISH
STRATEGY

MOST SECRET

COPY #4

30 May 44

AMERICAN - BRITISH STRATEGY

Date: 11/7/42.

GERMANY OR JAPAN FIRST?

1. The fighting power of Germany is on the wane. What she needs above all is a period of recuperation. Japan's war effort is incapable of much expansion provided her communications with Germany remain severed.

2. Shipping and escorts are vital to deploy the forces of the United Nations against the enemy. For a given amount of shipping more United States forces can be deployed against Germany than against Japan.

3. We have two broad choices:-

(a) to continue our present policy of defeating Germany whilst holding Japan.

(b) while holding Germany, to turn all available resources against Japan first.

4. If Germany is allowed breathing space to recuperate for a year or more she may well become unbeatable. Furthermore, it is the Germans who are sinking shipping.

5. Important though China is as an ally in the war against Japan, Russia is a far more important factor in the war against Germany. By attacking Germany we are helping Russia; when Germany is defeated Russia might be of great assistance in the defeat of Japan.

6. For these reasons it is considered that, in order of time, the defeat of Germany must come first and the defeat of Japan second. It is essential, therefore, to maintain the present strategy and to direct all efforts to the early and decisive defeat of Germany, diverting from that object only the minimum of forces necessary for the safeguarding of interests in the East, until we are in a position to turn, after the defeat of Germany, to a full-scale offensive against Japan.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR UNTIL GERMANY IS DEFEATED.

7. The security of North America and the United Kingdom is recognized as the first charge on our military resources. We must, however, guard against over-insuring both in the United Kingdom and the Western Hemisphere in order that all possible weight be given to early offensive action.

8. Similarly, in order to secure our sea routes in the North and South Atlantic, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, we must develop an effective surface and air offensive on a world-wide scale against the increasing U-boat fleet.

9. The Middle East depends for its maintenance on the adequate protection of Indian Ocean communications. The security of the Middle East is of great importance as preventing the junction of the Germans and the Japanese, securing the Russian Southern flank and protecting the Abadan Oilfields.

#5

10. A Japanese occupation of India would sever communications with China, deprive us of the manpower and growing productive capacity of the Indian Continent, and seriously threaten the Middle East.

11. The security of Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand, and the chain of bases across the Pacific are essential to the development of the final offensive against Japan.

12. It is the weight of the Russian Army which is most rapidly sapping German strength. Russian resistance must be stimulated by maintaining the flow of supplies and by intensifying offensive action against Germany.

OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST GERMANY.

13. Invasion of Europe against an unbroken German Army would do more than anything to help Russia. Sufficient experience has already been gained, however, to show that it will not be tactically possible to establish and maintain a large Allied Army on the Continent until German military power has been broken. An unsuccessful invasion would be a disaster.

14. Germany in her present condition must be regarded as a powerful fortress. Heavy artillery preparation is an essential preliminary to the reduction of fortified positions. So now by heavy air bombardment we have the means of extending this process on a grand scale right to the heart of Germany. By this means we strike directly at her economic system, her submarine construction, and the sources of her air power, while at the same time undermining the morale of the German people.

15. While the enemy's attention is focussed on Russia the Allies have the initiative in strategic bombing which we should exploit to the full.

16.- We can now drop 6,000 to 7,000 tons of bombs per month on Germany. We should aim at dropping at least 20,000 tons a month on Germany by June, 1943, and at attaining a force of about 4,000 to 6,000 heavy bombers by April 1944, with a monthly bomb delivery of 60,000 to 90,0 0 tons. It is believed that this can be achieved by a combined effort.

17. No one can predict how soon German morale will break. We must therefore be prepared to seize a favourable opportunity of re-entering the Continent at the psychological moment.

18. All possible operations to supplement the main bombing effort should be undertaken. The blockade of Europe, which will be greatly strengthened by the occupation of French North Africa; continued raids in Northern Europe against U-boat bases; sabotage in German-occupied Europe on a steadily increasing scale; amphibious operations to take advantage of success in the Mediterranean. All these activities will increase the general pressure on Germany and help to weaken her military position.

19. The occupation of the whole Southern shore of the Mediterranean should afford great opportunities for exploitation against the southern flank of the Axis, beginning with attacks against Sardinia and Sicily. This would complete the re-opening of the Mediterranean Route. We should then be able to threaten Italy and so cause such a drain on Germany as to contribute greatly to the relief of the Russian Front.

HOLDING JAPAN

20. The security of essential Allied bases within Japanese reach should be ensured by offensive operations on a scale sufficient to contain the bulk of the Japanese forces in the Pacific. Continued attrition of Japanese shipping will also assist the object.

21. The operations in the South West Pacific during the last few months have forced the Japanese to make this area their principal theatre of operations. The threat to India and the Indian Ocean has thus been temporarily removed, and has allowed land and air forces intended for India to be diverted to the Middle East. Furthermore, the Solomon Islands campaign has assisted Russian resistance to Germany by staving off a possible Japanese attack on the Maritime Provinces.

22. Continued operations in the South West Pacific will help China by containing Japanese forces. The only way direct assistance on any scale can be given to China is by re-opening the Burma Road.

CONCLUSIONS.

23. The following should be American-British world strategy until Germany is defeated:-

(a) In order of time the defeat of Germany must come first and the defeat of Japan second. Until Germany is defeated Japan must be firmly held.

(b) The security of essential sea and air communications and of vital areas, namely, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Middle East and India, and bases in the Pacific must be a first charge on our resources.

(c) An increasing sea and air offensive must be developed against the serious submarine menace.

(d) Everything possible should be done to keep Russia an effective fighting force.

(e) Offensive action should be taken finally to check the Japanese threat to allied bases and communications. Such offensive action will contain Japanese forces and so prevent her liquidating China or successfully attacking the Western Coast of America, Russia, India, Australia or New Zealand.

(f) With the object of keeping China in the war offensive action should be undertaken in Burma with a view to the ultimate re-opening of the Burma Road as soon as the necessary forces can be provided.

The following should be the policy for the defeat of Germany:-

(g) A large scale invasion of Europe against unbroken German forces is not a practicable operation of war. Our main strategy should be to break German military power by the destruction of the German industrial and economic war machine before we attempt to re-enter the Continent.

For this process, apart from the impact of the Russian land forces, the heavy bomber will be the main weapon, backed by the most rigorous blockade and by operations calculated to stretch the enemy forces to the greatest possible extent.

(h) The creation in the shortest possible time of a great Anglo-American force of 4000 to 6000 bombers by April 1944 should have high priority, qualified only by the necessity to provide adequate air forces for the maintenance of sea communications and for the support of such land operations as it is decided to undertake. Any decision to undertake offensive land operations during the period of air attack on the German industrial and economic war machine must be guided by the value of these operations compared with the consequent diversion of air effort from the principle objective - the German war machine.

(i) Priorities in the spheres of manpower, material and production should be adjusted accordingly.

(j) Our main amphibious operations in 1943 should be conducted in the Mediterranean with the object in the first instance of completing the reopening of the Mediterranean Route. Small raids on the North West coast of Europe and larger raids against U-boat bases should also be carried out.

(k) Plans and preparations which do not conflict with (g) and (h) above should be made for re-entering the Continent in the event of a break in German powers of resistance.

7th November, 1942

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7th November, 1942

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VICTORY PROGRAM

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Chief of Staff ✓

General Bryden

General Moore

General Arnold

Colonel Smith

Colonel Lewis

Colonel Deane

Major Taylor

Major Young

Major Sexton WTS

Kuter

~~General Brown~~

~~Colonel Shepard~~

SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL papers will be transmitted by hand.

Return to Col. Kuter.

24 May 42

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SECRET

I have read this and attached detailed report

January 13, 1942.

The recommendations appear to be sound.
GCM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

"How can the AAF (Victory Program) succeed in softening up the enemy when the RAF and the GAF have been unable to do the same thing?"

The subject question is answered to a large extent in the recommendations of three of our most highly qualified young AAF bombardment experts (Majors Anderson, Montgomery, and Flanick) after a tour of AAF bombardment units and a month in England with the Bomber Command RAF, in their attached report which is briefed as follows:

1. To avoid duplicating the errors of the RAF and, to a considerable extent the GAF, the Bombing Board recommends:

a. No material change in our bombs, sites, tactics, or plans for employment of heavy bombers.

b. The organization of operational training units and improvement of personnel policies applying to bombardiers and navigators.

c. "U. S. bombardment forces be not committed to a major theater until such time as each individual combat crew has demonstrated its fitness in the following:

(1) Navigate both day and night to within five miles of the objective under all conditions of weather and visibility, taking evasive action during the entire final flight over assumed enemy territory.

(2) Locate and identify specific targets contained within the objective under simulated operational conditions.

(3) Bomb accurately targets illuminated by flares.

(4) Bomb accurately using bombing approaches of preferably 20 but not in excess of 30 seconds.

(5) Return to home or alternate bases under all conditions of simulated failure of radio and navigational aids.

(6) Unit tactical procedure."

2. The offensive efforts of the RAF have been almost wholly ineffective (harassment only).

a. Only 25% to 30% of the bombardment airplanes succeed in locating their targets.

(1) This poor performance is due principally to their own failures in navigating and in their misuse of good meteorological data.

(2) This failure is due in part to the effectiveness of hostile antiaircraft searchlight and night fighter cooperation, use of decoys, and antiaircraft gun fire.

b. After having been located, the chances are very remote that the target will be hit.

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(1) Their inability to hit the targets that have been located is due principally to their own failures in having initially expended their trained personnel, having trained before the war to a very low standard and with an inferior bombsight and in continuing to attack fixed precision targets (Scharnhorst and Gneisenau) knowing that their bombs may fall anywhere within six to ten square miles.

(2) To a lesser extent, their inability to hit the targets that have been located is due to the effectiveness of the hostile antiaircraft searchlight and night fighter combination and the use of decoys, but not due to antiaircraft gun fire or to night fighters or searchlights working alone.

3. Current AAF training is not satisfactory for operations in the European or other theaters.

(4. An obvious conclusion is that our Victory Program air force will fail in accomplishing its mission unless our training procedure is revised. It is equally obvious that another reason for the failure of the RAF (and GAF) to exhibit the determined aggressiveness essential to successful bombardment--demonstrated by the Japs at Pearl Harbor--depends on adequate prior training. Attrition in airplanes in the Bomber Command of the RAF is over 50% per month and at the same time they are accomplishing no material results. The inevitable consequence of this vicious cycle which is initiated by entering combat without the training required to effect material accomplishment and at the same time having to withstand extraordinary attrition has resulted in the unpalatable fact that the bombardment combat crews of the RAF are no longer trying.)

L.S.K.

Note: On January 27, General Arnold directed me to take the necessary action to have directives with teeth in them issued to assure the implementation of the recommendations by this Board. He further directed that the restrictions recommended by the Board as to the dispatch of units to theaters would have to be applied with some discretion and that he was particularly anxious not to prohibit the movement of a large airplane into a theater if a single member of the combat crew failed to meet to the full 100% the requirement set up by the Board.

This information was transmitted to Colonel Sorenson, Director of Bombardment, on the same day he stated he would be responsible for the preparation of such directives. LSK

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b. After having been located, the chances are very remote that the target will be hit.

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L.S.K.

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February 14, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, WPD:

Subject: War Department Plan.

1. The current troop basis and equipment objectives are based upon the so-called Victory Program, modified as necessary by maximum production expectations. This program does not constitute a workable basis for the organization, training and movement of either ground or air units until translated into a directive setting forth the approximate rate of entry of organizations by type into the several theaters.

2. The strategic plan upon which the Victory Program was based cannot now be accepted as a continuing policy since it envisages winning the war by adopting the strategic defensive on the surface with offensive measures restricted to night bombing. Night bombing has not so far proven to be effective to the extent of securing destructive manufacturing facilities to prevent operation except in unusual cases. Germany has already, by westward movement and decentralization of industry, begun to nullify the possibilities of day bombing against industry.

3. In connection with plans being prepared by your division for eventual submission to the Chiefs of Staff Committee, the following must be given full consideration:

a. The war cannot be won by the continued dissipation of military resources all over the world.

b. The war cannot be won by attempting with relatively small forces operating on exterior lines to defeat an enemy with superior forces operating on interior lines.

c. While the war may not be won by air bombing, the bomber is the only weapon we now have that can reach the heart of enemy occupied territory.

d. The initiative must be seized from Germany in

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at least one theater.

e. Russia must be supported by forcing the diversion of air and ground forces from the Eastern Front.

f. Defensive air forces for protection of localities, no matter how important, which are subject to hit and run raids only, will be drastically reduced.

g. The immediate strategic objective of the Air Force is the German Air Force. Coordinated action by all types of aircraft is enjoined. Distribution of all Allied airplanes produced to best meet our combined requirements is a necessity.

h. The immediate strategic objective of the Ground Forces is the training and assembly of materiel for the invasion of German-held territory.

i. The ultimate (possibly 1943) strategic objective of the combined Air and Ground Forces is the invasion of German-held territory and the defeat of his field forces.

Chief of Staff.

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February 14, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: War Department Plan

In connection with your statement at the White House this morning concerning "things we should not do", I am attaching herewith a memorandum which I think might well be sent to War Plans Division for their use while preparing their study for the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

I would suggest, however, that it go to the new War Plans Division rather than the present War Plans Division so as to have continuity of thought and effort.

H. H. ARNOLD,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Deputy Chief of Staff for Air.

Incl: Memo for Ass't. Chief of Staff, WPD, 2/14/42, frm. Chief of Staff re above subject.

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REPORT OF
BOMBING BOARD

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MID 334.3

January 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Recommendations of Bombing Board.

1. Final report of Bombing Board on trip to England, December 17, 1941, subject, Final Report of Bombing Board, Majors F. L. Anderson, Jr., H. G. Montgomery, Jr. and E. Flanick, on trip to England, a copy of which is inclosed, prepared by The Bombing Board, contains the following recommendations:

It is recommended that:

(a) For bombardment, QUALITY as gained by increased and sufficient training be emphasized, with desired numbers obtained from larger and/or more schools. It should be held in mind that ten (10) properly qualified combat crews can do the job of fifty (50) to one hundred (100) poorly trained crews.

(b) Bombardment Operational Training Units, separate and distinct from the bombardment units of the Army Air Forces, be established immediately.

(c) U. S. Bombardment Forces be not committed to the European Theatre until such time as each individual combat crew has demonstrated its fitness in the following:

(1) Navigate both day and night to within five (5) miles of the objective, under all conditions of weather and visibility, taking evasive action during the entire time of flight over assumed enemy territory.

(2) Locate and identify specific targets contained within the objective under simulated operational conditions.

(3) Bomb accurately a target illuminated by flares.

(4) Bomb accurately using bombing approaches of preferably twenty (20) but not in excess of thirty (30) seconds.

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(5) Return to home or alternate bases under all conditions of simulated failure of radio and navigational aids.

(6) Unit tactical procedure.

(d) A career be provided qualified bombardiers and navigators.

(e) Personnel be most carefully selected for bombardier and navigation training.

(f) The following equipment be developed and produced:

(1) A two seater reconnaissance bomber with maximum speed possible.

(2) An escort fighter with the same range as bombardment.

(3) Twin engine long range dive and torpedo bombers.

(4) Suitable bombing and navigation flares.

(5) Adequate navigation aids.

(g) Long range weather forecasting development continued to the utmost.

2. Under the provisions of AG 350.05 (12-2-40) M-B-M, December 3, 1940, subject, Initiation of action on Recommendations from Military Attaches, these recommendations are referred to your Division for action.

RAYMOND E. LEE,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1 Inclosure

CC: Deputy Chief of Staff with inclosure
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 with inclosure

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RECEIPT FOR SECRET DOCUMENT

Receipt of the following secret document, from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, is hereby acknowledged.

Subject: Recommendations of Bombing Board.

Document No.: MID 334.3 CC with inclosure

From: Military Intelligence Division, G-2

Date: January 7, 1942

Signature: ______________________

Office: Deputy Chief of Staff

Date received: ______________________

G-2 Intelligence Branch

Air Section

Note: Two copies to be forwarded with the document, one of which is to be signed and returned.

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RECEIPT FOR SECRET DOCUMENT

Receipt of the following secret document, from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, is hereby acknowledged.

Subject: **Recommendations of Bombing Board.**

Document No.: **MID 334.3 CC with inclosure**

From: **Military Intelligence Division, G-2**

Date: **January 7, 1942**

Signature: ______________________

Office: **Deputy Chief of Staff**

Date received: ______________________

G-2 Intelligence Branch

Air Section

Note: Two copies to be forwarded with the document, one of which is to be signed and returned.

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Washington, D. C.

December 17, 1941.

SUBJECT: Final Report of Bombing Board, Majors F. L. Anderson, Jr., H. G. Montgomery, Jr., and E. Flanick, on Trip to England.

TO: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. Schedule:

Departed Washington, D.C., October 22, 1941.
Arrived England, October 27, 1941.
Departed England, November 29, 1941.
Arrived Washington, D.C., December 10, 1941.

2. Purpose.

a. To determine the causes for the poor bombing results now being obtained in the European Theatre of War.

b. To determine the materiel, training, and tactical requirements necessary for the accomplishment of successful bombing, always holding in mind that the results obtained must justify the losses.

3. Activities visited.

a. Air Ministry.

Bomber Operations Section.
Air Raid Damage Assessment Section
Intelligence, R.A.F. Bombing Damage Section.
Weather Division.

b. Bomber Operational Units.

The Bomber Command
- Bomber Group 3
- Feltwell Station
- Oakington Station
- Bomber Group 5
- North Luffenham Station

c. Bomber Operational Training Units.

Upper Heyford Station (night)
Bicester Station (day).

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d. Other

Armament School No. 1
Farnsborough Experimental Station
Ministry of Home Security, Research and Experimental Dept.
The Central Intelligence Unit
The Photographic Reconnaissance Unit
North Hold Station of the Fighter Command
Nuts Corner Station of the Coastal Command

4. R.A.F. Bombing Operations and Difficulties.

a. General.

During the present war, the bombing results of the R.A.F., as well as those expected of the G.A.F., proved to be far below pre-war expectations. During the first part of the war, day bombing was used to a large extent and fairly satisfactory results were obtained. However, with the loss of the original comparatively well-trained crews, and with the abandonment of day bombing because of too strong fighter opposition, results fell sharply off to their present low level.

b. Tactics, summarized.

(1) Night bombing. Operations are conducted by individual airplanes only, usually operating at a slow cruising speed with but a small fuel safety factor. Little co-ordination is exercised. Higher headquarters prescribes objectives, bomb loads, and time over target, with all other decisions of operations being left to the discretion of the station commander. Once dispatched, the individual crew is expected to locate, illuminate, and bomb the target without outside aids. Because of navigational difficulties, no efforts have been made to light the target and bring in the other attacking aircraft by flares, radio or other means. Also, because of navigational difficulties, and in order to conserve personnel and materiel, numerous comprehensive methods are used to bring the operating aircraft safely home.

(2) Day Bombing. R.A.F. day bombing operations have been limited to the following:

(a) Formations accompanied by fighters.
(b) Individual airplanes on shallow penetrations using cloud cover.
(c) Small formations flying on the ground, bombing from altitudes of less than 100 feet. This method has just been terminated because of excessive losses. Objectives were usually reached by the majority of the attacking aircraft, but fighters and antiaircraft were always ready on the return.

c. Locating the objective and starting the bombing approach.

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(1) Present degree success. It was admitted by the R.A.F. that while it was believed that the majority of the crews were able to navigate to within ten (10) miles of their assigned objectives, only between 25 and 30% actually succeeded in locating and bombing their assigned targets. This difficulty was not entirely unexpected as the G.A.F. in their blitzes on provincial English towns never succeeded in getting more than 40% of their aircraft over the target towns, the average being from 20 to 30%. This lack of success can be attributed to combinations of the following:

Faulty navigation
Weather
Low standards of bombing proficiency
Searchlights
Decoys
Antiaircraft fire
Night fighters

(2) Main difficulties.

(a) Faulty navigation. Weather was blamed for the most part, but after examining all the available data, it is the opinion of this Board that faulty navigation was the main trouble. Admittedly, weather contributed to a great extent. However, when it was considered that the better the weather, the greater the bomber effort ordered, and that the deeper the penetration, the fewer the airplanes reaching their objectives, faulty navigation is clearly indicated. Certainly, the present navigation training of observers before their assignment to operational units leaves much to be desired. Completion of but 60% (average) of the prescribed air training, little night flying, and limited training areas and altitudes preclude the attainment of a very satisfactory qualification.

(b) Weather. As is well known, the weather in this area is considerably poorer than in the U.S. However, the weather reporting and forecasting is excellent, provided that full advantage is taken of the information furnished, and the chances of crews reaching various vicinities can be fairly closely estimated. Once within five (5) or ten (10) miles of the target, though, and visibility becomes the prime consideration. Inasmuch as haze is normal rather than exceptional, and as the present type flares are practically useless for picking up targets under hazy conditions, the difficulties of this problem become obvious.

(3) Other difficulties.

(a) Searchlights. In addition to the searchlight belt that must be crossed in order to reach objectives in Germany, all important areas are surrounded by concentrations of searchlights. These lights cause interference as follows:

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1. Their presence required avoiding action by the bombing airplanes, thereby increasing the navigational difficulties.

2. Once illuminated, aircraft must cease all else and attempt to escape because of the danger from night fighters.

3. After being caught in a concentration of eight (8) or more lights, members of the crew lose all adaptability to black-out conditions for a considerable period of time.

(b) Decoys. Many ingenious arrangements have been used, and part of the bombing effort is normally attracted to defensive decoys as well as to any fires that may have been started by previous attacks. To date, no method of identifying the true from the false has been used other than to take a little more time and have a closer look or to check the navigation.

(c) Antiaircraft fire. Insofar as locating and starting the attack is concerned, antiaircraft has played but a minor part. As with searchlights, its presence in quantity causes the attacking airplanes to take constant evading action with the necessarily increased navigational difficulties. However, none of the personnel concerned were particularly worried about it as long as due care was exercised in the selection of altitudes. Preferred altitudes were the two brackets from 100 feet on moonlight nights to 2,000 feet (providing no balloons were present), and from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Very little was accomplished above 15,000 feet because of the difficulties of picking up the target, and none between 2,000 and 10,000 because of the danger from antiaircraft.

(d) Night fighters. Night fighters, other than in conjunction with searchlights, have had but little effect on preventing bombing attacks. A high percentage of shadowing cases have been observed, and it is believed that the G.A.F. has some sort of radio interception control that brings the fighter in but not close enough to enable him to pick up the bomber by eye.

d. The bombing approach and bombing accuracy.

(1) Average errors. All officers interviewed believed that if the target could be seen, precision bombing could be accomplished. A more accurate statement would be that one of the first requirements for precision bombing is the ability to see the target, as analysis reveals that the R.A.F. is not able to accomplish precision bombing even after picking it up. This is shown in tabular form below:

Bombing Conditions	Error in feet	Area covered by bomb pattern
Pre-war, day, unlimited sighting time, 10,000 feet bombing altitude	450	1/10 sq. mile

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Bombing Conditions	Error in feet	Area covered by bomb pattern
War, day, target practice, unlimited sighting time, 10,000 feet altitude	900	1/2 sq. mile
War, night, fixed target (Scharnhorst and Gneisenau), heavy defenses, 12,000 to 15,000 feet altitude	3600	6 - 10 sq. miles
War, night, targets in Germany, heavy defehses	4500	15 - 20 sq. miles

As seen from the above, the training standard itself is not up to that existing before the war, and the operational errors are from three (3) to five (5) times as great as those obtained under target practice conditions. The various causes for these large errors are listed below, but no discussion is made because of the lack of sufficient data.

(a) Pre-war: 450 feet.

Unstabilized bomb sights (average errors from this source, 4 degrees:)

Vector type bomb sights requiring exact knowledge of wind direction and velocity for accuracy :

Incomplete curriculum:
Insufficient ground instructions:
Limited flying instruction.

(b) War, target practice: 900 feet.

All factors listed in (a) above:
Completion of less than prescribed curriculum.

(c) Bombing of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau: 3,600 feet.

Insufficient sustaining practice after completion of initial bombing training:

No previous night bombing experience;
No previous bombing at altitudes above 6,000 feet;
Limited length bombing approaches;
No previous practice in short approaches;
Inability to properly illuminate objective;
Searchlights;
Smoke and Haze;
Antiaircraft fire;
Camouflage.

(d) Objectives in Germany: 4,500 feet.

All reasons listed in (c) above;
Inability to pick out exact aiming point.

(2) Effect of present size errors. With the errors now being obtained, only two types of bombing attack are possible, the blitz (or area bombing) and minimum altitude bombing from 10 to 100 feet. It has been tentatively determined that for the blitz type attack to be decisive, approximately ten (10) tons of H. E. per square mile must be placed in the area in question. Consequently, tremendous efforts are required for success. Unfortunately, the R.A.F. does not as yet have sufficient crews or airplanes available to produce satisfactory results. Present bombing can be called harassing only. The minimum altitude type of attack has resulted in excessive losses due to the relatively slow speeds of the airplanes used. The fighter (Hurricane) has been recently converted to an attack bomber with success.

(3) The Sperry bomb sight.

(a) There has not been sufficient bombing with this bomb sight to warrant drawing any definite conclusions from its use to date. The small amount of operational bombing undertaken with the B-17's was with inexperienced personnel who were totally unqualified in making bombing approaches from high altitudes.

(b) Recently, a school was established for training on this bomb sight at Air Armament School No. 1. The chief instructor has a thorough knowledge of the problems involved, but because of other considerations, as for example only two (2) bomb sights and airplanes with which to give instruction, the three courses finished to date have been far too short.

Summarized:

Course No.	Length in Weeks	% Air Training Completed	No. releases per student	Error in feet adjusted to 10,000' altitude
1	4	40	19	282
2	6	55	32	213
3	6	60	54	164

In spite of the fact that the above scores are excellent, the capabilities of the above bombardiers cannot be very high as it has been the experience of our Air Forces that approximately 150 to 200 releases are required for minimum qualification with this type bomb sight.

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(4) Bombing trends.

(a) Bombsights. The R.A.F. has developed the Mark XIV bomb sight in the hope of reducing their average bombing errors from 4,500 feet to 1,500 feet. Adaptability for night use, latitude for evasive action, and ease of operation are its main characteristics. In order to incorporate same, it was found necessary to sacrifice accuracy, the probable operating error of the sight under target practice conditions being between 30 and 40 mils. The relationship between combat and target practice conditions for this type bombsight remain to be proven. For the present it seems that the policy of the R.A.F. will be to replace all except the Sperry with this type. Regardless of the outcome of tests now contemplated, several well trained squadrons equipped with the Sperry bombsight will be held in readiness for precision bombing assignments.

(b) Bombs. It is quite evident, considering the trend in bomb sights and bombs, that the R.A.F. has given up hope of precision bombing for the present at least. The 4,000 lb. and larger bombs now being used are superior to the same weight in small bombs when it comes to knocking down large town areas by blitz bombing. Against military objectives where precision bombing is used, smaller bombs of the proper sizes are of course the better.

(5) Torpedoes. The successes of torpedo attacks on naval vessels are too well known to bear repetition here. At the present time, the use of this weapon is limited to the Coastal and Naval Commands whose regular objectives naturally include all types naval vessels. The adaptability of all bombardment type airplanes to carry either bombs or torpedoes is desirable.

5. Estimated capabilities of the U. S. Army Air Forces in the European Theatre.

It is a maxim of war that while the conditions under which wars are fought are ever changing the principles always remain the same. This is no place better illustrated than in the present conflict. The principles and teachings laid down in the A. C. Tactical School texts are still sound. However, two serious ommissions were made - the effects of tremendous concentrations of defensive aircraft and antiaircraft and the difficulties of operating under blackout conditions. Consequently, although our training is superior to that of the R.A.F. in many respects, it was not and still is not advanced sufficiently to insure satisfactory operations in this theatre.

6. Conclusions. It is concluded that:

a. Effectiveness of Air Power. With the efficient use of sufficient airplanes and properly trained combat crews based within the operating radius of Germany and Italy, the ability and will of Germany and Italy, to continue the war in the European Theatre can be destroyed.

b. Wastage. The commitment of personnel and equipment to operations in the European or other Theatre without the most thorough and complete training, will result in tremendous losses of personnel and equipment for the results obtained.

c. Personnel.

(1) The value of properly selected and trained bombardiers and navigators cannot be over emphasized.
(2) Bombardiers and navigators should be advanced in accordance with their qualifications and responsibilities.

d. Night Bombing.

(1) At the present time there are not sufficient trained crews or airplanes to exert effective air power by this method.
(2) Because of poor training methods, lack of navigational aids, and improper tactics, only a small percentage of aircraft dispatched by the R.A.F. actually reach their targets.
(3) The U. S. Army Air Forces require additional training if they are to accomplish successful night bombing missions in the European Theatre.
(4) Precision night bombing can be accomplished by:
(a) Thoroughly trained combat crews.
(b) Proper tactics.
(c) Careful planning, taking full advantage of the weather.
(d) Modification of existing standard bomb sights to incorporate adaptibility for night operations, evasive action, and short bombing approaches.

e. Day Bombing.

(1) With present equipment, day bombing is limited to:
(a) Bombing with pursuit escort,
(b) Using cloud cover,
(c) Shallow penetrations at Minimum altitudes,
(d) Shallow penetrations with fast single seaters.

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(2) Day bombing in the European Theatre is possible with the proper combinations of the following:

(a) Defensive Machine guns and cannon in power turrets (an absolute necessity).
(b) High speed.
(c) High altitude operations with pressure cabins.
(d) Escort fighters.
(e) Proper tactics.
(f) Thoroughly trained and disciplined combat crews.

7. Recommendations. It is recommended that:

(a) For bombardment, QUALITY as gained by increased and sufficient training be emphasized, with desired numbers obtained from larger and/or more schools. It should be held in mind that ten (10) properly qualified combat crews can do the job of fifty (50) to one hundred (100) poorly trained crews.

(b) Bombardment Operational Training Units, separate and distinct from the bombardment units of the Army Air Forces, be established immediately.

(c) U. S. Bombardment Forces be not committed to the European Theatre until such time as each individual combat crew has demonstrated its fitness in the following:

(1) Navigate both day and night to within five (5) miles of the objective, under all conditions of weather and visibility, taking evasive action during the entire time of flight over assumed enemy territory.

(2) Locate and identify specific targets contained within the objective under simulated operational conditions.

(3) Bomb accurately a target illuminated by flares.

(4) Bomb accurately using bombing approaches of preferably twenty (20) but not in excess of thirty (30) seconds.

(5) Return to home or alternate bases under all conditions of simulated failure of radio and navigational aids.

(6) Unit tactical procedure.

(d) A career be provided qualified bombardiers and navigators.

(e) Personnel be most carefully selected for bombardier and navigation training.

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(f) The following equipment be developed and produced:

(1) A two seater reconnaissance bomber with maximum speed possible.
(2) An escort fighter with the same range as bombardment.
(3) Twin engine long range dive and torpedo bombers.
(4) Suitable bombing and navigation flares.
(5) Adequate navigation aids.

(g) Long range weather forecasting development continued to the utmost.

Frederick L. Anderson, Jr.
Major, Air Corps
President

Harry G. Montgomery, Jr.
Major, Air Corps
Member

Edward Flanick
Major, Air Corps,
Recorder.

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REFERENCE DATA
HEAVY BOMBERS.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
OPERATIONS AND TRAINING DIVISION, G-3
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MISC. BR.
LSK

REFERENCE DATA ON HEAVY BOMBERS

I. Tabulated below are 17 reasons why big bombardment airplanes are better than little bombardment airplanes and 9 reasons (which General Marshall has read and noted, "I agree. GCM") why bombardment airplanes are better than flying boats.

II. Big bombers are better than little bombers:

1. Big bombers cost half as much in dollars per ton of bombs delivered.

2. Big bombers locate the target, having room for the necessary navigation and radio equipment.

3. The big bomber hits the target, carrying sufficient bombs to hit maneuvering targets by bombing in trail.

4. Big bombers destroy any target, carrying 4,000 pounds of bombs if necessary.

5. Big bombers resist hostile fire. Adequate armor plate forces a lesser proportionate reduction in bomb load and the structure is able to withstand more punishment than is the case with lighter airplanes.

6. The big bomber can defend itself, having room for a sufficient number of turrets and being able to carry more guns with a lesser proportionate reduction with the bomb load than is the case with lighter airplanes.

7. The big bomber is more efficiently leak-proofed. The leak-proofing forces a lesser proportionate reduction in bomb load than is the case with lighter bombers.

8. The big bomber can work alone and therefore has greater flexibility in its employ for the three reasons indicated immediately above.

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9. The big bomber requires one-third as many combat crews per ton of bombs delivered.

10. The big bomber requires one-half as many maintenance personnel per ton of bombs delivered.

11. The big bomber suffers no greater loss rate on the ground because fewer airplanes must be defended, concealed and camouflaged per ton of bombs delivered.

12. The big bomber suffers less losses in the air per ton of bombs delivered because of 5, 6, and 7 above.

13. The big bomber is easier to manufacture per ton of bombs delivered because:

a. Fewer accessories are required.
b. There is room for more workmen to work simultaneously on the large airplane's structure.
c. Less floor space is required.

14. The big bomber causes less congestion in the air per ton of bombs delivered.

15. The big bomber requires fewer airdromes to be built, defended and administered.

16. The big bomber, with fewer operating bases and lesser personnel per ton of bombs delivered, imposes a much simpler problem in logistics.

17. The big bomber permits more positive and easier command and control per ton of bombs delivered.

III. Bombers are better than boats because:

1. Flying boats are inherently more vulnerable than land planes because all-round machine gun fire cannot be achieved in a flying boat due to the shape of the hull.

2. Flying boats have lesser chances of accomplishing the mission because they have poorer performance and less effective machine gun defense.

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3. Flying boats cannot be designed for aerodynamic efficiency because of the requirements for hydrodynamic efficiency. Float sponsons and high wing design force the flying boat to slower, less maneuverable, lower ceiled, more slowly climbing and to have less load carrying capacity (of the order of 4%). Hydrodynamic requirements cannot be fully met since the flying boat is inherently top-heavy, difficult to manage on the water, relatively fragile and will never ride out storms.

4. Flying boats cannot gain the advantages of concealment and security afforded by high altitude performance due to the hydrodynamic consideration in their design.

5. Flying boats cannot be concealed, requiring known harbors and lakes of considerable dimensions.

6. Flying boats are more dependent upon base facilities than are land planes. Docks, ramps, cranes, hoists, lighters, tenders, tugs, lifts, etc. are required; all of which are bound to shore lines which have no depth and are therefore difficult to disperse and conceal.

7. Flying boats are more difficult to maintain. If a motor must be changed at a critical time and the weather is bad, the flying boat in the water remains "out".

8. Flying boats are more restricted by weather since ice, cold and snow handicap the flying boat to a greater extent than the land plane. When a coast line is "closed" by weather, the flying boat cannot take off blind and proceed inland to a clear airdrome.

9. Flying boats cannot readily reinforce units from one coast to another unless they are of an extremely long range type. Although boats can fly over land with the same facility that land planes can fly over water, flying boats, with their lack of altitude performance, may encounter catastrophic conditions when finding unforecast storms in mountainous regions. Under such circumstances land planes can find alternate airdromes if the whole performance does not permit them to fly over the storm.

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GENERAL KUTER'S MISC. PAPERS

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1942-1945
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PAPERS

5-2405-4
folder #1

FOLDER #1

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23 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL KUTER:

1. From Thursday, 1 March to 3 March, approximately thirty-five members of the Aviation Writers Association, a group of journalists and magazine writers who have specialized in aviation coverage for many years, are meeting in Washington. Although many of them write for so-called trade magazines, many of them also have connections with national media of greater proportions and many of them have a great following. Throughout the past three or four years they have been our good friends and have been most helpful in getting the story of the rise of American Air Forces to the American public. We have not, in many cases, given them the attention that this consistent, loyal and cooperative attitude has warranted them.

2. During their meetings here, they have set aside an hour, 1400 to 1500 on 2 March, at Statler Hotel, a conference room during which they may be indoctrinated on latest Air Forces policy matters.

3. It is strongly recommended that if your schedule permits that you meet with these writers for an off-the-record discussion of Air Force matters nearest our present aims and objectives. This meeting could be similar to the type held with the Association of Radio News Analysts in New York at which Mr. Lovett, General Arnold, General Grant, etc. have appeared. They have also asked that the Air Forces representative who meets with them on 2 March be their guest at the dinner at the Statler the evening of 1 March, if possible (no speech). Thanks but must regret. LSK

Unfortunately this is the regular meeting time for the CCS. Gen Hood should be scheduled. The CCS meeting may be cancelled, if so I'd be glad to join Hood.

LSK

Signed

WILLIAM WESTLAKE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Assistant to Director for Army Air Forces.

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HEADQUARTERS AAF

ROUTING SLIP

TO → OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL IN TURN	DATE FORWARDED
1. General Kuter	2/27/45
2. 3E 1078	
3.	
4.	
5.	

FOR → FOLLOWING ACTION(S) AS CHECKED

	COORDINATION		NOTE AND RETURN		INFORMATION
	NECESSARY ACTION		RECOMMENDATION		FILE
	SEE OR PHONE ME		APPROVAL		SIGNATURE

COMMENT

If your schedule permits, I think it might be a good idea for you to attend this meeting on 2 March 1945. Also, since it is General Hood's job to handle the press, it might be a good idea to invite him to go along and meet some of these people.

Rex Smith

FROM → OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL	PHONE
Colonel Rex Smith	74172

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SUBJECT: Unsatisfactory Rail Transportation.

TO : Major General O. P. Echols
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, M&S
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

1. After many hours of time and effort an officer, acting as my Aide, purchased railroad tickets and pullman space for me and my wife for a short trip between December 22nd and December 27th, 1944. The railroad service resulting therefrom was most unpleasant and thoroughly unsatisfactory. If this situation prevails in the case of a Major General and his wife dealing through the highest offices in Washington the average enlisted member of the U.S. Army must have an extremely disagreeable impression of the military control of rail transportation. It is in the hope that some improvement in this situation might ensue that this letter is written.

2. The trip involved proceeding via the B&O leaving Washington December 22nd at 6:20 p.m. to Philadelphia and leaving Philadelphia via the Reading Railroad at about 11:45 that night to Binghampton, New York at about 7:30 a.m. December 23rd. The first distressing incident occurred in the Union Station in Washington where a stupid system was enforced requiring individuals to pass through a single gate, displaying their tickets enroute to the trains. The driver who took me to the station informed me that a riot ensued shortly after I forced my way through that single gate and police reserves and additional MP's were called to quell the throng when it became apparent that bottle-necking passengers through a single gate would cause hundreds of people to miss the trains for which they had purchased tickets.

3. In Philadelphia a change of stations was involved. The B&O Railroad provided taxi transfers. There were no taxis available.

ADDRESS REPLY TO: COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

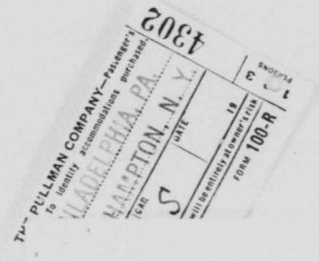
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Streetcar traffic was blocked by a traffic jam -- cause unknown. It was necessary to walk some thirteen long blocks late at night, carrying all baggage, in order to make connections. Military personnel could very easily have been provided transportation from station to station. Even a truck would have been welcome.

4. The unsatisfactory incident of greatest concern to the Washington transportation office occurred in leaving Binghampton on the return trip on the train scheduled to leave at about 11:30p.m. December 27th. Upon boarding this train when it arrived an hour later, and shortly after mid-night, I learned that Lower 8 for which I held proper tickets had been also sold at Syracuse and was occupied. A disagreeable porter stated that he could do nothing about it and an ineffective clerk in the station stated that the matter was not within his province and must be solved by the porter. When I became more disagreeable than either and insisted on getting the station master out of bed the porter remembered that he had a vacant upper berth which my wife and I accepted rather than forcing the movement of whomever may have been sleeping in my berth. Both the porter and the man at the ticket window at Binghampton, New York at the time told me that all reservations made in Washington were habitually improperly handled and caused confusion. They stated that the Washington offices failed to inform other interested parties and take the necessary action to avoid re-selling space purchased here. They further informed me that I had been over-charged for the Lower 8 which my ticket called for. The ticket stub in question is appended hereto.

5. On this short and never to be repeated trip of mine there were at least fifty and possibly one hundred civilians per each uniformed individual with pullman accommodations. Uniformed personnel were packed into coaches. Enroute from Philadelphia to Binghampton there was one Rear Admiral with pullman accommodations in addition to myself, and on the return there was one Lieutenant, U.S.N., on the train. This Lieutenant had completed his leave after a tour of combat duty and was reporting, under orders, for duty in Washington. He had been unable to obtain any pullman accommodations traveling under orders, having been told by station personnel at Syracuse that they had no authority to award him any priority whatsoever. He had met successive trains and finally found one on which he could get aboard.



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6. The Naval Lieutenant joins me in my strong feeling that the extent to which we have failed to exercise reasonable control or priority supervision over the railroads is a disgrace to the services. If I can be of assistance to you in improving this situation I still have abundant steam to let off.

L. S. KUTER,
Major General, U.S.A.
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Incl:
RR Pullman
Tickets #4302
and #4304

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THE PULLMAN COMPANY—Passenger's Check. To identify accommodations purchased.
From PHILADELPHIA, PA.
To BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.
4302

ACCOM.	CAR	DATE
Lo 1	S	19

Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk
OFFICE 17-130 FORM 100-R
1 2 3 PERSONS

THE PULLMAN COMPANY—Passenger's Check. To identify accommodations purchased.
From BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.
To PHILADELPHIA, PA.
4304

ACCOM.	CAR	DATE
Lo 8	R415	12/27 19

Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk
OFFICE 17-130 FORM 100-R
1 2 3 PERSONS

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File - "Jap belief that American Will Not fight to the Finish"

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Speech by Maj. Gen. Nakao YAHAGI: Given at a meeting of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on July 16, 1943.

"... As for American soldiers sent to the fronts, they came out fighting quite fiercely at the outset when they had not yet tasted the bitterness of fighting, obviously bolstered by their traditional love for adventure, curiosity, hero worship, and piratic spirit.

"But this is just what we want, for by inflicting gigantic losses of enemy personnel, thus debilitating their man-power strength, and by smashing their strategy based upon mechanical and material strength we are able to give them a full taste of Nippon's peerless spiritual strength and make them realize the foolhardiness of continuing a useless counteroffensive. That (U.S.) troops have chosen to approach our lines is just the chance we have been waiting for to smash American war strength spiritually and materially."

Speech by Premier Kuniaki Koiso at a mass rally at Osaka on October 30, 1944.

"The loyalty and spiritual power of our heroes who shared their fate with their ships, or who died by enemy bullets during battle of inferior strength against a powerful enemy force, or those who never did come back from their mission because of having crashed their bodies, together with their beloved planes, into the enemy warships by plunging through the middle of clouded gun-smoke and massed enemy planes, are the manifestation of the brilliant spirit which is a tradition of Imperial Japan.

"... As mentioned in the foregoing, the enemy puts material superiority before justice and consideration for men. However, as long as the Imperial Forces received the necessary amount of airplanes and ordinances, material power is helpless when confronted by our traditionally gallant fighting spirit, and it has been clearly proved by our recent victories."

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Gen Kuter

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated November 22, 1944, addressed by the American Ambassador at Ottawa to an officer of the Department recommending that steps be taken to invite the Royal Canadian Air Force to operate with the United States forces in the Pacific area and to facilitate, to the extent necessary, the acquisition by the RCAF of American planes and equipment required therefor.

The Ambassador's recommendation has already been brought informally to the attention of officers of the War Department, including General Arnold, and it is understood that further consideration is to be given to it. This letter, therefore, is to assure you that from the standpoint of foreign policy, the State Department fully endorses this proposal as being in the interests of the United States and consistent with the objectives of the President in setting up, in conjunction with Prime Minister King, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada.

In connection with the foregoing, I am now informed that Air Marshal R. Leckie, Chief of Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force, is to be in Washington this week. Accordingly, if the Ambassador's proposal is found desirable from the standpoint of military policy, a favorable opportunity for acting upon it is at hand. If this is done, may I suggest that, in connection with financing of American equipment for Canadian use, Canada does not accept Lend Lease assistance. The question of financing is therefore a separate question which could be worked out cooperatively if and when Canada accepts the proposal discussed herein.

I am sending a copy of this letter and its enclosures to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ by Secretary of State

Enclosure:
Copy of letter
from American Ambassador
November 22, 1944.

C
O
P
Y

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In reply refer to
BC

SECRET

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter which I am addressing today to the Secretary of War to bring formally to his attention a proposal made by the American Ambassador to Canada that the Royal Canadian Air Force be invited to participate with American forces in the Pacific area. A copy of the Ambassador's letter on this subject is also attached.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:

Copy of letter to the
Secretary of War.

Copy of letter from
American Ambassador
November 22, 1944.

The Honorable
Hames V. Forrestal,
Secretary of the Navy.

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(Orig sent to Col Grant Mason for nec. act)

Telephone Conversation MAR 3 1944

Between

General Kuter and General Fairchild (Chicago)
with Comments by Col Mason.

K: Kuter speaking

F: Hello - Kuter.

K: Good morning, Sir.

F: Looks beautiful!

K: Things are going nicely, I see by the newspapers.

F: Yes, aren't they though?

F: Well, I just wanted to tell you that the result of the conference here. I am maintaining the position of an observer and consultant.

K: You are observer and consultant?

F: Yes. I am not participating in the work of the conference or of the committee.

K: And you want that clearly understood that you're not participating.

F: Yes. That's right.

K: I understand that.

F: I made that a point with Mr. Lovett, but I still keep bobbing up in the committee lists, etc., but so far have been able to maintain my position.

K: For your information, I'm recording the conversation and Grant Mason is listening to at least that part I repeat.

F: Right. I believe our position at the moment to be as satisfactory as it can be under the circumstances. I think all of the points have been made with due decision at this time. You have noted the positions taken by the other delegations - they've been published in the paper, I believe - have they not?

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K: Grant, have you read the positions of the other delegations as published in the newspaper?

M: Yes Sir, in last night's newspaper only the Canadian and British views were printed.

K: Did you hear that Santy?

F: No, I couldn't hear that?

K: Up to last night we've read nothing except the British and Canadian views in the newspapers.

F: The Australian, New Zealand views have also been put out in general and they'll no doubt be printed today.

K: Australian and New Zealand today. Good.

F: Also some other countries are France and Mexico, Poland, etc., but they are not so specific.

K: France, Mexico, Poland and others not specific.

F: Yes, that is correct.

F: As we knew beforehand, the Canadian and British views are divergent in some respects and now the work of the conference is picking up into 4 Committees to consider the 4 different aspects of the problem. Those Committees are organizing today.

K: The 4 Committees follow the 4 major headings in the proposed agenda?

F: That is correct.

K: The Committees are being formed today.

F: That is right.

F: No doubt within a short time the position will begin to clarify. I have no plans at the moment but I probably will come back sometime shortly, at least for a while, and will give you a fuller report then.

K: You can't estimate the probable date of your return.

F: Not very clearly as yet. Perhaps within a day or two - perhaps it will be a few more days.

K: I see, but within a few days?

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F: I think so, unless things go differently than I imagine they will.

K: Good. We'll inform your family. The Moseley's are here - we'll let them know.

F: Okay. I thank you very much. I have very little information other than that to give you. Do you know of any instructions from the General for me, or otherwise?

K: Grant - do we have anything to pass on to Santy?

M: No Sir. There just two things. Is there anything he needs out there? We've gotten up some papers and sent them out to Col. Harris, and they should be available to him there. We were wondering if he would need a "chair-warmer" when he comes back or any other help in the way of assistance?

K: Did you hear that Santy?

F: No, I did not.

K: Two items: First - is there anything that we can provide you beyond the papers that have been forwarded to Col. Harris, and - Secondly - do you anticipate requiring a "chair-warmer" in your absence?

F: I think the answer to both questions is "No". I know of nothing in answer to the first question at this time. Something may develop later. In answer to the second - it seems still to be a very difficult problem just like it was before. I think that that would have to be done thru Mr. Lovett if it were done.

K: Right.

F: I think there's no other way of doing it and even that might be difficult.

K: No affirmative answer to either question.

K: Grant, has anything come from General Arnold since General Fairchild left, that you know of?

M: No Sir. Regret that Gen. Fairchild was unable to see Gen. Arnold before he left, and that we'll thru the Advisory Council, advise General Arnold of our talk with him. That's all.

K: Thank you. No comment from Gen. Arnold at all Santy. We'll inform him of this conversation thru the Advisory Council.

F: Good, thank you.

K: Thank you for calling and expect to hear from you again. Good luck to you.

F: Thank you. Goodbye.

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HEADQUARTERS AAF

ROUTING SLIP

TO ➡ OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL IN TURN	DATE FORWARDED
1. Col Johnson	10-16-44
2. Gen'l Kuter	
3.	
4.	
5.	

FOR ➡ FOLLOWING ACTION(S) AS CHECKED

COORDINATION	NOTE AND RETURN	INFORMATION
NECESSARY ACTION	RECOMMENDATION	FILE
SEE OR PHONE ME	APPROVAL	SIGNATURE

COMMENT

① Info. - noted [illegible]

② I have noted.

RCL

FROM ➡ OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL	PHONE
LINDSAY	2888.

3-219, AF Rev. 1 Aug 1944

1888

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HEADQUARTERS AAF

ROUTING SLIP

TO ➜ OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL IN TURN	DATE FORWARDED
1. Gen Lindsay	10/16
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

FOR ➜ FOLLOWING ACTION(S) AS CHECKED

COORDINATION	NOTE AND RETURN	INFORMATION
NECESSARY ACTION	RECOMMENDATION	FILE
SEE OR PHONE ME	APPROVAL	SIGNATURE

COMMENT

In talking to Gen McFarland I have ~~urged~~ suggested to him ~~that~~ it would be smoother if this action were to arise on his own initiative rather than on Gen Arnold's criticism.

[signature]

FROM ➜ OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL	PHONE

3-218, AF Rev. 1 Aug 1944

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15 October 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL McFARLAND -

At General Kuter's request I am sending you a draft of a Joint Chiefs of Staff paper which General Arnold asked to have prepared for his signature. This paper has not yet been submitted to General Arnold.

It is my understanding that you will review the matter and initiate whatever action appears desirable to you.

F. M. DEAN
Colonel, Air Corps

COPY FOR GENERAL KUTER -

#7

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ENCLOSURE

PAPERS PRESENTED TO JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR ACTION

Memorandum by Commanding General, Army Air Forces

1. During the past year, there has been a marked increase in the volume of subjects presented to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for action. In my opinion this increase is due, at least in part, to presenting matters to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for decisions which could have been made without reference to them.

2. The successful functioning of the Joint Chiefs of Staff depends largely upon the personal attention and consideration given by the individual Chiefs to subjects presented for action. As the number of subjects increases it becomes more difficult to give each one thorough study and proper consideration.

3. Study of this problem might develop methods or new procedures which could be employed to bring about a substantial reduction in the number of papers requiring action by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These might include certain types of screening, delegation to the Secretariat of authority to make disposition of certain matters or reference of papers to the Joint Deputy Chiefs of Staff.

4. It is therefore recommended that the Secretary be directed to study this matter and submit recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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[illegible]

_____ [illegible]

_____ [illegible]

_____ [illegible], Plans

_____ ✓ [illegible]ecutive

_____ ✓ ~~Combined & Joint Staff~~

_____ ✓ [illegible]erational Plans

_____ ✓ Logistics

_____ ✓ Post War

_____

_____

_____ Office Services

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 October 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Kuter.

Attached for your information are copies of my letters of instruction to Mr. F. R. Collbohm, Mr. A. E. Raymond, and Mr. E. C. Wells.

Edward L. Bowles
Edward L. Bowles.

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8 September 1944.

Dear Mr. Collbohm:

You have been called upon to assist the Army Air Forces in the planning and carrying out of a Special Bombardment Project against vital targets in Japan in accordance with principles set forth in my memorandum on this subject to General Arnold dated 28 August 1944.

In this undertaking you will work directly with the various staff divisions of Headquarters Army Air Forces and other agencies directly concerned with it. To assist you in doing so you have been appointed an Expert Consultant in the Office of the Secretary of War attached to my office.

Edward L. Bowles,
Expert Consultant to
the Secretary of War
and
Special Consultant to
the Commanding General,
Army Air Forces.

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8 September 1944.

Dear Mr. Raymond:

You have been called upon to assist the Army Air Forces in the planning and carrying out of a Special Bombardment Project against vital targets in Japan in accordance with principles set forth in my memorandum on this subject to General Arnold dated 28 August 1944.

In this undertaking you will work directly with the various staff divisions of Headquarters Army Air Forces and other agencies directly concerned with it. To assist you in doing so you have been appointed an Expert Consultant in the Office of the Secretary of War attached to my office.

Edward L. Bowles,
Expert Consultant to
the Secretary of War
and
Special Consultant to
the Commanding General,
Army Air Forces.

CONFIDENTIAL

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4 October 1944.

Dear Mr. Wells:

You have been called upon to assist the Army Air Forces in the planning and carrying out of a Special Bombardment Project against vital targets in Japan in accordance with principles set forth in my memorandum on this subject to General Arnold dated 28 August 1944.

In this undertaking you will work directly with the various staff divisions of Headquarters Army Air Forces and other agencies directly concerned with it. To assist you in doing so you have been appointed an Expert Consultant in the Office of the Secretary of War attached to my office.

Edward L. Bowles,
Expert Consultant to
the Secretary of War
and
Special Consultant to
the Commanding General,
Army Air Forces.

CONFIDENTIAL

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HEADQUA

ROUTING SLIP

TO → OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL IN TURN	DATE FORWARDED
1. Gen Norstad	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

FOR → FOLLOWING ACTION(S) AS CHECKED

	COORDINATION		NOTE AND RETURN	✓	INFORMATION
	NECESSARY ACTION		RECOMMENDATION	✓	FILE
	SEE OR PHONE ME		APPROVAL		SIGNATURE

COMMENT

Gen Arnold has seen and did not repeat not suggest passing to Hq 20th AF. (Heraldry in a lighter moment).

[signature]

FROM → OFFICE & INDIVIDUAL	PHONE

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3E1078 10/18 '44

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12 October 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DEAN:

Herewith is a transcript of my quite unsatisfactory telephone conversation with General McFarland.

There is some virtue in our preparing a draft paper which he might submit "on his own initiative" concerning running the job of the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Does this not give McRae - Newsome Inc. a choice opportunity?

Please give me a buzz when your reactions have jelled.

L. S. KUTER,
Major General, U.S.A.
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

1/Incl:
Transcript of
Telephone Conv.
between General
McFarland and Gen.
Kuter, 10/12/44

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TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

General McFarland - General Kuter

12 October 1944

M: McFarland

K: Larry Kuter, Mac.

M: Yes - How are you?

K: I tried to call you yesterday on the general subject of reduction in the trivial papers that come to the Chiefs. I believe that is the subject you have been worrying about.

M: Absolutely! I praise God that somebody else is interested in it too.

K: The subject apparently caused a major explosion over here on a paper entitled "Enlargement of Hatches of ZE7-2 type vessels". As a result of that explosion, draft paper has been prepared here which would wind up recommending that the Secretary be directed to study this matter and submit recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. My thought was that it would probably be much more comfortable all around if you, on your own initiative, would present recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the subject. That was the reason I called you while this thing is still a draft here.

M: The difficulty is there, Larry. To screen those papers requires intelligent consideration. Now there are many papers that come up that are technical in their aspects and there is nobody in my groups here who is capable of saying positively and definitely they are not matters which should go to the Chiefs of Staff. Our recourse is to consult the committee -- you would be surprised at the amount of material that goes back to the Committees now which are found by my screeners here, and either eliminated or put in better form, or what-not. Now, you take this Hatch paper - on the face of it. That has to do with the delay in a program of importance with the Navy.

K: And to us, I believe.

M: Yes.

K: It has to do with ability of ships to load crated airplanes. My thought there was that it might be practicable to decentralize to you, and for you in turn to decentralize to the sub-committees, authority to act on these matters informing you briefly of their action, and after which you would decide whether or not those actions should be passed on for information of the Joint Chiefs.

#9

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K: That is a pretty large job too, particularly in connection with technical matters. Now there are many things that come up here on which I want to take short-cuts and speed up the action, but my recourse is to the Committees who are informed, and I generally shoot them to the Committees for an informal opinion on the thing, and then I am guided in my action by what the Committee said. I do not always agree with the Committee, and sometimes when I feel the Committee is off-the-beam and I am sure of my own ground, I go ahead and do it on my own, because I have enough ground under my feet then to be willing to take the responsibility. In some cases I do not have enough knowledge on the thing to warrant me.....a little bit dubious about Committee's recommendation to deliberately flaunt it. So to screen all those things would be quite a responsibility, which at the present time I am not set up to do because I do not have the group of technical people who could tell me absolutely. Some cases I can, and other cases I cannot.

K: Would you prefer, Mac, to have the Chiefs instruct the Secretary to study the matter and submit recommendations?

M: No. I'll be glad to submit recommendations on it, to study it.

K: Well, my purpose of calling was to avoid any offensive or - principally, to avoid a written inferential criticism of the way the business is being run.

M: Well, it could be inferred of course from the action of the Chiefs in that case.

K: I feel that no matter how tactfully the paper is written, if a paper is written - it does infer criticism on your job, and that was the reason for...

M: Inescapable - well - I appreciate that. Let me suggest this. Have you got your ideas expressed in any written form over there on this particular paper?

K: Yes.

M: Would you send me that?

K: Will do.

M: If you will send that I will study the matter and submit some recommendations myself.

K: Splendid.

M: I appreciate your thoughtfulness, my dear boy.

K: Okay - we'll see you tomorrow.

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SECRET

September 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOPKINS:

Subject: Policy for creation of balanced Air Forces in Central and South American Republics.

1. It is desirable to get an Administration decision on some policy such as that outlined below in order to facilitate the creation of balanced Air Forces in the other American Republics and to preclude any necessity or desire on the part of these Republics for European aircraft, and to further establish outlets for American Industries.

2. At this moment we have available in the United States abundant aircraft, aeronautical equipment and civilian school facilities to train pilots, mechanics, and airdrome operating personnel.

3. It would seem that the policy for the United States should take the above into consideration and might well be formed on the following lines:

a. Assist all those Central and South American Countries, in the order of priority approved by the State Department, in building up their Air Forces.

b. The U. S. Army Air Forces send a small mission to visit each Country in turn to work with the local authorities and determine the extent of the aid and assistance needed.

c. Make available to selected Countries, such as Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, and Ecuador, schools for training mechanics, radio operators, weather men, airplane control tower operators, pilots, and other aviation specialists. Furnish these Countries the airplanes and equipment required for operating the schools and for continued training and maintenance. Costs should be nominal or equipment should be provided on a lend-lease basis.

d. Furnish other Countries in the approved order of priority such of the services and equipment outlined in paragraph c., as the size of the Air Force they have indicated to be necessary.

4. The advantages of a policy such as outlined above would be that:

a. It would take advantage of our surplus training facilities - airplanes, aviation equipment and personnel.

b. It would give these Countries a balanced Air Force, each in accordance with a justifiable strength.

c. It would eliminate any necessity on the part of these Countries to go to Europe to secure their equipment and it would bar foreign equipment from being used.

d. It would build up in these Countries the thought that the United States is trying to help them and also provide advantageous outlets to our Industries as equipment wears out.

Copy for Gen Kuter

SECRET

#10

e. It would provide a substantial measure of control by the United States Government over the size and composition of the Air Forces in all of the South and Central American Countries.

f. The cost to the Countries would be moderate and would be in accordance with their ability to pay.

Signed

H. H. ARNOLD
General, U. S. Army
Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

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AFAEP
LSK:mnh:5833
Wtn. 8/16/44

AUG 17 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY SERVICE FORCES:

Subject: Commendation.

1. Your Research and Development Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, has delivered to me a wool field uniform, combat service boots and several miscellaneous items of new or experimental field equipment for officers.

2. Each of these items has impressed me with the thought and ingenuity that has gone into their design and development. The new duffle bag and liner, for example, convert an old sack to a fine piece of rough field luggage. The service boots and shoe packs appear to have the lightness, comfort and durability that were normally combined only in the finest sporting goods products of this type. In the field uniform you have a smart, serviceable, and comfortable garment made exceptionally desirable by the wind and waterproof jacket and trousers so well designed to wear over the field uniform.

3. I was particularly pleased and surprised by the excellent fit provided in these garments. After a brief discussion with your Colonel G. F. Doriot, Research and Development Branch, Office of the Quartermaster, and simple measurements by a civil assistant of his, the garments provided me fit better than many professional tailor's products have fit after several fittings. If you choose to make this expression of appreciation and particularly commendation for Colonel Doriot a matter of official record, I shall be pleased.

L. S. KUTER,
Major General, U.S.A.
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

#11

Gen Kuter

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C
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y

Maj Gen LS Kuter
AAF Rm. 3E 1078
The Pentagon

15 Aug 1944

The following items were received from the Office of The Quartermaster General 15 Aug 1944, in duffel bag, via special messenger:

1 - Jacket Field Wool OD
1 - Trousers " " "
1 - Jacket M-43
1 - Trousers, Cotton OD
2 - pr Suspenders
1 - Cap Field
1 - Cap Garrison, Overseas w/gold cord edge
1 - Sweater, High neck
1 - Undershirt Knitted, OD
1 - pr. Boots Service Combat
1 - pr. Shoepacks
6 - pr. Socks Cushion sole
Duffel bag and Liner

Singed:
L.S. KUTER
Major General, USA
Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Note: Please return to:

Office of Quartermaster General:
Research & Development Branch,
2nd & T Sts., SW, Washington, DC
Attn: Miss Quigg.

(Did so - 8/16/44)

#12

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

SUBJECT: Commendation. 22 AUG 1944

SPROG (17 Aug 44) 1st Ind. JWM:bv
5873

Headquarters, Army Service Forces, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: The Quartermaster General.

1. Attention is invited to the comments of Major General L. S. Kuter, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, as contained in basic communication.

2. It is gratifying to have the efforts of the Technical Services recognized. Colonel Georges F. Doriot is to be commended for the splendid organization he has built and for his keen vision and forethought.

LeR. LUTES,
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

FOR RECORD ONLY:

1. Action follows basic communication frm Gen Kuter dtd 17 Aug 44 stating that Research and Development Br., OQMG have delivered a wool field uniform, combat service boots and several miscellaneous items of new or experimental field equipment for officers. Each of these itmes has impressed the General with the forethough and ingenuity that has gone into the design and development. He states that he was particularly pleased with the excellent fit provided by these garments which fit better than many professional tailor's products after several fittings.

2. Distribution: Major General L. S. Kuter,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Maj. Gen. Kuter,
Asst Chief of Air Staff,
Plans

#13 2229

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7.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES

ROUTING SLIP

TO: Col Leutzenheiser DATE

OFFICE OR SYMBOL	BUILDING
ATTENTION:	ROOM

FOR:

	COORDINATION		INVESTIGATION		NEC. ACTION
✓	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION		SIGNATURE
	FILE		CONFERENCE		

REMARKS:

Noted JH

FROM:

NAME		OFFICE OR SYMBOL
PHONE	BUILDING	ROOM

3-218, AF

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES

ROUTING SLIP

TO: Gen Kuter DATE 8/23

OFFICE OR SYMBOL	BUILDING
ATTENTION	ROOM

FOR:

	COORDINATION		INVESTIGATION		NEC. ACTION
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION		SIGNATURE
	FILE		CONFERENCE		

REMARKS:

Noted

K

FROM:

NAME Col J L L	OFFICE OR SYMBOL
PHONE / BUILDING	ROOM

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

19 August 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Kuter.

Attached for your information is a photostat copy of a letter to me from General Marshall.

I believe this will do much to stabilize thinking and effort both within the Army and outside on the development and adaptation of equipment and techniques for close support.

Edward L. Bowles
Edward L. Bowles.

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SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

August 1[illegible], 1944.

Dear Dr. Bowles:

Today one of our most important tasks is to interdict enemy movements of supplies, armor and men and to strike at the points where he has concentrated his equipment. Since the enemy must expect his rail transport facilities to be greatly hampered by our continuous air attack, he will depend heavily on motor transport effected under cover of darkness and weather adverse to aerial operations.

In order to give the fullest possible support to our attacking ground forces in this phase of the war, much of our strategic air power will be shifted to tactical operations designed to limit the mobility of the enemy. This change will accomplish the maximum result if new equipment and techniques such as were developed in the field of radar and related electronic devices for our strategic air offensive can be developed for our tactical air offensive.

You have indicated to me that we have available already numerous instrumentalities which, either in their present forms or with some modification, can prove of immense value for the tactical operations of the sort I have described. One such instance with which I am familiar is the adaptation of the SCR-584 gun-laying radar to the precise control of aircraft. If complementary techniques can be developed which would permit us to detect ground objectives such as motor transport and tank columns and, if possible, concentrations of armor and supplies, our offensive will be greatly implemented.

I take this opportunity to express to you my wholehearted support for research along these lines and to ask that you do everything within your power to insure that the efforts of all agencies both within the Army and outside of it are intensified and coordinated in such a manner as to bring this vital equipment and technique to bear on the enemy at the earliest moment.

Faithfully yours,

[signature]

Dr. Edward L. Bowles,
Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR F[illegible]

ROUTING SLIP

TO: General Kuter DATE 8/21/44

OFFICE OR SYMBOL	BUILDING
AC/AS, Plans	Pentagon
ATTENTION:	ROOM 3E 1082

FOR:

	COORDINATION		INVESTIGATION		NEC. ACTION
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION		SIGNATURE
	FILE		CONFERENCE		

REMARKS:

NOTED

FROM:

NAME	OFFICE OR SYMBOL	
Lt.Col. Rex Smith	OTI	
PHONE 74173	BUILDING	ROOM 3c128

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FO

ROUTING SLIP

TO: DATE 17 Aug

OFFICE OR SYMBOL	BUILDING
AFOTI	Pentagon
ATTENTION: Lt Col Rex Smith	ROOM 3 E 128

FOR:

	COORDINATION		INVESTIGATION		NECESSARY ACTION
X	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION		SIGNATURE
	FILE		CONFERENCE		

FROM:

NAME	OFFICE OR SYMBOL
J.L. LOUTZENHEISER	AFAEP
PHONE 72445 / BUILDING Pentagon	ROOM 3 E 124

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR F...

ROUTING SLIP

TO: Col Woutzenheiser DATE 8/14

OFFICE OR SYMBOL	BUILDING
ATTENTION:	ROOM

FOR:

	COORDINATION		INVESTIGATION		NEC. ACTION
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION		SIGNATURE
	FILE		CONFERENCE		

REMARKS:

This is a good story.

Circulation should include Col Rex Smith as background material.

Noted by
J.L.L.

FROM:

NAME		OFFICE OR SYMBOL
PHONE	BUILDING	ROOM

3-218, AF

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 August 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Kuter.

Attached is a copy of a letter received from Dr. David T. Griggs, attached to the Advisory Specialist Group, USSTAF as an advisor on radar and related matters.

It contains some interesting comments on close support activities now in progress on the continent. For this reason I believe you may be interested in reading it.

Edward L. Bowles

Edward L. Bowles.

Incl.
1 cc of letter.

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COPY SECRET

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
APO 633

7 August 1944

Dr. E. L. Bowles
Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War
Room 4E936, Pentagon Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed,

I arrived at Pete Quesada's just as the big push was getting underway. His enthusiasm knew no bounds. The fighter-tank team had been brought to perfection under his handling and was working with all the smoothness and precision of a well-oiled watch. The crux of the matter, naturally, was communications, and this was solved by putting SCR 522's in tanks, half-tracks, and jeeps.

The tactics are centered around the armored divisions. Each division has one or more armored columns moving across the country with artillery and infantry backing it up. The spear-point of the column is a large detachment of tanks, moving down one or more parallel roads. In the forefront, usually right with the armored column commander is an "air support control officer" with his SCR 522. He is an Air Corps officer -- preferably a fighter pilot on his day off.

First comes the break through - this time touched off by the 8th and 9th Air Forces intense bombardment of the German front West of St. Lo. Then when the column starts moving the fighter-tank team comes into action. The tanks are literally led by the fighters. Each move they make is scouted by the fighters. It is fascinating to listen in on channel "C" of the VHF to the interplay between air and ground. All conversation is in the clear, and there is no restriction on geographical information because the forces are moving so fast that the Germans are unable to move their dispositions to meet the developing thrusts.

Needless to say, the VHF is jammed with traffic, but not so far by Jerry. The need for more channels is acute.

Let me give you a story illustrative of this type of close support as I had it from the mouth of one of the squadron commanders - Major Smith, if you please, of the 513th. He is

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one of the most modest humans alive, and it is a chore to get anything out of him which reflects credit on himself. Little by little it spills out around the corners. This is briefly the story of two missions he led.

The first was an early morning mission, and the German tanks and artillery had withdrawn from contact as they started off. The tank column was just coming up within range of the brow of a hill as they appeared on the scene. "Hello, Kismet Red, this is Bronco. Have you in sight overhead. We have no targets now. Is there anything in the woods off to the left or over the brow of the hill ahead?" Five minutes later the answer comes back, "Bronco, this is Kismet Red. Don't see anything in the woods and there is nothing over the brow of the hill. There are twelve Tiger tanks about four miles down the road retreating. Shall we bomb them?" "Kismet Red from Bronco: Yes, go ahead and bomb them. Save some of your bombs if you can". So the P-47's go down and catch the tanks in a ravine. They blast the leading tank in the first pass and stall it. The others can't turn around and they are caught like eggs in a nest. Systematically the P-47's work them over from very low altitude and destroy them all.

The next mission, the tank column was catching shell fire from a woods a couple of miles to the left. The airplanes couldn't identify the target, so the tank artillery laid a red smoke shell on the aiming point. Major Smith's squadron dropped all their bombs on this wood and the fire stopped. The column moved on. The P-47's continued to fly cover, though without their bombs. A couple of miles further along they spotted eight tanks coming down a road at right angles which would bring them head on into the flank of the column. They called this down to the tank commander who had had no previous warning. Then they went down and strafed the tanks again and again until their ammunition was nearly gone. Then they observed a peculiar thing. A jeep detached itself from our tank column and drove gingerly down the road toward the Hun tanks. It drove in and out among them in a hesitant uncertain fashion. Then Germans started to pile out of the tanks. The whole column had surrendered to the fear of those little Hornets.

No wonder Quesada has a picture on his wall of a column of tanks, each one hitched to the one in front of it, and the lead tank with a rope on it attached to a halter over the wings of a P-47, which is struggling to bring the tank column up to his speed.

This is the kind of a war they are fighting, and do

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the ground forces love it! The ground officers I talked to in many branches were uniform in their praise of the close support fighters. They confirm the fighters' high claims of damage to tanks and transport.

The problems of this close support are twofold: (1) To find the column and the target; (2) to hit the target. They are doing reasonably well on (1), but the pilots who have flown on SCR 584 controlled missions say that they often wish that facility could be extended to cover this type of mission. The reason that it can't may be partly the lack of training and experience, but much more fundamental is the difficulty of identification in skies so full of milling aircraft.

Their targets are for the most part tanks, batteries, small troop concentrations, and transport. The role in which they are supreme is in harassing an enemy that is forced to retreat by day. Their most common weapon against tanks is the 500# GP bomb either with .025 sec. fuse for dive bombing or an 8-11 sec. fuse for minimum altitude or glide-bombing. With this they achieve an accuracy of something greater than 500' probable error according to Lauriston Taylor. The pilots say from experience that it takes an average of 8 to 12 airplanes to be 50% sure of getting an individual tank. If they can catch a lot together their average goes up greatly.

Their next most common weapon is the .50 cal. gun. With this they not infrequently get tanks, and anything else easily. The tanks they have gotten by shooting through the air intake, hitting the tracks, or even going in through the sighting holes. Armor piercing incendiary is fast becoming the most popular ammunition.

Charlie Lauritsen's rockets are the least common but most popular weapon. They are reported to be accurate enough to hit a tank at 1000 yards, and potent enough to destroy it with one hit.

Now for my money, this is the only type of close support that is big time. We should never be stagnated without chance of a breakthrough because the Eighth Air Force can always use its overwhelming striking power to paralyze temporarily any fortified position and make possible a local breakthrough. Once the enemy is on the run the fighters can make life unbearable for him. It is our job as I see it as far as close support is concerned to make the fighters more effective in that role.

This is not an easy job radar-wise, but I am confident

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it can be done. We now have before us the horrible spectacle of our American Tactical Air Force with more radar than ever accompanied any army anywhere - but all of it designed for early warning and GCI - this in a theater where we reign supreme in the air and the enemy shows his head in the daytime only at rare intervals and then abortively. You should hear the howls of glee when the cry of "bandits" goes up. Every fighter forgets he is a bomber and takes off in joyous pursuit.

Our night defense should be as good, but is not for several reasons. I witnessed one raid of twenty-odd Huns in which the controller (British) in the MEW made four perfect interceptions in as many minutes, but failed because the aircraft's "weapon was bent." There is positive disorganization in the operational tie-in of all the radar which comes entirely from lack of knowledge on the part of the operational people. Quesada told me he was going to put Cowart in as senior controller of the 70th Wing IX TAC, which has most of the radar, but the solution is not so simple because the ignorance is so widespread.

To come back to close support, it is my idea that there should be one 584 to each armored column and that this should move along with it just as the artillery does. Each fighter-leader should have a UPN-2 beacon or equivalent in his airplane which will be adjusted before take-off to the frequency of the 584 with which he is to work. With this identification and mobility the 584 will take its place as a major factor in close support, even in good weather. We must push beacons for this purpose as without them the 584 is a small-time special-purpose set.

Even with beacons, there is a need for a search set to feed flights into the 584. The MEW can't do it because of its relative immobility in a war that moves ten to twenty miles a day. The SCR 602 looks as though it will do the job, but again it is not here in sufficient numbers.

The biggest thing we can do in the immediate future is to push the toss bombsight to improve fighter-bomber accuracy. I have talked with fellows from Brereton down to the individual pilot and there is no dissenting opinion on this. The tests here have been discouragingly slow due to weather (which has been much worse over England than over Normandy), but the results have been good. I am hoping we will be able to schedule the grand demonstration before the middle of next week and show this off to all the big wigs. As I said in the teletype, Fred Anderson is going to call this himself and be sure that the

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top notchers get to witness it.

Lauriston Taylor has been keeping in pretty close touch with the tests results with the Norden Bombsight tied into the 584, and it looks as though a probable error of 150 yards is not out of the question.

We now have five battalions of American 584 equipped 90 m.m. batteries on the South Coast for Diver Defense. Night before last the AA got 55. We may expect them to improve, but in the meantime the havoc in London is increasing steadily. V-2 seems to be closer all the time and it is now reported that over a thousand have been made. Launching appears to be done from flat concrete slabs, so there are few points vulnerable to bombing.

Aphrodite went yesterday. One spun in over England, (no casualties), one had to make two or three passes at the target and was shot down, one was reported 500 feet short and one 500 yards long. I am going up there tomorrow to see how Rand is making out.

We visited one of our 584's the other night as Art Warner's guest, and witnessed a poor performance. This decided Lee Davenport and Leo Sullivan to stay over about two weeks and start to put this house in order. They will work as leaders of a team which will carry on when they must leave. Art and John Trump are cooperating on the direction of this project.

The absence of Louis and Vic has emasculated our expert advice. We need them. Major Onthank is a tremendous addition. When does the other WAC arrive?

Hartley Rowe after an initial period of feeling out his opponents and back-pedalling footwork has cut loose with some blows to the body, as you know. It is a pleasure to watch the old Pirate work. I'd be happy to ride in his wake any day.

I must say this is pretty long-winded for a fellow who never writes.

Yours,

(s) Dave

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SECRET

(As of Midnite
Tues June 13)

TOTAL FIGHTER SORTIES

US [illegible] 6/ [illegible]

RAF 14000

To: [illegible]
([illegible] Arnold)

TOTAL FIGHTER HOURS

US 60,000

RAF 27,000

Noted

TOTAL SORTIES ([illegible])

US [illegible]

RAF [illegible]

HOURS PER SORTIE (FIGHTER)

US [illegible]

RAF 1.8

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Gen. Kuter

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

Received for reference and file
from Major John N. Haas, Chief,
of the Far Eastern Section, Target Information Branch, Operational Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence:

Copies	Subject
1	Air Objective Folder No. 90.17 - Tokyo Area, Japan

Name [signature]

Rank

Division

Date Oct 20

Note: Sign and return this original receipt; retain carbon for your file

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLANS 15 OCTOBER 1943

5833 (GEN KUTER)

SECRET PRIORITY

CINC SW PAC AREA
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

CONTACT GENERAL HARMON AND TWINING AND ADMIRAL FITCH YOU ARE DIRECTED TO MAKE SURVEY OF AIRCRAFT STATUS ALL SERVICES IN SOUTH PACIFIC PERIOD I AM INFORMED AGREEMENT MADE PRIOR TO NEW GEORGIA DASH RENDOVA OFFENSIVE BETWEEN ARMY COMMA NAVY COMMA MARINE COMMA NEW ZEALAND AIR COMMANDERS RELATIVE STRENGTH OF AIR FORCES EACH WOULD MAINTAIN IN SOLOMONS REPEAT SOLOMONS AREA PERIOD REPORTS HERE INDICATE THIS AGREEMENT NOT BEING FULFILLED WITH RESPECT TO FIGHTER AIRCRAFT UNDER THE OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF TWINING IN THE SOLOMONS AREA PAREN FOR COLONEL W L RITCHIE SIGNED ARNOLD PAREN I WANT YOU TO GET FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO ME WITHOUT DELAY PERIOD ONE COMMA A COPY OF AGREEMENT MENTIONED ABOVE PERIOD TWO COMMA QUANTITY OF FIGHTERS SHORE BASED EACH SERVICE AT SOLOMONS COMMA NEW HEBRIDES COMMA NEW CALEDONIA COMMA FIJI COMMA FUNI FUTI COMMA AND SAMOA PERIOD PLAN OF EACH SERVICE FOR FUTURE DISPOSITION AND EMPLOYMENT OF AIRCRAFT IN SOUTH PACIFIC

L S KUTER
BRIG GEN USA
ASST CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLAN

#16

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15 OCTOBER 1943

5833 (GEN KUTER)

SECRET PRIORITY

MILITARY ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
MOSCOW

I HAVE SENT PERSONAL MESSAGES TO EAKER AND TEDDER ASKING THEIR COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE INDICATION OF DESPERATION ACTIONS OR OF A BREAK UP IN THE LUFTWAFFE PAREN FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL HOYT S VANDENBERG IN CARE OF MR HARRIMAN FROM ARNOLD SIGNED STRONG PAREN BE ALERT TO SUBSTANTIAL INDICATION FROM YOUR POSITION

L S KUTER
BRIG GEN USA
ASST CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLANS

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SECRET SECURITY

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLANS 15 OCTOBER 1943

5833 (GEN KUTER)

SECRET PRIORITY

CG NATO

IT APPEARS TO ME HERE IN WASHINGTON THAT REPORTS FROM THE EAST SOUTH AND WEST OF GERMANY MAY BE INDICATIVE OF AN APPROACHING CRISIS IN GERMAN AIR POWER PAREOD THE APPARENTLY DESPERATE USE OF OBSOLESCENT AIRCRAFT MAY BE SYMPTOMS OF AN APPROACHING BREAK UP PERIOD PAREN PERSONAL TO TEDDER FROM ARNOLD PAREN FROM YOUR POSITION VERY MUCH CLOSER TO ONE SIDE OF THE BIG PICTURE CAN YOU PROVIDE ANY FURTHER INDICATIONS OF A SUBSTANTIAL NATURE OF POSSIBLE DISINTEGRATION OF THE LUFTWAFFE QUERY PLEASE DISCUSS WITH YOUR SENIOR AIR COMMANDERS FROM AN OBJECTIVE VIEWPOINT THAT NO OPPORTUNITIES TO DETECT A CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE AIR CAN BE OVERLOOKED PERIOD WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR TAKING THE TIME TO GIVE ME YOUR VIEWS BY PERSONAL RADIO

L S KUTER
BRIG GEN USA
ASST CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLANS

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLANS — 13 OCTOBER 1943

5833 (GEN KUTER)

SECRET — PRIORITY

COMMANDING GENERAL
NORTHWEST AFRICAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS
ALGIERS

IT IS MY DESIRE THAT LIEUTENANT COLONEL GRAHAM MADISON NOW UNDERSTOOD TO HOLD A KEY POSITION IN YOUR COMMAND BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AT AN EARLY DATE FOR ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY IN MY PERSONAL STAFF PAREN FROM ARNOLD TO DOOLITTLE PAREN HAVE DISCUSSED WITH SPAATZ WHO CONCURS IN THE VIEW THAT SUCH ASSIGNMENT WOULD UTILIZE MADISONS ABILITY TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN POSSIBLE WITH HIS PRESENT ASSIGNMENT PERIOD UNLESS YOU FEEL STRONGLY THAT YOU CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT HIM PLEASE CONSIDER THIS MY OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR HIS RETURN

L S KUTER
BRIG GEN USA
ASST CHIEF OF AIR STAFF PLAN

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D R A F T

P R O G R A M

Conference with Senior Army Air Force Commanders

Wednesday, October 13, 1943, Washington, D.C.

Personnel ordered to report to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces at 9 A.M., October 13, 1943:

Commanding General, 1st Air Force	Brig. Gen. Hunter
Commanding General, 2nd Air Force	Major Gen. Streett
Commanding General, 3rd Air Force	Brig. Gen. Westside Larson
Commanding General, 4th Air Force	Major Gen. Lynd
Commanding General, Air Service Command	Major Gen. Frank
Commanding General, Materiel Command	Major Gen. Branshaw
Commanding General, Air Transport Command	Major Gen. George
Commanding General, Troop Carrier Command	Brig. Gen. Evans
Commanding General, Proving Ground Command	Brig. Gen. Gardner
Commanding General, AAFSAT	Brig. Gen. Peabody
Commanding General, AAFTC	Lt. Gen. B.K. Yount

Arrangements for reception, housing, provision of transportation, orderlies, etc. will be the responsibility of the Chief of Management Control.

A G E N D A

9:00 to 10:00 A.M.

Instructions from the Commanding General

Place: General Arnold's Conference Room

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:

General Arnold General Jones

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General Giles	General Harper
General Kuter	General Hall
General Myer	General Perrin
General Craig	Colonel Libby
General Bevans	Lt. Col. Harper

General Oldfield

(General Hall to compile the data for General Arnold's charge to his Commanders)

<u>10:15 to 11:15 A.M.</u>

Subject: The Air War, by the Plans Division
(General Kuter to be responsible)

Place: The Air Room

Headquarters Personnel to Attend: Limited Optional

General Spaatz and General Atkinson to present the War in the Meditterranean.

<u>11:30 to 12:15</u>

Daily Air Room Presentation by
Intelligence Division

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:
Optional

<u>12:30 to 2:00</u>

<u>L U N C H E O N</u>

Place: Special Dining Room, off the
General Officers Mess

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:

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General Arnold	General Gates
General Giles	General Whitten
General Kuter	General Godfrey
General Myer	General Miller
General Craig	General McClelland
General Bevans	General Gross
General Harper	General Weyland
General Hall	Col. Loutzenheiser
~~General Hall~~	General Jamison
General Perrin	General Grant
Colonel Libby	General Hedricks
Lt. Col. Harper	Col. Trubee Davison
General Oldfield	

<u>2:00 to 2:20</u>

Place: Army Air Forces Conference Room

Subject: Personnel (General Bevans respon- for this period)

Headquarters Persònnel to Attend:

Optional

<u>2:30 to 2:50</u>

Place: Army Air Forces Conference Room

Subject: Training (General Harper respon- sible for this period)

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:

Optional

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3:00 to 3:20

Place: Army Air Forces Conference Room

Subject: M M & D (General Myer responsible for this period)

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:

Optional

3:30 to 4:20

Place: Army Air Forces Conference Room

Subject: The Army Air Force Program (The general outline of the zone of interior job necessary to the completion of the war) (General Craig in collaboration with General Gates, responsible for this period)

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:

General Kuter	General Harper
General Myer	General Hall
General Craig	General Perrin
General Bevans	Colonel Libby
General Jones	Lt. Col. Harper

Col. Loutzenheiser

4:30 to 4:45

Place: Army Air Forces Conference Room

Subject: Comments by the Asst. Sec. of War for Air

Headquarters Personnel to Attend:

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General Arnold

General Giles (to determine

Mr. Lovett's desires)

4:43 to 5:00

Place: Army Air Forces Conference Room

Closing Remarks and Final Instructions by General Giles.

Comment: No entertainment or evening parties set up for several reasons, one of which is that these Commanders will have been given their instructions and should go home and start to work.

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10 October 1943

MEMORANDUM TO THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, O C & R:

Subject: Conflicting Statistical Data

1. Form SC-X-18, AFOCR as of October 1, 1943 shows that we expect to have, in the U.K. at the end of October, if no losses occur, 920 heavy bomber crews in reserve which represent a 113% reserve.

2. A memorandum dated October 5 to General Arnold signed by General Gross for General Craig states that we will have 1341 heavy bomber crews in U.K. by the end of October. This memorandum is in General Arnold's Black Book.

3. This apparent discrepancy in statistical data within this Headquarters has come to General Arnold's attention and is not pleasing to him.

4. It is suggested that you do something about it and quickly.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Copy to: Management Control
Chief of Air Staff

Gen Kuter

#18

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10/8/43

Major Blossom approved the use of AWPD/42 by Lt. Newhouse of O.T.I.

Lt. Newhouse was in the office this date and used AWPD/42 right in the office.

D. N. S.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

8 October, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Brig. General L. S. Kuter,
Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans,
Room 3E 1078, Pentagon Bldg.

SUBJECT: Request for Information

1. The Commanding General has directed two members of his Technical Office to prepare a comprehensive Army Air Forces Report for him.

2. It is requested that Major Chamberlin and/or Lieut. Newhouse be allowed to inspect two books which are on file in Plans Division. The two books are entitled:

"Requirements for Air Ascendency"

"Strategic Aerial Bombardment of Europe"

J. M. Carr
J. M. CARR,
Captain, Air Corps,
Executive Officer,
OTI, Air Staff.

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8 October, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Brig. General L. S. Kuter,
Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans,
Room 3E 1078, Pentagon Bldg.

SUBJECT: Request for Information

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J. M. CARR,
Captain, Air Corps,
Executive Officer,
OTI, Air Staff.

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9/25/43

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES

WASHINGTON D C

AFAEP/RPW/dns/5833

3E1078

OPERATIONS OFFICER
STEWART FIELD
WEST POINT NEW YORK

AFAEP 3076 Pd.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE TO OPERATIONS OFFICER BOLLING FIELD WASHINGTON D C CONFIRMATION OF FLIGHT PAREN GIVING DATE AND HOURS PAREN MADE AT YOUR HEADQUARTERS BY THE UNDERSIGNED

RANDOLPH P WILLIAMS
COLONEL GSC

COMEBACK

#20

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24 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WILLIAMSON:

General Arnold directed this morning that the question of priorities for the movement of supplies over the hump will be reopened. He wants an air estimate of the situation which will bear down on the fact that the assured movement of the supplies necessary to sustain the air units we have in the Tenth and in the Fourteenth Air Forces is essential to any success on the ground. He anticipates 500 Jap aircraft in Burma within 45 days.

This paper should be addressed to the Chief of Staff and written with the thought in mind that General Wedemeyer will carry a copy of it with him when he joins Mountbatten's headquarters. It is to be a spur to Mountbatten to keep the Air Force requirements in their proper priority in that theatre.

L. S. KUTER,
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.,
Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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14 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR WILDMAN (THRU COL. WILLIAMSON):

To confirm General Arnold's decisions relative to CCS 323 this date, please prepare for me a directive to the Air Member of the Joint War Planning Committee working on this paper.

I feel that particular emphasis should be placed on:

a. The requirement that great numbers of B-17's and B-24's shall be employed.

b. Primary emphasis on the approach to Tokyo from the Southwest. Secondary emphasis on the approach for bombing of Tokyo from the Marianas. A lesser priority to approaches from Formosa or the Philippines and from the North. A low priority interest in the opening of ports on the China Coast, and an overriding interest in bombing from the Maritime Provinces should the Russian bases become available.

On the last named subject above, I should like to have our plans pulled out and polished up for informal presentation to General Arnold. In this connection, the data on a possible U.S. - U.K. - U.S.S.R. conference should also be touched on.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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15 September 1943

MEMORANDUM TO MAJOR WILDMAN:

Subject: Proposed Test of B-29.

In the test flight to be made of the B-29 on a 1500 mile radius of action operation with ten tons of bombs, it is my desire that the conditions of the test simulate in all practicable items an attack on Tokyo by 100 B-29's from a base in the Changsha area exactly 1500 statute miles distant.

Please have an heavy bombardment expert from OC&R lay out the performance we should have on such a mission.

If the economy of fuel will be materially aided, this attack can be scheduled for delivery at a reasonable hour after first light or before darkness, thus permitting one leg of the flight to be performed in darkness.

Probable land areas which may be held by the enemy on the course of this flight should be estimated and suitable airplane performance requirements set up to simulate the crossing of such areas.

Reasonable allowances for assembly must be included. The speeds set up for this airplane should be reasonable for the performance by the formation leader. We will later interpolate fuel requirements by the last airplane in the formation.

Naturally this test flight must include actual carrying of ten tons of bombs (inert or otherwise) and their release over the simulated objective.

In general, as much practical realism as can be foreseen should be inserted in this first test. The data we obtain from it may greatly influence our planning for the next many months.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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16 September 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL GRANT:

Subject: Over-Work by Air Staff Personnel.

1. In connection with our previous conversations on the over-work in the Air Staff resulting from present limitations in officer strength, and in connection with the inspection we made of this Headquarters at 11:00 PM one recent Saturday night (when we found twenty-two key members of the Air Staff engaged in an all-night program planning job) the following additional data are provided:

a. Major Otis T. Weaver, of the Programs Branch, OC&R, is believed now to be in a psychopathic ward at Walter Reed Hospital as a direct result of over-work.

b. Captain J. S. Lanham, of the Programs Branch, OC&R, is reported to have been taken from his office to a hospital by ambulance in some form of a nervous collapse very recently. Captain Lanham is believed to be back on duty of limited nature, and still under medical observation.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

COPY FOR: Gen Kuter

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13 Sept 1943

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL WHITNEY:

Subject: Strategic Bombing from Mediterranean Bases.

General Arnold decided today that immediate action would be initiated toward the constitution of a Strategic Air Force in the Mediterranean to operate under the control of the [Combined] Chiefs of Staff. He approved in principle the action and composition of the forces set up in the Whitney paper. Please contact Colonel Williamson and Major Wildman and polish your paper up for presentation by General Arnold to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (after reference to and approval by General Marshall) with the recommendation that the Joint Chiefs present the matter to the Combined Chiefs.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Copy to Col Williamson
and Major Wildman

Secret Security paper — in Secret Security files

#25

13 September 1943

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL HAMILTON (THRU COL. LOUTZENHEISER):

General Arnold this afternoon approved in principle the enclosed paper covering U.S. military requirements for air bases, facilities and operating rights in foreign territories. He read and directed the rewriting of Enclosure A with particular reference to inserting enough data that the Air Forces cannot be accused of lacking in vision and foresight.

Please go over the paper doing such rewriting as may at this point appear desirable in view of the foregoing and let me see it in draft form.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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Wtn 9/13/43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Subject: Loss of Secret Papers.

1. In accordance with Army Regulations 380-5, paragraph 11, change No. 11, dated 11 June 1943, the following report is submitted in connection with the loss of certain secret papers.

2. These papers were lost due to carelessness under circumstances which are to a certain degree extenuating due to pressure of business, newness of personnel and inadequacy of the number of officers available to handle the business.

3. The officer who lost these papers was fully cognizant of the seriousness of the loss and immediately initiated his own investigation to recover them. When this investigation did not succeed, appropriate steps were taken to initiate an investigation by the Air Provost Marshal. (Reference the attached memorandum dated July 7th.) Said investigation has failed to recover the papers, as had a thorough and diligent search in the Air Staff.

4. The officer who lost these papers has been fully appraised of the urgent need to protect with the utmost care all classified material. He is fully cognizant of his responsibilities in this regard and is qualified to insure that protection in the future.

5. It is recommended that no disciplinary action be taken in this instance.

For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

F. C. MILNER,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Air Adjutant General.

2 Incls:
#1 - Cert. Investigation 9/2/43.
#2 - Memo for Air Provost Marshal 8/7/43 w/1st Ind 8/29/43.

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11 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR BLOSSOM:

A group of civilian "Special Assistants" are being made available to General Giles. Please think up half a dozen projects or activities which the Plans Division might ask this group of able investigators, trouble shooters or expeditors to look into. I should have these data for General Giles by early Monday morning.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Plans.

Inf. given to Col. Lobly 9/13

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11 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WHITNEY:

Subject: Ball Bearings from Sweden.

Noted.

If there is a real requirement for these ball bearings or if it is proved that damage could be done to the enemy by our purchase rather than letting them become available to the enemy, one, two, or three C-47's can and naturally will be made available for this purpose. Proceed along the lines indicated in your memorandum of the 11th of September.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Copy to Col Perera & Gen Meyers for notation.

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11 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL KUTER.

Subject: Ball Bearings from Sweden.

1. A conference was held at the office of Mr. Batt of the War Production Board on 10 September, at which Colonel V. York and Lt. Colonel C. V. Whitney were present.

2. Mr. Batt outlined the ball bearing production situation in the United States, which showed a shortage in production capacity of certain important articles. He pointed out that, due to the labor difficulties in the industry, remedies for this situation were not in view in the immediate future.

3. He then stated that recent inquiries from the Swedish Government had produced the information that Sweden could supply us with the necessary articles, approximately five tons per week, providing that we could supply the means of transporting the articles from Sweden.

4. The Swedish Airlines have had three DC-3 airplanes operating between Sweden and Scotland. This number has now been reduced to two due to an accident to the third airplane. This service is carrying a capacity load of Norwegian technicians and other articles, including ball bearings under arrangements with the British. It is claimed that the proposed additional load of five tons weekly could not be transported with the aircraft now available.

5. Mr. Batt pointed out that, in addition to providing us with these essential articles, the purchase by the United States of these articles would deny them to the enemy.

6. After further general discussion of the problem, Colonel York and Colonel Whitney requested Mr. Batt to supply us with more concrete information concerning the needs of the United States for these particular types of ball bearings with a view to determining more accurately the priority which this project should receive and the likely duration of such air service. Mr. Batt stated that he would supply this information to Colonel York.

7. Colonel York stated that he believed the best solution to this problem would be for the United States to loan two transport airplanes to the British Airline now operating over this route, until such time as the service was no longer required.

8. Colonel Whitney stated that a critical shortag of transport aircraft existed and that very strong arguments would have to be pre-

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sented in order to divert transport airplanes from active war zones to the proposed service.

Thereupon the meeting terminated.

/s/ C V Whitney,
C. V. WHITNEY
Lt Colonel, AC

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13 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL LOUTZENHEISER:

Enclosed are four separate papers which General Arnold brought back with him from his recent trip to England. The paper in the folder entitled "Reorganization of U.S. Army Air Forces in the United Kingdom" was carried over and was discussed with Air Chief Marshal Portal who apparently does not approve the idea contained therein. The carbon copy of a directive to the Supreme Allied Commander COSSAC is probably in the same category.

The two photostated charts appear to be extra copies of papers bearing on the same subject and may have been handled in the same manner.

Air Chief Marshal Portal will forward further data on this subject to General Arnold in the near future. All further action by this Headquarters on these subjects must naturally be suspended until General Arnold hears further from the Chief of the Air Staff, RAF.

The letter from General Devers to General Arnold also cannot be answered until further data is made available by General Arnold.

It is desired that your Division be familiar with these papers and hold them for appropriate further action.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Plans.

Copy to Col O'Donnell.

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11 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL KUTER:

Subject: Telephone Call from Gen. K. B. Wolfe.

1. On Friday 10 September 1943 at about 11:30 A.M. General K. B. Wolfe called me on the telephone and offered the following information relative to the B-29 service tests:

Wolfe: The extropolation to 40,000 feet and 3,000 miles of the fuel consumption data which was secured in the 2,500 mile cruise at 28,000 feet incident to a cabin pressure test did not provide useful information. Apparently there was some question as to which tanks were full prior to take-off and what the exact volume of the various tanks is.

Wolfe: We have never made a take-off at a maximum gross of 128,000 pounds.

Wolfe: Our maximum altitudes to date has been 31,000 feet. We are going up by increments and have no data yet on operations at 40,000 feet.

Wolfe: I am trying to work out a practical solution to the radius of action problem by actual flight test.

Wolfe: Outlined the factors to be included in the flight tests to determine tactical operating radius:

a. Take off and climb to the rendevous point (probably 250-300 miles).
b. Add rendevous time.
c. Proceed at 40,000 feet to the target area to avoid detection and interception.
d. Allow for high horse power operation for an hour in the vicinity of the target.
e. Return at 40,000 feet to 250 or 300 miles from your base.

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f. Allow a reserve for firing the airdeome under adverse weather conditions.

Wolfe: The engineers cannot compute worthwhile data from horse power ratings of engines theoretical consumptions of fuel per horse power hour and theoretical fuel capacity. They work out all their problems at best altitudes for economy and are prone to disregard unfavorable factors incident to tactical considerations.

Langmead: Expressed the opinion that if the service test data could not be made available for incorporation in the study due by the JWPC on September 15th that there was no particular urgency in accelerating the service tests.

Langmead: We will have to use your approximation for runway length.

Wolfe: My best guess is that you should use runway lengths as follows:

a. Desired: 10,000 feet.
b. Minimum: 7,000 feet.

Wolfe: We have no precise data on take-off run at 128,000 pounds. We started with 80,000 pounds gross per take-off and have boosted it by increments to 105,000 pounds. The curse of take-off runs looks good. Unless we run into a break in the curve which is not now anticipated the 7,000 feet minimum specified above should be adequate for a take-off with a gross of 133,000 pounds.

Langmead: What does the wing loading work out with a gross of 128,000 pounds?

Wolfe: That runs about 74 pounds per square foot. We have never flown an airplane at that wing loading yet. Hence, we cannot make categorical statements about what we can do in the matter of take-off runs.

E. C. LANGMEAD,
Colonel, G.S.C.

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7 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Air Staff Participation in next CCS Conference.

1. At the conclusion of the Quadrant Conferences, while the situation was fresh in the minds of all concerned, data was assembled concerning your Staff's preparation for and attendance at the next CCS conference. These data will be retained in this Division and are being used as a guide in our preparation for the next conference.

2. These data are based on our general belief that we had an approximately correct number of Staff officers with us and that, in general, properly qualified individuals were present. These data include naturally several items wherein the actual performance of duty by your Staff can be improved at the next conference.

3. To complete the picture and to be better prepared for the next conference, your instructions are desired on the following points:

a. Was the service you received from your Staff at Quebec basically satisfactory both as to quantity and quality? (If our general belief that your Staff service was generally satisfactory is incorrect - your comments on the different approach or reorientation necessary are requested.)

b. Was the size of your Planning Staff approximately correct? (The Planning Staff, excluding your Personal Staff and the air officers on the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, the Joint Intelligence Committee, and from the theatres (Generals Vandenberg and Hansell), consisted of 9 officers, 1 warrant officer, 2 enlisted men and 1 civilian.)

c. If our representation at the next conference must be reduced, would you be adequately served by a smaller Personal Staff? (Included under the heading of your Personal Staff were the following: Colonel O'Donnell, Colonel Smart, Lt. Col. Petersen, Major Ames, Major McCabe and one civilian.)

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Copy to Gen. Fairchild.

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6 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL KUTER:

Subject: Comments on Organization and Functioning of A.A.F. Planner's Staff at Quadrant; As Basis for Preparations for Next Conference.

1. Personnel.

The personnel of the Air Planner's Staff at Quadrant was adequate in number, and experience indicated that they were appropriately selected as to function. There was an initial acute deficiency in stenographic and typing personnel, which was cured in the middle of the Conference by the addition of Miss Griffiths to the staff.

a. Composition. As ultimately constituted the Planner's Staff consisted of the following personnel:

(1) Assistant Planning Staff.

1 Colonel - Assistant Planner and Executive.
1 Major - Assistant Planner and Briefer.
1 Major - Assistant Planner and Briefer.
1 Warrant Officer - Filing Clerk.
1 Technical Sergeant - Assistant Filing Clerk and Stenotypist.
1 Civil Service Clerk-Stenographer.

(2) Planner's Technical Staff.

1 Colonel - Expert on production, future availability and proposed deployments of air units, combat crews and aircraft. Technical Staff Executive.

1 Colonel - Expert on air logistics, service and maintenance requirements and resources.

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1 Colonel - Expert on Air Transport Command operations, plans and capabilities.

1 Lieut. Colonel - A.A.F. Statistician.

1 Captain - A.A.F. Intelligence. (At Quadrant this officer not only furnished invaluable direct assistance to the Air Planner's Staff in the preparation and evaluation of intelligence aspects of plans and studies, but supplied substantially all air intelligence estimates required by the air member of the J.I.C., for use of the J.W.P.C. He also was largely responsible for supervising and maintaining the intelligence room which was improvised at Quadrant as directed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The Air Planner's cartographer prepared the maps and did most of the posting required for the establishment and maintenance of this intelligence room.)

1 Pfc. - Cartographer and Draftsman.

b. Organization.

In so far as the Planner's Staff was organized and functioned in accordance with the assignment of responsibilities indicated in paragraph 1 a above, it was satisfactory. There was, however, some confusion and resulting lack of coordination in the performance of duties normally discharged by the assistant planners. This was due in large part to the personal limitations and shortcomings of the writer (indicated in paragraph 1 a (1) above), and in part to other circumstances, including the physical arrangement of office space assignments. The Air Planner necessarily spends a greater part of each day attending sessions of the Joint and Combined Staff Planners, and of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff. While not attending such sessions, much of his time is devoted to informal conferences. Meanwhile, there is a continuous flow of official papers to his office, extending until a late hour in the night. Frequently these papers, requiring careful reading, digesting, coordinating and evaluating, are distributed within an hour prior to a meeting of the Combined Staff Planners at which they will be considered. While the Air Planner is attending formal sessions, or engaged in essential conferences, numerous memoranda

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or calls come from the Combined Planners Secretariat's office requiring immediate action, by way of concurrence, dissent or comment. It is therefore essential that the Air Planner have an executive qualified and authorized to represent and act for him in his absence (except on vital matters requiring the exercise of his personal discretion); who will keep himself fully informed as to current conference developments and the Air Planner's policy relative thereto; who will promptly assign responsibility for each paper coming into the office; will be continually informed as to the work being done by the Planner's Staff, and have it in hand for presentation to the Planner when and as he is available. To the extent that the practical necessities of the situation permit, the "Assistant Planners" should not become involved in the preparation of operational plans and studies, but be kept free for studying, digesting and summarizing the plans, studies and reports continually being received from the Secretariat of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Secretariat of the Joint and Combined Staff Planners, the Message Center, the J.W.P.C., and other sources.

c. Arrangement of Offices and Distribution of Papers.

An ideal physical arrangement would be to have at least three connecting rooms. In the center should be the filing room, where the file clerk and secretaries are located, with the Planner's and Assistant Planner's office on one side and the Technical Staff office on the other side. The Air Planner should receive five copies of all papers distributed. The senior filing clerk should stamp on each paper the date and hour received, and should distribute the five copies as follows:

1 to the permanent file (used by the Air Planner at formal sessions);
1 to the Air Planner's personal basket or folder;
1 to the Assistant Planners; and
2 to the Technical Staff.

The executive officer for his personal reading and study would normally have access to the copy filed in the Air Planner's basket, and would assign responsibility for each paper to one of the assistant planners for studying and briefing. If space can be made available, the Technical Staff should have two rooms, one for the Availability, Logistics and A.T.C. officers, and one for the Intelligence and Statistical officers.

d. Clerical Assistants.

The work of the filing clerk and the stenographic assistants necessarily (like that of the officer personnel) extends over long hours,

frequently throughout the night. It is therefore essential that systematic provision be made for reasonable relief of those engaged in these duties. The filing clerk must have relief at meal time, and during hours reasonably required for sleep - and should have a brief period each day for air and recreation. Hence there must be at least two persons qualified to handle the files. During rush periods at least two, and sometimes three, stenographic assistants are critically needed. The stenographic pool may ordinarily be counted on for some help. Two full-time stenotypists or stenographer-typists are the minimum for the Planner's regularly assigned staff, and three could be used to advantage, to permit relief during meal time, for requisite sleep, and a minimum period reasonably required for fresh air and recreation in order that normal efficiency may be maintained. If at all practicable, a separate stenographer-typist should be provided for the Technical Staff. The members of this staff invariably have numerous lengthy tabulations to be prepared under stress of urgency.

2. Pre-Conference Preparations.

a. Agenda.

(1) The work at Quadrant was greatly facilitated by a tentative agenda which had been prepared well in advance of the Conference, and by papers which had been prepared on each subject appearing on the tentative agenda. Prior to the next conference every effort should be made to reach a definite agreement with the British, at least one month before the beginning of the conference, as to the subjects to appear on the agenda, and the sequence in which they will be considered, with necessary provision for such unavoidable subsequent modifications or additions to be made by combined action. The British and American Planners should exchange studies on each subject as rapidly as such studies can be prepared after it is apparent that the subject will appear on the agenda, all such papers to be exchanged at least ten days prior to the beginning of the conference. Substantially this arrangement was attempted prior to Quadrant, but was only partially accomplished. Such an arrangement would allow more time for deliberate consideration of the agenda subjects by the Combined Chiefs of Staff during the conference, with the assistance of their Planners, and would greatly enhance the likelihood of satisfactory conclusions being reached. It is inevitable that new subjects for discussion, or new aspects of agenda subjects, will arise during the conference. Hence the requirement for the Planner's Staff, notwithstanding the advanced planning and preparation recommended in this paragraph.

(2) The number of subjects on the agenda should be held to an absolute minimum, and consist only of such subjects as can not be

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appropriately and satisfactorily disposed of by normal (interconference) C.C.S. procedure. Conference periods are always rather rigidly limited as to duration. A lengthy agenda necessitates hurried action and does not permit the desirable deliberation, with opportunities for appropriate exchange of thought between the Planners and their Chiefs, which should characterize proceedings for the solution of questions of such gravity and importance as to justify, for their solution, the calling of a conference between the heads of the Governments and their chief Military and Naval advisers.

(3) Before placing an item on the agenda it should be definitely ascertained that the respective Chiefs of Staff are fully prepared to discuss the subject, and to take appropriate action thereon. At Quadrant such action as was taken on matters concerning the war with Japan was, for the most part, based upon a report received after the conference convened from the India-Burma Theater, and upon the broad plan for the defeat of Japan which was completed immediately prior to the meeting of the conference. "Progress Report on POINTBLANK," "NOTEBOOK," "BULLFROG," and "SAUCY" were among items appearing on the Quadrant agenda which were not adequately dealt with, if at all, apparently because there was no pre-conference meeting of minds as to readiness of the conferees for discussion of these items.

b. Orientation of Planner's Staff.

At least a week prior to the conference the Planner's Staff, including technical advisers, should be assembled for a discussion of the agenda, and a clear assignment of duties and responsibilities. This procedure was planned prior to Quadrant, but was largely prevented by operational planning in which members of the Staff were engaged during a period of ten days prior to the conference. The Planner's Conference Staff, including the technical advisers, should be relieved of all other duties, except those involved in preparations for the conference, one week prior to the convening of the Conference. During this period, as at all others, every effort should be made to avoid the assistant Planners becoming involved personally in the preparation of outline operational plans, appreciations or studies. This is desirable in order that they may devote their entire time to thorough study, analysis and criticism of plans, appreciations and the studies being produced by other agencies, requiring action by the Joint and/or Combined Planners. Circumstances may arise, as occurred prior to Quadrant, making it unavoidable that the Assistant Planners become involved in such work, but it should be limited as much as possible.

c. Firm Data on Availability and Deployment.

At Trident and at Quadrant the A.A.F. Planner and his Staff were handicapped by the fact that on each occasion the A.A.F. unit

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production and deployment schedules and Tables of Organization were in the course of being revised; and there was no source of firm data as to future availability of aircraft (by type), combat units or combat crews. Prior to the next conference specific attention should be devoted to this matter, to the end that the Planners may go to the conference fortified with authoritative data on availability of aircraft, combat units and combat crews and deployments, extending at least one year beyond the conference period.

4. Conference Schedule.

The schedule for meetings adopted at Quadrant is believed to be as satisfactory as can be arranged. Reference is made particularly to the scheduling of Combined Chiefs of Staff meetings in the afternoon of each day. This permits performance during the hours of the night of the clerical work necessary for the preparation of the minutes of the C.C.S. meetings; and for the preparation of plans and studies necessitated by decisions made in the C.C.S. meetings. The Joint and Combined Staff Planners are thus able to assemble during the morning and consider work that has been produced during the previous afternoon, evening and night; and pass it on for consideration by the Combined Chiefs of Staff at their afternoon meeting.

5. Contact of the Planner with his Staff.

At Quadrant the attendance of the Air Planner at formal sessions of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff and of the Joint and Combined Planners, and at numerous informal conferences, prevented the frequency and extent of contact between the Air Planner and his Staff which is believed desirable for the purpose of giving the Planner the full benefit of the work done by his Staff, and giving his Staff the desirable extent of guidance from the Planner. It is suggested that special effort be made by the Planner to work into his routine daily schedule at least one 30-minute conference with his Staff; also brief conferences preceding and following each formal session, as was done at Quadrant.

ADRIAN WILLIAMSON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief of Joint and Combined
Chiefs of Staff Subjects Division.

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D R A F T

9/6/43

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Air Staff Participation in next C.C.S. Conference.

1. At the conclusion of the Quadrant Conferences, while the situation was fresh in the minds of all concerned, data was assembled concerning your Staff's preparation for and attendance at the next C.C.S. conference. These data will be retained in this Division and are being used as a guide in our preparation for the next conference.

2. These data are based on our general belief that we had an approximately correct number of Staff officers with us and that, in general, properly qualified individuals were present. These data include naturally several items wherein the actual performance of duty by your Staff can be improved at the next conference.

3. To complete the picture and to be better prepared for the next conference, your instructions are desired on the following points:

a. Was the service you received from your Staff at Quebec basically satisfactory both as to quantity and quality? (If our general belief that your Staff service was generally satisfactory is incorrect - your comments on the different approach or reorientation necessary are requested.)

b. Was the size of your Planning Staff approximately correct? (The Planning Staff, excluding your Personal Staff and the air officers on the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, the Joint Intelligence Committee, and from the theatres (Generals Vandenberg and Hansell),

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consisted of 9 officers, 1 warrant officer, 2 enlisted men and 1 civilian.)

c. If our representation at the next conference must be reduced, would you be adequately served by a smaller Personal Staff? (Included under the heading of your Personal Staff were the following: Colonel O'Donnell, Colonel Smart, Lt. Col. Petersen, Major Ames, Major McCabe and one civilian.)

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Copy to General Fairchild
with request for his comments.

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1.

3 Sept 1943

Gen. Kuter:

Col. Rosenblatt gave an informal dinner party for Col. Irvine in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower on August 24th. He wanted you and Mrs. Kuter to attend. I "regretted" for you and Mrs. Kuter - stating that you were out of the city for a few days.

Lt. Fletcher of the Navy called twice. He had a message for you from Lt. Col. Eugene Fletcher (his brother). In his call of 30th of August, he stated that he was sorry that he did not get a chance to see you before he left for Africa. He expects to be back in two or three months and hopes to see you then.

Mr. Kip Ross, of National Geographic Magazine, called 8/25/43. He wishes an appointment to take your picture by the big map in your office to be used in their magazine. (DIstrict 3330, Ext. 288)

Maj. Gen. Del Dunton was in the office to see you on Thursday, 2nd September. He would like for you to give a 1-hour talk on October 4, at the Air Service Command at Dayton. He will write you a letter about this.

General Eubank dropped in to see you about 18th of August. He left no message.

Maj Gen W H Hale, and 6 officers from the 7th Air Force, came in on 12th of August - made your office their headquarters. They departed on 31st of August.

Mr. Lovett is going to have meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 2:00 PM, in Gen Arnold's Conference Room, on Army Air Forces Program - he would like you to attend.

D.N.S.
D. N. S.

Minutes of Conference held 13 August 1943 re Post War Planning

Officers Present:
- Colonel F.G. Allen (Presiding)
- Colonel F. Hamilton
- Colonel J.G. Hopkins
- Colonel Miller (of Col. Davison's office)
- Major F.S. Leland

Allen: I called this meeting because it became apparent to me that there were several people in Plans Division working on post-war planning and post-war air force, and also learned that there was not only a directive from General Arnold affecting this subject, but also a request from Col. F. Trubee Davison that was related to the same matter. I have asked Col. Miller of Col. Davison's office to sit in with us and tell us what he knows about it from Col. Davison's angle, and I have also acquired a paper prepared by Hopkins that has attached as enclosures to it a number of papers that are very pertinent to the subject that we are considering. This paper that I mentioned that Hopkins worked on was submitted on the 12th of August. The subject was International Aviation. However, the paper was not made up in chronological order so I spent considerable time deriving a chronology. I believe that Hamilton has also worked on a chronology that might be a little more complete than mine because mine has been made up solely from this paper of Hopkins. I think it would be helpful if we reviewed the chronology on Hopkins' paper and then considered the problems that Col. Davison is dealing with. This chronology does not tie in with anything. There is no relationship between this and the work Davison is doing. There are two different lines of thought. However, there is an indirect relationship between them so let's consider this chronology which I believe is what started a lot of the work that Col. Davison is doing right now.

Col. Allen read the 29 January 1943 chronological item.

Allen: These are present and future rights which might be interpreted to go beyond the date of the war.

Col. Allen read the 1 March item.

Hopkins: The purpose of this was what?

Allen: Recommendations on matters pertaining to post-war aviation.

Hopkins: To try to formulate a national policy on aviation with a view to presenting it to the Secretary of State and then to the President for its adoption.

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Hamilton: At the request of the Secretary of State, an informal International Committee on Aviation has been considering this matter with particular consideration to the airfields in the different parts of the world. The main committee is merely an informal committee formed by the Secretary of State. It has, in turn, formed several subcommittees and delegated to these subcommittees certain specialized and technical matters.

Hopkins: I wanted to be sure the reason for all of this is to evolve a policy.

Allen: Sometime between the 2nd of March and the 10th of March, the matters covered by this subcommittee report were referred to the War Department. There is nothing in this paper that shows how that happened but it resulted on the 10th of March in OPD sending a memo to Mr. Lovett.

Hamilton: What happened was the International Committee referred the subcommittee's report to the JCS with a request that the JCS render an opinion on its military aspect. The JCS turned it over to the Joint Strategic Survey Committee to advise them. The JSSC sent it back to the JCS stating that they could not intelligently act on it until they had the War and Navy Departments' views.

Allen: That happened on the final report?

Hamilton: The only reports that are available. There are two - one is a preliminary report. The other is proposals from the subcommittee for consideration by the principal committee.

Allen: One was adopted on March 1 and the other on June 19th. I was talking about the one of March 1st. That went through this "rigamarole" that you just outlined. I know that the June 19th report was sent to the Air Forces, but was the first report ever submitted to the Army Air Forces?

Hamilton: Submitted to the General Staff through OPD. That brought about the memo from OPD.

Allen: That was March 10th. OPD sent memo to Mr. Lovett.

Col. Allen read brief of this memo.

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Allen: That was to prevent any commitments by the United States and Great Britain at the present time. I am of the belief that any commitments arrived at might hinder the war effort.

On the 11th of March, Mr. Lovett in a memo to Mr. Berle submitted comments on the preliminary report and he embodied some of these recommendations of OPD.

Col. Allen read these recommendations.

Allen: In other words, if we could obtain exclusive base rights in the Western Hemisphere, we should make every effort to do so. (This comment had reference to the first two recommendations.)

(With reference to recommendation No. 3) I believe Mr. Lovett envisaged situations where we would desire to keep a more or less secret or military base that would not be used by commercial interests. That, of course, cannot be determined until a further study has been made.

Col. Allen read recommendation No. 4.

Allen: That is, the subcommittee report made some remark about guaranteeing at least two schedules a week. Mr. Lovett felt that we should not commit ourselves if the parties concerned were not interested.

Col. Allen read recommendation No. 5.

Allen: Here again he mentioned those two stops a week. I believe that he was thinking of two stops a week at the bases which are Panagra, Antigua, Saint Lucia and Trinidad - which would involve a total of 8 stops a week in the Caribbean and would tend to overemphasize the importance of the Caribbean while it is actually nothing but a stepping stone on the route to South America or Africa.

Col. Allen read recommendations No. 6 and 7. Then he read the item for 16th of March.

Allen: (With reference to item of March 16) This paper later became 183/4, I believe. The JCS believe that the objectives would promote ......

(1) Defense of the Western Hemisphere

(2) We should obtain landing areas and facilities .... of the U.S. air component of an international police force if such a thing exists.

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Leland: In that connection, Col. Halversen was on a subcommittee working on the international police force. They were finally put out of business and somebody else took over.

Allen: In connection with this international police force, Admiral Leahy said we should obtain bases on the three air routes across the Atlantic - route across the North Atlantic, across the South Atlantic and I presume the other route is across the Central Atlantic (from the continent to Bermuda to the Azores to Europe).

Col. Allen read the item for 19th of June.

Allen: I have not had a chance to read thoroughly both of these reports - March 1st and June 19th. The March 1st report was considered a preliminary report and the June 19th was the final report.

Hamilton: The second report is apparently a result of a completely separate report.

Allen: Do you consider that the second report supersedes the first report?

Hamilton: The two of them have to be considered together. One does not complete the other.

Hopkins: How do you arrive at that?

Hamilton: By the fact that they have been handled completely separate. Mr. Berle sends both of them back to the General Staff. Each one enclosed a report. One enclosed a preliminary report and the other proposals for consideration. He asked that both be studied by JCS and their comments be forwarded to the principal committee for their consideration. The JCS turned them both over to the JSSC - the one with action recommended was sent back to the Interdepartmental Committee - and the other was forwarded to the War and Navy Departments.

Col. Allen read the items for 29th and 30th of June.

Allen: This preliminary report on United Nation airport authority, is that the same report as this preliminary report on 1st of March?

Hamilton: That is still another.

Hopkins: They extracted part of it and sent it through separately for study.

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Hamilton: This deals solely with airport authority and subsequently acquired the number of JCS 405.

Allen: That was an international concept of our own local civil airport authority.

Miller: It isn't as broad in scope as the preliminary report.

Allen: That subject was discussed in one of these reports. The June 29th report discussed that.

Hamilton: The airport authority report which was forwarded by Mr. Berle on June 30th was actually adopted by the subcommittee on June 11th. You can see where it ties in with your chronology.

Col. Allen read items of 7th, 8th and 9th of July.

Allen: We didn't ask ATC to sit in on this meeting because we wanted to consider the purely military aspects of the problem and I believe that the transport requirements will be dependent upon the strategic requirements. Now there is another thing that parallels this that Major Leland is working on. This is an R&R that came down from Trubee Davison requesting a study by Plans. Part B is tied in with the directive that Hamilton is working on. In other words, Hamilton's answer will be the same thing that Leland is trying to get.

Hamilton: Yes, I think it should be. My report deals with the physical air bases and facilities.

Allen: If that is the case, then it appears that your study will be contingent upon Leland's findings.

Hamilton: It does to a certain extent.

Allen: We want to limit the discussion right now to after the war. We can't do anything on the deployment of the Air Forces to beat Japan until after the Quadrant Conference. Only thing that we can talk on is the post-war Air Force and its deployment.

Leland: Here's my deployment, except that we didn't attempt to deploy the groups of the post-war world.

Hopkins: You didn't deploy them on bases.

Leland: I don't see how in the world you can possibly deploy them.

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Allen: That is the problem we are faced with right now.

Leland: There is just no firm basis for deployment at this time.

Allen: The deployment of the post-war Air Force is contingent upon the foreign policy of the United States. At this time if we decide on a desired deployment, that in a way will tend to dictate the requirements of our foreign policy.

Hamilton: That is something that General Arnold has in mind in this R&R - that no comprehensive military policy has yet been formulated. We want to get the Air Force - what it would like to have exist as an Air Force after the war - before the JCS so that they in turn will take that into consideration.

Miller: The combining of it is going on in the JCS. They have tentatively set up 105 groups.

Allen: As I see it, General Arnold's directive and Col. Davison's request in paragraph 3 b of his R&R are merely two different wordings of his problem.

Hamilton: They are interrelated definitely. Mine is a question of purely geographic locations of the overall strategic concept requirements.

Allen: You are going to determine the areas in which we have specific interest. Your study is contingent upon Leland's study and I believe the approach should be along these lines - Leland to determine the constitution and general deployment of the post-war Air Force - he would do this by general areas - so many groups of a certain class would go into North Africa - then when he determines this strategic deployment, you tell him where the bases will be or what bases will be used for this deployment. Part A of Leland's problem is the number and type of groups and their deployment necessary for the defeat of Japan and garrisoning Europe. That also is involved in General Arnold's directive in a way.

Hamilton: General Arnold's stipulations were for the future requirements. He refers in his preamble all along to the possible post-war situation arising out of the bases that we have got money invested in. It is a very complicated subject. From the whole context of the thing, I think that the General is interested in presenting to the JCS the Air Force requirements on its ultimate reduced basis to protect the national security.

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Allen: It is desirable that you and Leland work jointly on this and turn out one solution - one paper that will satisfy Davison's requirements, as well as General Arnold's requirements. The two are so closely related. If they are considered separately they will result in too much confusion.

Six months after the defeat of Japan OPD envisaged an Air Force of 105 groups deployed generally 25 groups in the Pacific, 30 in Europe and 50 in Continental United States and its possessions. You are working on our military requirements. You have a requirement for deploying 55 groups outside the Continental United States - that is, Leland does. That is going to require bases and facilities which are going to govern his study - Hamilton's study. It is going to be one of the factors in consideration in arriving at your answer.

Hamilton: It can't do more than that. It is to be prepared in the form of a staff study for General Arnold's signature, including a draft paper for presentation to the JCS. It has got to embody not only our own deployment but again the possibility in the United States deployment of an international police force.

Allen: In your consideration, are you going to include any commercial requirements?

Hamilton: Not if I can help it. But inevitably you can't go into this second question without inevitably falling into the commercial aspect. The rights of operation bring in the commercial aspect.

Leland: I don't see any firm basis for making a deployment for post-war.

Allen: I think that they have to be deployed in accordance with an assumed foreign policy and we are going to have to assume that the United States, England, Russia and China - the Big Four that are fighting this war - are going to ally themselves in a post-war alliance for the protection of our mutual interests throughout the world and in order to preserve peace. That is going to have to be a basic assumption that will affect you as well as you. In one of these papers - the 19th of June report of the subcommittee - they couldn't excape mentioning those three nations that we would have to have some sort of agreement with. But, that is a matter of foreign policy. The State Department is responsible for that. I believe that you will have to proceed on a basis of the Big Four alliance for maintaining peace in the post-war world. Then in order to evaluate

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the amount of help that we might obtain from one or more of our Allies, it will be necessary to divide the world up in strategic spheres and these spheres will be selected by reference to the interest that the Big Four have in those spheres and we can set those down right now, I think. First of all, you take the Western Hemisphere and we can conclude right away that no one but the United States is going to have anything to do with the Western Hemisphere - it is a sphere of United States interest. Second, Europe in which both England and Russia are intimately concerned. The Middle East, in which both England and Russia are intimately concerned. Down through India, in which both England and Russia are intimately concerned. So far as England and Russia are concerned, Europe, the Middle East and India form a strategic region of national interest. Africa is of concern to Britain and the United States and both of these powers would have commitments of one form or another in Africa after the war. Southeast Asia to include Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, the Malay States, is an interest of China and England; and for that reason, I am trying to set aside areas in which we might deploy groups. There is the Western Pacific in which the United States, China and Russia have important commitments. There is the Southwest Pacific in which England is interested and I am doubtful if the United States has any interest in the Southwest Pacific. It is hard to define these areas exactly - only rather generally at this stage. The South and Southwest Pacific could be loosely grouped into a strategic area in which both U.S. and England have interests. The Central Pacific in which only the U.S. has strategic interests. The only other two strategic areas of the world are the Arctic and the Antarctic, and I doubt if we would have any groups deployed in either of these two places - certainly not the Antarctic. The Arctic is of strategic importance as far as the future is concerned - when we get those 4,000 mile airplanes. Now in these strategic areas in the world wherever the U.S. maintains an interest, it appears to me that we also would maintain Air Force units and I think that can serve as a guide in formulating the plan for the composition of the post-war Air Force.

Leland: What about Arctic bases?

Allen: You mean Greenland, Iceland and all the rest of them?

Hopkins: They have been classified in the Western Hemisphere.

Allen: Hasn't the President and Mr. Lovett included them in the Western Hemisphere? Bermuda is Western Hemisphere. All of the Caribbean

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bases in Western Hemisphere. So far as I know, we have no written contract governing our forces in the Galapagos but that is the keystone of the basic defense of the Panama Canal.

Leland: We ought to get all of these islands in the Atlantic and Pacific at a peace conference.

Allen: Another thing in studying the strategic aspects of the post-war Air Force, I strongly recommend using this Polar projection of the world as your basic map rather than anything else.

Another thing, the areas of power of the world are relatively few. There are only three big power areas - one is the United States - the other is Central and Eastern Europe - and the other is the China-Japan area. On a Polar projection these areas form a triangle and in the world of the future, I believe that a great deal of the air commerce will be directed between the corners of this triangle. That will have to be considered with the access of bases in the vicinity of these areas.

The war seems to start over who is going to control these areas of power.

Another thing that should be considered in the solution is the pattern of the ocean trade lines because even in the idea of air power the bulk of commerce will move by the ocean trade lines because it is the cheapest. We must not only protect those lines but control. Miller, do you have anything to add?

Miller: I believe that everybody here understands our place in writing this directive which is so that we can get all other Divisions of the Air Staff planning on demobilization problems. MM&D are vitally interested in the type and quantity of supporting material that are going to be required as of the defeat of Germany and as of the defeat of Japan and then of course in the post-war Air Force. In order that they can do any type planning which they must do right away on account of the civilian problems as well as others, we have to have a starting point and it is this starting point in any plan on which they can start their thinking. It is up to us to get it from you and furnish to them.

Allen: Do you understand that any plan from this Division following the defeat of Japan will have to wait until after the Quadrant Conference so that the only thing that we can work on right now is the post-war Air Force?

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Miller: Yes. You are taking as a basis the 105 groups. Didn't we have representation when they decided upon that figure?

Allen: Don't know how the figure was derived.

Hamilton: It originally stems from OPD.

Allen: The place where I saw this 105 groups was in a memo from General Thoupkins who is Director of the Special Planning Division of the War Department General Staff. He outlines two periods - periods are six months after defeat of Japan and eighteen months after completion of hostilities in Europe. He has a deployment of 105 groups. General Arnold says we will have a 273 Group Program right up until the peace table.

Miller: That is what the Special Planning outfit is being guided by.

Allen: I think everyone has a general picture of the problems involved and the part that each is playing in it so we might as well conclude this conference.

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Rew. by DHB

August 13, 1943

Mrs. Carter Collins
Association of Army and Navy Wives
1428 East 57th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Collins,

General Arnold's temporary absence from the city precludes his reply personally to your letter of August 9.

I am happy on his behalf to state that the Army Air Forces is most agreeable to the appointment of Mrs. Kuter as it's representative on the Magazine Staff and Executive Committee of your organization. Her charm, her ability and her interest in your work admirably qualify her for the appointment. I am confident that her association with you will be a happy one.

Sincerely yours,

BARNEY M. GILES
Major General, USA
Chief of the Air Staff

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Copy for Gen. Kuter

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ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY WIVES
1428 East 57th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 9, 1943

General Henry H. Arnold,
Commanding General Army Air Forces,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:-

Mrs. Arnold, with whom I discussed the subject of this letter last week in Washington, suggested that I put it in writing for the files.

It would lend dignity and authority to the woman chosen to represent the Air Forces on our magazine staff and executive committee if you could appoint her personally. We should like very much to have Mrs. Lawrence Kuter act in this capacity if you concur in our choice. She is extremely well fitted and is seriously enthusiastic and practical in her approach to the problems involved.

We shall be eager for your reply. May I take this opportunity to thank both you and Mrs. Arnold for your understanding and vigorous cooperation in this work we are trying to do?

Sincerely and gratefully,

"HHA"

/s/ Celia Reeves Collins
(Mrs. Carter Collins)

CRC/av

8/11/43
TO:

Gen Kuter

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Dorothy:

Mrs Adams suggested that there is no hurry to reply to this request — that she will let us know if the "heat" is put on. She thought that since it was not a matter requiring General Arnold's personal attention he was "pulling General Kuter's leg" a bit re his wife's affairs. An appropriate reply is in order sooner or later — to be written perhaps by General Kuter — upon his return? In the meantime I have prepared a reply for General Giles' signature (in the absence of General Arnold) if you think it can and should be made.

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10 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GATES:

I have tried to get in touch with you all morning on two subjects:

1. My sincere congratulations for your organizational masterpiece with the Chief of the Air Staff yesterday. I believe that action should have more to do with sound Air Force actions and winning this war than any Staff action I have seen for many months.

2. On further thought, the requirement for "Peter Rabbit" presentation of the detailed program becomes more and more important. Please put your weight behind it.

Best wishes to you. Will try to win the war on the higher levels.

Joe Loutzenheiser has all the dope and is carrying the flag.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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LSK/DNS

10 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF:

Subject: War Against Japan.

1. Current conventional planning concludes that the air war against Japan cannot be launched until 1947, due to many factors, most of which are logistic in nature.

2. If Germany collapses in 1944, we can carry the air war to Japan in 1945 (rather than 1947) with the 28 B-29 groups if, and only if, we provide the great bulk of their fuel and bomb supplies by air.

3. By that time, our monthly output of heavy bombers may be in the nature of 1,000 per month. An adequate effort to utilize those aircraft (particularly B-24 type) to sustain the B-29's in China has not been made.

4. It is appreciated that the B-24 would be an expensive and inefficient aerial tanker. However, we will have great numbers of B-24's. If it is possible that their uneconomical use might terminate the war with Japan two years earlier, the extravagance in the use of a B-24 as a tanker is a trivial matter and not worth further consideration.

5. Aside from bringing the war with Japan to a successful conclusion two years earlier, our negligence to exploit all possibilities could result in our losing the war with Japan. As the situation now stands, we can deploy only a fraction of our Air Force during the two and one-half years between the collapse of Germany and initiation of the air war against Japan. It is quite possible the great American public could not endure the necessity to largely demobilize our Air Force after the defeat of Germany and then to endeavor to recall to the service the majority of the previously demobilized personnel and industries to fight the Japanese.

6. It is recommended that a Secret Security directive be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, OC&R (with a copy to MM&D) substantially as follows:

As a matter of urgency, extensive tests will be initiated immediately to determine the practicability of using the B-24 or the B-17 type airplane as an aerial tanker. Data will be obtained without

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delay as to the practicability of stripping these aircraft and loading the stripped airplane with aviation gasoline. Rubber tanks in the nose, wings, bomb bays, radio compartments and tail section are envisaged."

7. In my absence, further comment on this subject may be obtained from Colonel Loutzenheiser or Major Burgoyne.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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9 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Recommend that a Secret Security directive substantially as follows be transmitted to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, OC&R:

It is the belief of the Air Plans Division that Japan may be defeated in 1946, only if large numbers of B-29's and B-35's can be operational in the face of final desperate Japanese opposition.

The failure of the Army Air Forces to provide such a force will surely extend the war with Japan at least one year and if foreseeable internal American discords and uncertainties increase, could result in our losing the war with Japan.

The Plans Division believes that desperate Japanese opposition, over Tokyo at least, may well include planned heroics on their part. At least the B-35 must, therefore, be designed and armed to prohibit destruction by planned collision. The basic consideration in the armament of at least the B-35 type airplane should be reoriented to assure the disintegration of hostile aircraft before planned collision could be effected.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Received
Wm Cox.
10 Aug '43.

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8 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR D. S. BLOSSOM:

Subject: Bolivia

1. I talked to Colonel Ringgold and asked him to send us a ticket stating that there was or was not reason to play with the Bolivians. Unless he says that we should not deal with them, sympathetically, please discuss with Training and have a reply prepared for General Arnold's signature.

2. I suggest that the letter include the usual trite, on Pan-American harmony - a statement (a broad one) that we will undertake the major reorganization necessary to train these thirty-two Bolivians (all of whom we will expect to speak perfect English) - that no expanse, effort or pain will be spared, etc. To keep this matter out of General Arnold's hair in the future, it might be well that you have his first letter state that General Perrin, General Harper, Major Braga, or anybody not in his office or this Division will act for him on the arrangment of all details in this vastly important project.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, USA.

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Cy for Gen. Kuter

6 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD

SUBJECT: Collaboration between the Activities of the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Committee of Operations Analysts.

1. The Ministry of Economic Warfare through Colonel Vickers, V.C., has expressed the desire to make available, at its own expense, to the Committee of Operations Analysts here in Washington, certain of its key employees together with leading British engineers and industrialists with specialized knowledge of the Far East. Under your directive of March 23, 1943, the Committee is now engaged in an examination of the sustaining sources of the enemy's military strength in this area.

2. It has been proposed that these experts work with the various subcommittees of the Committee of Operations Analysts and that the MEW and RAF make available all information in their possession to the relevant subcommittees.

3. The proposal of the MEW will have the following desirable results:

a. It will centralize and unify in the Committee here that economic analysis which is essential to the selection of strategic targets.

b. It will make available here, in one combined operation, the resources and judgment of the best British and American economic authorities.

c. It will make available here additional sources of information.

4. It is recognized that it might be inadvisable for the individuals in question to become acquainted with our ultimate target objectives or bombardment plans. In order to avoid any

Noted by BEG & Gen Arnold
Filed in AFAEP Files

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Memo. for Gen. Arnold 6 August 1943

complication of this character, it is proposed that they be used only on subcommittee studies and that they be given no access either to the full Committee report or to any conclusions or plans arrived at as a result thereof. Such generalized information as is agreed upon with respect to productive capacity, stocks and general economic questions of this nature should be freely made available to the British authorities for such use by them as they may desire.

5. I have, this day, approved in your name the utilization of these individuals in the work of the Committee of Operations Analysts.

L. S. KUTER
Brigadier General, USA
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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6 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Strength of G.A.F.

1. In J.C.S. this morning, you objected to a J.I.C. paper which stated among other things that there were 1400 German aircraft in the Mediterranean area and that Germany had an upward trend in production, particularly in fighter type.

2. The numbers given were the best American-British data at hand when the paper was typed. Those numbers will be corrected showing a slight increase on the Western Front and in Russia, and a decrease to 1128 German aircraft in the Mediterranean. However, production of operational types for January, March and July showed a marked increase (1250 - 1400 - 1640 airplanes respectively).

3. The paper in question is Staff advice to the Commanders. I cannot subscribe to putting in that paper any advice which cannot be supported. Consequently, this particular paper will not be rewritten in the manner in which you expect.

4. It is very clearly the prerogative of the Commander to throw that advice away and place any figures which he may choose in a command paper.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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not sent

6 August 1943

PROPOSED DRAFT OF REPLY TO MR. SEVERKY'S LETTER OF 30 JULY

Dear Mr. Severky:

Thank you for your letter of 30 July 1943 transmitting a reprint of your article "WANTED: TRUE AIR STRATEGY" published in the May 1943 edition of "THE AMERICAN MERCURY". The article was well presented and I enjoyed reading it.

As to the course and duration of the war--who can say by what means or combination of means and at what time all our enemies will be vanquished. We can but apply to the best of our ability the means available to us and hope that the victory we are certain to achieve is not too far distant.

Of one thing I am certain, that as the war progresses, greater emphasis will be placed on the production and employment of those weapons which through experience are deemed best suited to defeat the enemy quickly and decisively.

Meanwhile, all Branches of the Armed Forces must perforce make such long-range plans as will meet and overcome all possible contingencies. Not to do so would compromise the national security.

The patriotic motive prompting your letter is appreciated.

Very sincerely,

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AFAEP
LSK/dns/5833

5 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Aircraft at Quebec.

1. In your name this date, I dispatched a B-25 and crew to Quebec in response to a suggestion by General Deane.

2. This airplane and crew will remain at Quebec and will operate under the control of Colonel McCarthy who is the War Department advance agent.

3. For security reasons, our Provisional Headquarters Flight (Major Edwards commanding with ten to twelve operations and administrative enlisted personnel from Bolling) will not move up until Sunday, August 8th.

4. This business is being handled through General Deane, as the R.C.A.F. is not yet in the picture.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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Additional Joint War Planner.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel. Wtn 8/3/43

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans. 1

LSK/dns/5833

1. For proper representation on the Joint War Plans Committee, the Army Air Forces must provide one additional planner.

2. It is appreciated that the stock of officers of the calibre of our present Joint War Planners is exhausted. It is believed, however, that there are among the officers being returned from the combat theatres, individuals who would become able planners. It is requested that an additional officer be provided for this assignment.

3. While the Joint War Plans Committee cannot be considered a "training ground" because of its very great importance to the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff, it is, nevertheless, our top "Army-Navy-Air Staff College". The officers now on duty in that Committee should not be expected to spend the rest of the war on that very heavy assignment. The establishment of a policy governing our personnel on the Joint War Plans Committee would be appreciated.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Informational Copies to:
Director of Management Control
Colonel Joseph Smith

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Air Secretary for Joint War Plans Committee.

Wtn 8/3/43

Director of Management Control.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

1

LSK/dns/5833

1. Sometime ago the Joint Chiefs of Staff decided that the Joint War Plans Committee should have three officers as military secretaries.

2. The Navy has provided a young officer who was a former Rhoades scholar. The Army has provided a very able young officer. The Army Air Forces have provided no one.

3. It is desired that you add this requirement to the manning table for this Division and through the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, obtain a suitable officer for this assignment. Military background experience would be desirable but alertness, reliability, energy and a high order of intellect are mandatory.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Informational Copies to:
AC/AS, Personnel.
Col. Joseph Smith.

#48

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AFAEP
LSK/dns/5833

3 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Radical Air Plans to Defeat Japan.

I. Discussion.

Ordinary military (and air) thinking may miss some opportunities in planning to apply the staggering amount of air power which may be available to defeat Japan.

II. Action Recommended.

That the Director of Management Control be instructed to call into Washington Mr. Alex Seversky, Mr. Bill Ziff, Mr. Al Williams and other avowed civil air power experts, swear them to secrecy, present the situation as of early 1945 to them, have them proceed to some office layout outside of Washington (Maxwell Field, for example) and after about two weeks obtain from them a purely air plan or plans to defeat Japan without the limitations of practical realities as seen by conventional planners. The plans or ideas which might germinate from this action would then be examined by the Air Staff and the Joint War Planners for practical possibilities.

III. Concurrences.

The foregoing has been discussed informally with General Fairchild who concurs.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Plans.

#19

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AFAEP
LSK/dns/5833

2 August 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL OFFICER PERSONNEL, PLANS DIVISION:

Subject: Commitment to transfer medium bombardment group to India.

There is a widespread belief that General Arnold has a commitment to transfer a medium bombardment group, and possibly a heavy bombardment group, from North Africa to India in the third quarter of 1943.

This subject has been discussed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff but they have decided that no such action would be taken.

All concerned are hereby informed that there is no agreement, desire or intention to effect such a transfer. Planning and allocation will be governed accordingly.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

Informational Copies to:
Chief of the Air Staff
AC/AS, OC&R
Colonel O'Donnell

450

COPY

HANSON W. BALDWIN
Morton Place
Chappaqua, N.Y.

Aug. 1, 1943

Dear Larry:

I was deeply pleased and flattered to have your note about my broadcast; it was very good of you to write.

Your point about the importance of the current air operations over Germany is well-taken. I could not expand on that "air front" last Sunday, because of time limitations. In a fifteen-minute broadcast I shall have to summarize the news of the week on all the global fronts and then devote most of my time to one front--whatever seems to be the most important and "newsy" front of that week. Last week, the new phase of the air offensive had just started on Saturday and the boiling up of the Russian front seemed to me most important. This week, were it not for Mussolini's resignation, I would have devoted major attention to the air front; in any case I hope to do that soon.

I would deeply appreciate any suggestions or criticism you may have to offer; indeed, from the point of view of the air war, I feel too much cut off from news sources up here in New York, and yet it is impossible for me to come oftener than I do to Washington. I would therefore doubly appreciate any background information or suggestions, and facts or opinions, but particularly data that will illuminate current operations from you, the Public

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Relations section, or anyone in the Air Forces.

Congratulations on those Satevepost articles, which I am promising myself the pleasure of reading soon. I am sure Forrest Davis did a much better job than I could have done.

Incidentally, if that copy of that Montgomery booklet we spoke about is still available I would very much like to have a chance to look at it.

Sometime in the not-too-far distant future I hope to do a thorough series of articles on the shape and complexion our post-war military organization ---- national and international---should take. I hope I may call upon you for help.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Hanson W. Baldwin
Hanson W. Baldwin.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FC
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

Gen Kuter
See me
BMcK

31 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Commitment of Medium Bombardment Group to India.

There is some belief in the Air Staff that you have a commitment to move a medium bombardment group from North Africa to India in the third quarter of 1943.

No one can pin this item down.

Does such a commitment exist?

Is it on paper?

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

8/2/43

Gen. Kuter — It was my impression that the decision was made — or recommendation made that a medium group would be moved from the 9th A.F. to the 10th A.F. to help out with Anakim. Col O'Donnell is looking the matter up — HHA

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31 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Conference with Air Marshal Williams, RAAF.

1. With reference to the Arnold-Williams-Welsh allocation conference set up by the Combined Chiefs of Staff yesterday, the following advantages and disadvantages will accrue if you remain positively firm on the U.S. allocation to Australia:

a. ADVANTAGES.

(1) More bombers for the Combined Bomber Offensive against Germany.

(2) Support to General Marshall's strong statement that Australia's allocations cannot be changed without restudy of the entire deployment program.

(3) Maintenance of unassailable authority of the Arnold-Courtney-McCain-R.W. Portal Committee. (This is very important. If we admit the authority of any person, other than the President, to review their decisions we will be in a hopeless tangle.)

b. DISADVANTAGES.

(1) Dr. Evatt will bombard the White House and General Marshall.

(2) The Royal Australian Air Force will not have a trained cadre to absorb heavy bombers which might possibly be available late in 1944 (same applies to all other Allies).

2. Source of heavy bombers for the Royal Australian Air Force.

Unless we are willing to accept a reduction in the bomber offensive against Germany, Kenney's heavy bombers must be diverted to the Royal Australian Air Force. There is a remote possibility that that Theatre might agree to such a procedure on a very gradual basis and without material reduction in the employment of bombers in that theatre against the enemy.

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3. Recommended Action:

a. That the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans assemble Air Marshal Welsh and Air Marshal Williams for an allocation conference.

b. That the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans be instructed to increase no single allocation and change no type in the existing paper.

c. Consideration be given in November 1943 to the assignment of B-25 medium bombers to the Royal Australian Air Force in 1944 providing Australia will accept the medium bomber in lieu of heavy bombers for their striking force squadrons.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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31 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Colonel Milling to attend Quadrant Conference?

1. Colonel Milling knows that the U.S. quota of 51 planners to attend Quadrant Conference permits only one of the two air members of the Joint Intelligence Committee to attend. Colonel Milling's health requires that his alternate (Lt. Col. Melvin Hall) go in his place.

2. Captain Warner Marshall (A-2) is included in your staff.

3. If you desire Colonel Milling's attendance, I believe that I can have the U.S. quota extended.

4. Your instructions are desired:

a. Let the matter stand as it is?

b. Have the quota increased to permit Colonel Milling's attendance.

Yes
HHA

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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Wtn 7/31/43

Fire by friendly troops on our aircraft.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans

1

LSK/dns/5833

1. General Arnold requires a brief memorandum to the Chief of Staff which will state in substance:

"I. Discussion.

1. Tabs A, B, C, D, etc., represent efforts of the Air Staff to lessen the probability of fire from friendly units upon our aircraft.

2. Wholly unsatisfied with the results of Staff action, I have presented the case personally to General McNair (General Arnold's letter to General McNair dated June 2, 1943). His reply (General McNair's letter to General Arnold dated June 15, 1943) is a long typical Staff action complaining about the inadequacy of aircraft for training with ground troops. He avoids my basic point -- that the subject is not one of recognition but of indoctrination - and refuses to accept the doctrine established in actual combat.

"II. Action Recommended.

1. The Army Ground Forces be informed that the War Department is satisfied with the efforts of the Army Air Forces to make aircraft available for air-ground training.

2. The Army Ground Forces will enforce the recommendations in my letter (General Arnold's letter to General McNair dated June 2, 1943)."

2. I believe that subject is within the province of your Division. If so, will you take over this project? If not, please let me know.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Col Poole, Gen Harper's Exec, called and stated that they would take care of this project.

SECRET

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30 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Consolidation of Ninth and Twelfth Air Forces.

1. In your name this date, I participated in the preparation of a joint OPD-Air Staff cable to Eisenhower telling him that he would set the time for the merger of the Ninth Air Force into the Twelfth and that he would decide whether or not Brereton would command SOAPSUDS and JUGGLER.

2. Brereton's recommendations as to the units and functions to remain in the Middle East will be obtained.

3. Brereton's successor in the Middle East should be an AAF Major General senior to General Connolly. Suggest you give consideration to the movement of Major General Henry Miller from VIII Air Service Command to the Middle East Theatre. The responsibilities which will remain in that theatre are all of the Service and Air Service type.

"Memos of this kind should have gone to M M & D for comments & then to this office for action OMG"

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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30 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Medium Bombers from U.K. to North Africa?

1. In your name this date I nonconcurred in an OPD proposal for a cable from Marshall to Devers suggesting that medium bombers be sent to North Africa in lieu of the four groups of B-17's.

2. Only three weeks ago (in your absence) we sent a similar message and a follow-up on it. Since those messages, Eaker has been using his medium bombers in diversions that will increase in effectiveness.

3. Another message at this time from his viewpoint will be either heckling or putting more pressure on the subject. An additional message may convince the people in the U.K. that we are intent and persistent on such a transfer and that further resistance on their part would be fruitless stubbornness.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

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Personnel Report of AAF in South Pacific by Colonel Deichelman

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel Wtn 7/30/43

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans 1

LSK/dns/5833

1. Colonel M. K. Deichelman reported on his return from an extended visit with the 13th Air Force, especially grave personnel requirements in our air units in the South Pacific. The close integration of Army and Navy air elements in that theatre is complicated by the fact that it is a major Navy theatre and of considerably lower priority from the Army Air Force viewpoint. The net result is an abundance of high calibre naval officers and a dirth of AAF parallels.

2. No specific action is recommended. No requests for personnel by name are involved.

3. The foregoing comments are forwarded for your information with the suggestion from this Division that Air Staff personnel requirements in the 13th Air Force be given more consideration than the relative strength the Air Force might indicate due to the Army-Navy relationship in the South Pacific.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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HH has seen

Telephone Conversation between General Kuter and General Eubank
29 July 1943

Kuter:	Hello, Gene.
Eubank:	How are you?
Kuter:	Fine. Thank you. How are you?
Eubank:	In your letter, which I just received, you mentioned Possum. I wonder if it would be possible for him to come out here and talk to us or for us to run somebody down and talk to him. I think he could probably give us a lot of good ideas about training that we might do over here.
Kuter:	I'm sure that he could, Gene, and I would guess it better to send somebody down to talk to him. He has been yanked back here twice and actually does need some leave.
Eubank:	Yeah.
Kuter:	I suspect it would be kinder if you got a good fellow to send him down to Tampa to see Possum there.
Eubank:	Yes.
Kuter:	Before doing so, however, I'd call down to be sure that he's going to be there - not lying on the beach some other place. And, you can reach him through the Headquarters Third Air Force.
Eubank:	Yeah. I could send a beach-lier down there to lie alongside of him.
Kuter:	Well, it's all the case of finding the proper beach on which to lie.
Eubank:	Well, Luke is a very fine fellow of a sort if he's looking for relaxation.
Kuter:	I think a fellow by the name of Dotta is involved in .....
Eubank:	Well, she might have to have a little consideration. Well, I think I'll do that, Larry. I think I'll send one of the training boys down - maybe Foghurst (?) if he'd like to make the trip while he's in Washington.
Kuter:	I think it would be a fine idea.

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Eubank: And, just talk a few things over with him and pick up a few ideas.

Kuter: He's got lots of them and he can speak with a lot of authority right now.

Eubank: Oh, I know he can.
How's everything going?

Kuter: Going around in the ordinary type circle. I wrote you a week or so ago and told you your name had not been up for orders for several days. I'd like to rescind that as of yesterday.

Eubank: Well, look I'm .... General Johnson is gone now, you know. I'm at Colorado Springs.

Kuter: I know that. General Johnson was here yesterday.

Eubank: He didn't concur, did he?

Kuter: Under these circumstances, he did reluctantly.

Eubank: I see.

Kuter: Tell Helen not to throw those road maps away from Sioux Falls to Sioux City particularly.

Eubank: I see. Well, Larry, I certainly appreciate any word you can put in for me.

Kuter: I did so.

Eubank: (About 3 word remark that I couldn't understand)

Kuter: This is the same business that has been up before, Gene. Joe McNarney has been down there. The interest in that establishment is at a new high at this point and the concern about its flying apart is growing daily. That's in general the situation right now.

Eubank: I wonder, has he thought of Jamey (?) who is on his way back?

Kuter: We had. Jamey is assigned to this office, as a matter of fact, on the old man's instructions. We have other good names including Santy Fairchild.

Eubank: I can't compare ..... I can't hold a candle to him.

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AFAEP
LSK/dns/5833

7/28/43

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

The enclosed pictures have been prepared in excellent form for you and were forwarded in a letter from Col. Smart.

You might wish to take these to the next Joint Chiefs' luncheon.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

3 Incls:
3 Photographs.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

Circulate
Kuter

26 July 1943

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL KUTER:

Subject: Staff Conference in General Giles' Office, at 2:30 PM, 26 July 1943.

1. General Giles was not present, and General Perrin presided in his place.

2. The following is an outline of the major topics discussed during the subject conference:

a. All Staff Sections, having anything to do with press releases were cautioned to avoid mention of specific figures, and to give percentages of strengths, airplanes, and so forth, instead.

b. General Giles is dissatisfied with condition of units going overseas. More careful inspection is required. He threatens to "crack down" personally on the subject of training and inspection of these units unless results are obtained.

c. General Arnold does not want officers to drop papers on his desk and leave them unless he has requested someone to see him personally. All other papers, both incoming and outgoing, should be screened through his secretary.

d. General Perrin stated that he attended a meeting of the Service Commanders in Chicago at which the impression apparently prevailed that the Air Corps was in a bigger spin than any other Command of the Army. An interesting point discussed was that Service Commanders wanted to command everything in their areas in the same manner as Theater Commanders.

e. General McNarney visited Orlando and was very favorably impressed with conditions found there. He suggested that an inter-change of commanders between Orlando and Desert Training Center might be beneficial to all concerned.

f. The Bureau of the Budget is becoming increasingly interested in salvage programs.

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g. Colonel Elliott Roosevelt recently had an interview with General Arnold during which he expressed the opinion that the Photo Intelligence School at Harrisburg was not too satisfactory. He further thought that the school should train more graduates, and that the distribution of graduates should be more in conformity with combat requirements. It apparently was his impression that a lot of Photo Intelligence officers were being sent to inactive theaters. General Sorensen seemed to think that the Colonel's indictment was not as serious as claimed, and stated that efforts were being made to correct any discrepancies noted by the Colonel.

h. Since the establishment of the Air Staff it has been found that G-2 is continuing to parallel a lot of functions being performed by the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence. General Sorensen stated that studies were underway in which the transfer from G-2 to A-2 of certain Air functions are being considered. The transfer of these functions would also be accompanied by a transfer to the Air Staff of approximately 20% of G-2 Air Intelligence personnel.

i. The Air Surgeon states that the Surgeon General has approved the issue of whiskey to combat crew members upon completion of each mission in the proportion of two ounces per combat crew member, per mission. Logistically this would require 35,000 cases between now and the end of December. The resulting distribution problem should be referred to M M & D.

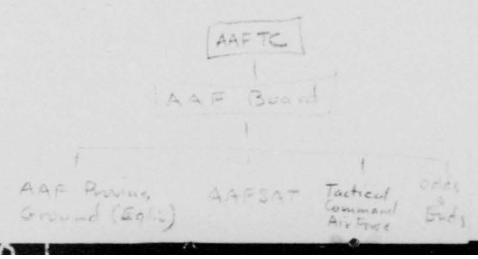
AAF Tactical Command

j. Colonel Tindal requested that all directives to ~~AAFSAT~~ be coordinated through the Air Adjutant General.

k. The Air Inspector requested that inspection activities scheduled by the several Staff Sections of the Air Staff be coordinated with his Office before departure. He also requested that copies of inspectors' reports be forwarded to him.

3. No requests were made requiring action by the Plans Section, and I made no comments on behalf of the Plans Section. Well Said!

F. G. Allen
Colonel, A.C.



AFAEP
LSK/mec/5833

20 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL E. C. LANGMEAD:

1. General Arnold stated this morning that the trend in the highest circles favors giving heavy bombers to New Zealand and Australia rather than to the Royal Air Force on the basis that the former will fight those aircraft, while the Royal Air Force will use them for non-combat purposes.

2. From General Arnold's comments, I do not conclude that we should increase New Zealand or Royal Australian Air Force allocations at this time, but that further negotiations will result in greater allocations and possibly reduction of the Royal Air Force commitments.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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July 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WILLIAMSON:

As result of General Fairchild's statement to the large Joint Planning Group yesterday, the directive to the JWPC to study the campaign against Japan should include the following thoughts:

Under the circumstances assumed, we will have at the time of this invasion a far greater Air Force than the world has ever seen. Over 1200 heavy bombers per month will be available for our units. Some 28 groups of B-29's should be available. All planning to date appears to be conventional Army or Navy planning.

In view of the foregoing, this campaign should be looked at from an abstract purely air point of view. I am reluctant to believe that we should be planning the closing of airplane factories in connection with opening such a major campaign.

The directive should also be perfectly clear that the BEW role in planning the air attack against Japan should be through the Plans Division of the Army Air Forces and not through the JWPC.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Plans.

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Survey of Information Publications

Special Projects

Chief of the Air Staff

1

L[illegible]/dns/5833

1. This Headquarters publishes several information publications. The pamphlet [illegible] has recently been criticized by a senior commander in the field. Recent issues of the magazines IMPACT and AIR FORCE have shown some duplication of information. There probably are more informational publications.

2. It is desired that a study be made of this subject. This study should include a tabulation showing the total number of such publications, their purpose, frequency, distribution, etc. A sample copy of each publication should be attached.

3. This inquiry is desired to determine the feasibility of reducing the number and increasing the quality and accuracy of such publications.

[illegible]. S. PERRIN
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Informational Copies to:
AC/AS, Intelligence
AC/AS, Personnel
AC/AS, Training
AC/AS, M M & D
AC/AS, O C & R
✓AC/AS, Plans

#64

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Diary

Survey of Information Publications.

Director of Management Control.

7/14/43

Chief of the Air Staff

1
LSK/dns/5833

1. This Headquarters publishes several information publications. The pamphlet AFGIB has recently been criticized by a senior commander in the field. Recent issues of the magazines IMPACT and AIR FORCE have shown some duplication of information. There probably are more informational publications.

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3. This inquiry is desired to determine the feasibility of reducing the number and increasing the quality and accuracy of such publications.

GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER,
Major General, U. S. A.

Informational Copies to:
AC/AS, Intelligence
AC/AS, Personnel
AC/AS, Training
AC/AS, MM&D
AC/AS, OC&R
AC/AS, Plans

#65

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Diary

July 12, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WILLIAMS:

It is necessary that I attend a Justice Byrnes Committee to relate strategy and production with Tom Handy at 2 PM today.

Please have someone (Joe Loutzenheiser ?) attend a 2 PM meeting in Barney Giles office which discusses the disposition of the remnants of our Antisubmarine Command. With no thorough study my quick thought is that the experience level of these units is much too high to permit them to move directly into a theatre (after a small amount of high altitude training) with the possible exception of new operations in the Pacific. Their navigation proficiency particularly might be most desirable in such operations. They would not be required for such a job until the fall. Two or three groups might be required. Surely the future expansion of training requirements should be seriously considered in disposing of the high level of experience in this unit. I appreciate Swede Larson's and Ford Fair's desire to maintain their units and view with distaste the breaking up of an organization which may have a high degree of morale. In view of the foregoing, however, I see very little hope of retaining the units.

Please have someone (Colonel Williams) attend General Stratemeyer's weekly staff conference at 2:30. I will join it later if my 2 PM date is a short one.

L. S. KUTER
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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Possible Jap Attack on Russo-Japanese Border.

Chief of the Air Staff — 11 July 1943

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans — 1

LSK/dns/5833

1. Secret message from the Western Defense Command to G-2 this date, referred to reports of Russian ferry pilots, enroute from Siberia to Alaska, that the Russian Government had warned them to be on the alert against possible Jap attack while enroute.

2. This message was forwarded to G-2 for action and information copies to OPD and Secretary of General Staff. General Marshall initialled it and sent it to "Air Forces".

3. I referred it to A-2 with a query: "Does this warrant immediate action?" A-2 replied informally: "I believe planning should be done in anticipation of early action in that area." A-2 forwarded C.I.C. 28, dated 3 July 1943, subject: Japanese Intentions, which did not indicate probability of imminent Japanese action in Siberia, and C.I.C. 30, dated 30 June 1943, which concludes that Russia is not liable to attack Japan at this time. General Sorensen based his recommendation on "some possibility of course that the attached (CIC estimates) give too optimistic a view".

4. I discussed this matter with General Upston, OPD, who referred to previous ..cations from Mr. Stalin that his only concern in the event of operations in that theatre was that we provide him sufficient airplanes. He indicated that he would not accept American units. Both Western Defense Command and the Alaskan Defense Command are cognizant of the Russo-Japanese situation.

5. As Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans, I recommended to the Chief of the Air Staff this date that no action be taken on the message cited above. This recommendation was accepted and this memo prepared to make the subject a matter of written record.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

#67

Th

<u>To Reception Room of Senate</u>:

Go in north side of Capital. Go up elevator to Senate offices. The guard right outside the door will take you into Reception Room.

B-29's to the Navy.

Chief of the Air Staff — Wtn 7/7/43

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans — 1

LSK/dns/5833

1. At a Joint Planners conference, it was suggested that B-29's be used for reconnaissance purposes in connection with Naval operations. The use of B-29's in antisubmarine operations has been informally discussed.

2. In those two instances, the Air Force position was to the effect "There is no assurance when B-29's will be operational. The Army Air Forces will not discuss the allocation of B-29's to the Navy." General Arnold directs that that attitude be maintained should this subject come to the attention of other agencies in the Air Staff.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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Telephone Conversation between Gen. Kuter
and
Colonel Sirmyer of Flight Control Headquarters

7/6/43

Gen Kuter:	Kuter speaking.
Maj. Lane:	Sir, this is Major Lane, Flying Safety Division of the Flight Control Command.
Gen. Kuter:	Right, Lane.
Maj. Lane:	Did you call this morning about that accident that happened in Virginia a few days ago?
Gen. Kuter:	Yes, I did.
Maj. Lane:	All we have on it, sir, is a radiogram from the Richmond Army Air Base and I called them just now and got some additional information. There isn't much they can tell us about what caused the accident. It happened in rather a remote section of Virginia there and it happened between 10 and 10:30 at night. They've got the time pretty well set.
Gen. Kuter:	Good.
Maj. Lane:	The plane circled this field, apparently the pilot was trying to make a forced landing and he circled the field several times flying very low, and from the records they found there, it would appear that he overshot the field that he was trying to land in, then tried to apply power to perhaps go around again and the plane stalled and spun in.
Gen. Kuter:	Do we know anything about the training or qualification of the pilot?
Maj. Lane:	No, sir, I do not. They have him listed here as a Major William Marks, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Bolling Field.
Gen. Kuter:	Good.
Maj. Lane:	I haven't checked Bolling Field as to his qualification or not.
Gen. Kuter:	Good. Where was .... Did you get an exact location of the accident?
Maj. Lane:	Well, at Saxe, Virginia.

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Gen. Kuter: S-a-x-e, Virginia. 10 to 10:30 PM, on what day?

Maj. Lane: June 30th.

Gen. Kuter: June 30th.

Maj. Lane: That's right. And they were just going cross-country from Charlotte to Bolling Field. And, it was cloudy at the time. Witnesses say there had been considerable rain in the vicinity shortly before the accident.

Gen. Kuter: Okey and that's all you have on it at this time, is that right?

Maj. Lane: If there is anything else you would like me to get, I would certainly do it for you.

Gen. Kuter: Thank you very much. I believe that that answer is it.

Maj. Lane: The officers I presume you have in mind were Colonel Burtons, Colonel Bowman, Lt. Col. Todd.

Gen. Kuter: Yes, that's the same party.

Maj. Lane; Okey,

Gen. Kuter: Well, thank you very much, Lane.

Maj. Lane: Perfectly all right, sir.

Gen. Kuter: Righto.

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Telephone Conversation between Gen. Kuter
and
Colonel Sirmyer of Flight Control Headquarters

Gen Kuter: Kuter speaking.

Maj. Lane: Sir, this is Major Lane, Flying Safety Division of the Flight Control Command.

Gen. Kuter: Right, Lane.

Maj. Lane: Did you call this morning about that accident that happened in Virginia a few days ago?

Gen. Kuter: Yes, I did.

Maj. Lane: All we have on it, sir, is a radiogram from the Richmond Army Air Base and I called them just now and got some additional information. There isn't much they can tell us about what caused the accident. It happened in rather a remote section of Virginia there and it happened between 10 and 10:30 at night. They've got the time pretty well set.

Gen. Kuter: Good.

Maj. Lane: The plane circled this field, apparently the pilot was trying to make a forced landing and he circled the field several times flying very low, and from the records they found there, it would appear that he overshot the field that he was trying to land in, then tried to apply power to perhaps go around again and the plane stalled and spun in.

Gen. Kuter: Do we know anything about the training or qualification of the pilot?

Maj. Lane: No, sir, I do not. They have him listed here as a Major William Marks, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Bolling Field.

Gen. Kuter: Good.

Maj. Lane: I haven't checked Bolling Field as to his qualification or not.

Gen. Kuter: Good. Where was .... Did you get an exact location of the accident?

Maj. Lane: Well, at Saxe, Virginia.

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Gen. Kuter: S-a-x-e, Virginia. 10 to 10:30 PM, on what day?

Maj. Lane: June 30th.

Gen. Kuter: June 30th.

Maj. Lane: That's right. And they were just going cross-country from Charlotte to Bolling Field. And, it was cloudy at the time. Witnesses say there had been considerable rain in the vicinity shortly before the accident.

Gen. Kuter: Okey and that's all you have on it at this time, is that right?

Maj. Lane: If there is anything else you would like me to get, I would certainly do it for you.

Gen. Kuter: Thank you very much. I believe that that answer is it.

Maj. Lane: The officers I presume you have in mind were Colonel Burtons, Colonel Bowman, Lt. Col. Todd.

Gen. Kuter: Yes, that's the same party.

Maj. Lane; Okey,

Gen. Kuter: Well, thank you very much, Lane.

Maj. Lane: Perfectly all right, sir.

Gen. Kuter: Righto.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
A. A. F. Form No. 99
Revised May 14, 1942

WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY AIR FORCES

*DEBIT ~~*CREDIT~~

MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

No. Page 1

Station Bolling Field, D.C. Date 3 July 1943

Issuing organization Sub-Depot Supply

*Issued to ~~*Turned in by~~ LAURENCE S. KUTER, BRIG. GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Rm. 3E1087, Pent. Bldg.

QUANTITY	UNIT	PART NO.	ARTICLE
			Class 13
1	ea.	40K3719	Bag, flyer's clothing, type B-4, stock #8300-022100.
1	pr.	33D4018	Goggle Assy., flying, type B-7, stock #8300-336000.
1	ea.	30-1415	Jacket, flying, type A-2, size 40, stock #8300-485000.
1	ea.	30-1415	Jacket, flying, type A-2, size 44, stock #8300-487000.
1	ea.	076307	Parachute, complete, type S-1, serial #38-2374.
			//////

"I took all of this equipment with me when I departed the US for duty overseas in October 1942. When I was ordered back in May 1943 it was all left with Northwest African Air Forces.

"Believe you should clear my records of this equipment - I'll be over to draw some more presently.

LSKuter"

This semi-annual consolidated receipt is submitted in compliance with par. 5 g, AR 35-6520 and cancels all debit and credit receipts issued prior to the date shown on this receipt.

I acknowledge receipt of the above-listed Army Air Forces Property:

CONSOLIDATED

lms

(Signature with rank and organization)

L. S. KUTER, BRIG. GENERAL, U.S.A.

(Official designation)

*Strike out words not applicable.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—6665-2

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HEADQUARTERS
15TH SUB - DEPOT
BOLLING FIELD, D. C.
Office of the Supply Officer

3 July 1943
Date

SUBJECT: Return of Jackets, Flying, Type A-2

TO: **L. S. Kuter, Brig. General, U.S.A.,**
Room 3E1087, Pentagon Building,
Arlington, Va.

1. Your attention is invited to Paragraph 2 j of Technical Order 00-30-41 dated 3 May 1943 which states "Flying Jackets, type A-2, will be issued only to Aerial Gunners. Any of the type A-2 Jackets now being used by other personnel will be returned to stock for reissue to Aerial Gunners only."

2. The records of this office indicate that a Jacket, flying, type A-2, has been issued to you by this Sub-Depot. It is requested that, unless you are a qualified Aerial Gunner, immediate action be taken to return the Jacket to this Sub-Depot.

3. It is further requested that receipt of this communication be acknowledged by indorsement hereon.

for John T. Brown, 2nd Lt AC
J. R. RIGGS
Captain, Air Corps
Sub-Depot Supply Officer

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15TH SUB - DEPOT
BOLLING FIELD, D. C.
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for John T. Brown, 2nd Lt AC
[illegible]. R. RIGGS
Captain, Air Corps
Sub-Depot Supply Officer

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Reference Data for Air Staff Work.

Wtn 7/6/43

Director of Management Control (Attn: Colonel Thornton)

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans

3

LSK/dns/5833

1. Can you do any better than Training has been able to do on providing the desired data?

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

#70

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Reference Data for Air Staff work

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans
Att: General Kuter
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training

3 July 1943

EHH:ren 71844 2

1. This office hesitates to present ratios of airplanes and instructors to students in various phases and categories of training which might prove more misleading than informative.

2. Pilots. In the governing item of pilots, this office has directed an all out effort by overloading present facilities. This will result in approximately a 14% increase in pilot production. But it also means that we have approached, if not reached, the saturation point on present facilities. To increase further the production of pilots, additional facilities such as fields, buildings, runways, etc., will be necessary. Some flexibility still remains in the transition of 4-engine pilots, but not in the regular pilot production.

3. Bombardiers. Bombardier production, after being stepped up in proportion to pilot step-up, still retains flexibility of possibly 10 to 20%. Instructor ratio is one to three and airplane ratio one to 6.8. After this step-up, additional facilities, including targets, would be necessary.

4. Navigators. This training category, as in pilots, has been overloaded to the limit of saturation. New facilities such as fields, housing, etc., will be necessary to effect an increase, as well as equipment and personnel.

5. Gunners. Some little increase may be effected on present stations, but very little. Here also new facilities will be required.

6. It is suggested that a conference between General Kuter and Colonel DuBose, of this office, would serve to clarify what can and what cannot be done in training without building or taking over additional facilities.

ROBERT W. HARPER
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training

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Reference Data for Air Staff work.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans

Wtn 7/1/43
1
LSK/dns/5833

1. It is quite apparent to me that I shall need in my business certain reference data pertaining to training. I have in mind certain items which are probably axiomatic, for example:

"One B-24 to the Flying Training Command today means ____ additional four-engine pilots in ____ weeks."

"An additional four-engined pilot instructor to the Training Command today can train ____ instructors in ____ weeks who in turn can train ____ four-engine pilots in ____ more weeks."

2. I believe that similar data on the critical items of personnel and equipment as they pertain to training, technical, OTU and other stages in addition to Flying Training Command's interest, may be of real assistance to me and in other Air Staff agencies.

3. If this idea sounds promising to you, I would appreciate seeing a few of the items of the type referred to above prepared in draft form.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Information Copy to:
Director of Management Control.

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AFAEP
LSK/dns/5833

July 1, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: American Defensive Attitude.

1. Recommend you talk to the Chief of Staff along the following lines:

a. American troops on the ground, including Army Air Forces, are imbued with a deep and overwhelming defensive attitude, at least insofar as hostile aviation is concerned. The desire to hide and the interest in cover, concealment, dispersion, camouflage and black-out is deepseated.

b. These natural aftermaths of Pearl Harbor and Bataan automatically surrender most of the advantages of control of the air to the enemy, without making him fight for the advantage we give to him by stopping our work and running and hiding.

c. Within the Armed Forces, the subject can be handled by directing that conditions wherein we have complete control of the air be simulated, at least as often as conditions wherein the enemy is superior in the air, during training and in maneuvers.

d. One reason the American soldier runs and hides at the appearance of an unknown airplane is directly traceable to the very elaborate defensive establishment in the United States, including the deep interior, and the general public attitude it engenders.

e. It is now ridiculous that factories should stop, war activity be suspended and man-power be diverted any further in Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, New York or San Francisco. We are sufficiently well trained to meet the improbable situation wherein the enemy operates in our skies.

f. It is suggested that the Chief of Staff issue appropriate directives to the Army in general and the Eastern and Western Defense Commands, particularly. At the same time, it appears necessary that the subject be discussed with the President to the end that he will suspend black-outs, "air-raids" and other civil defense activities which absorb man-power and generate defensive mindedness.

g. We need no more practice on the losing side of this air war.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

#10-71

"No record of action taken" DNS

Report from Gen. Kenney on the 5th Air Force

General Arnold (Through General Stratemeyer) July 1, 1943.

General Kuter 2

LSK/dns/5833

Proposed reply to the "attack aviation" paragraph of General Kenney's letter:

Your proposition that the words "attack aviation" be put back in the Air Corps dictionary is a bit confusing. Surely you are not talking about your own personal dictionary, since you have never asked any one's approval of your extraordinary vocabulary before. The enclosed press release confirms my belief. Quite evidently you already have an "Attack Group" and "Attack Squadrons".

In my vocabulary "attack aviation" is redundant or incorrect for two reasons:

Attack tactics have **definitely not** as you state proven sound "every day all over the world". Eaker's last effort to use B-26's as "attack airplanes" resulted in a loss of eleven out of eleven. Spaats used A-20's and P-39's in attack tactics profitably in November and December. In January, the Huns decided they were being hurt thereby and the loss rate of A-20's on the deck immediately jumped to the point where operations at altitudes below 6500 feet were prohibitive. By early February, even P-39's were "too slow and unmaneuverable" for further employment on the deck. Hence, if we had a class of aviation labelled "attack aviation" in the worldwide Air Corps dictionary, that class would now be idle in our two larger theatres.

In the second place, it appears to me that even your excellent low altitude tactics have no relationship with a particular class of aviation, attack or otherwise. Your operations indicate the resourceful employment of two obvious classes - fighters and bombers. The bomber class is quite clear. Bombers are airplanes built to do that job. Whether they fly at high, medium or low altitude is an item of tactical employment in the hands of the various Air Force Commanders. The fighter class has undergone considerable metamorphosis in the past year. You will remember that Toohey used to advocate that "a fighter is a fighter and the addition of bomb racks makes it something else". As a result of his operations in Africa, Toohey has now swung over all the way and maintains that a fighter isn't an acceptable fighter unless it can be a fighter-bomber when it isn't required for straight fighting. Although I do not go quite all the way with Toohey, it is perfectly clear to me, as a general statement, that fighters do have two jobs - clearing the air and keeping it clear. Since the latter job normally requires far fewer airplanes than the former, it is obvious that at least the "unemployed fighters" must be bombers. This is evident without consideration of the fact that fighterbombers are better bombers than light or medium bombers (excluding range, navigation and ability to employ fragmentation bombs efficiently).

In conclusion, I am inclined to modify the Air Corps worldwide dictionary. This change would state that there are three classes of aviation - bombers,

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fighters and reconnaissance. I believe it would be quite wrong to include your "attack aviation".

Lest there be any doubt, however, you are perfectly free to continue ~~using~~ using your own unexpurgated vocabulary. If you want to form attack wings, groups and squadrons consisting of units of bomber, fighter or reconnaissance aviation, I can see nothing but some possible administrative bottlenecks which might delay you.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl:
Press Release.

Information Copies to:
AC/AS, Intelligence
General Giles
General Harper

Report from Gen. Kenney on the 5th Air Force

General Kuter 6/29/43

General Arnold 1.

The following is extracted from a letter which I have just received from General Kenney:

> "Speaking of attack aviation, how about putting these words back in the Air Corps dictionary? The tactics of attack aviation are still sound, we have proven them effective and they are more in evidence every day all over the world. We have yet to lose a plane with low altitude work against shipping and it is not because we have had no opposition. The secret is high speed approach and exist under cover of a lot of forward gun fire. What I would like to have you do is to put attack aviation back on the map and as soon as I get these groups fixed up for this type of work let me organize an attack command. The table of organization for the Fighter Command Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron will do and the rest of the tables follow those the units now have. It would be a popular move and I believe it would be much better than breaking the Bomber Command into two or more wings when there are too many groups to handle under one command control."

Prepare suggested reply for me to make to him. Bring out the fighter bomber and why it was necessary.

H. H. A.

Report from Gen. Kenney on the 5th Air Force

A-2 IN TURN: General Kuter 6/29/43
General Giles
General Arnold General Harper 1.

The following is extracted from a letter which I have just received from General Kenney:

> "The new 380th Heavy Group is beginning to get into action. Nearly every one of the crews has been out on missions with the 90th Group and over half of them have made one or more sorties on their own. They are not so good on bombing and they tend to stray during bad weather and at night but their gunners have been either fairly good or lucky and the ships are coming home. On the night of April 11th/12th I sent one squadron of seven of them to bomb Vunakanau airdrome. Two made it, four turned back on account of weather and one, after bombing Goodenough Island 350 miles south of the target, has not shown up yet. Fourteen planes from the 90th Group took off on the same mission, eleven made it, two had motor trouble and one came back on account of the weather. However, on its first mission the 90th Group lost three out of twelve airplanes, and after one had reached the target the remaining nine landed on six different airdromes from Milne Bay to Townsville. On the night of April 14th/15th five planes of the 380th Group took off to bomb Lakunai airdrome. They all got there, did a good bombing job and then on the way back two of them met in broad daylight about fifty miles east of Moresby where they decided to practice formation flying. They rammed each other. Both planes were lost, eight men were saved from one and the crew of the other is still listed as missing. They may have bailed out over the jungle."

Prepare suggested reply for me to make to him.

H. H. A.

#73

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Excerpt from TIME, January 25, 1943.

LOGISTICS

Bomber Businessmen

Across a wintry Harvard quadrangle this week marched 151 singing Air Forces cadets to graduation exercises that made them Stat Control Officers, newest category of the Army Air Forces. They already had their orders for a new kind of field duty that is a cross between war and big business.

Behind them was training such as U.S. soldiers had seldom seen. Picked from the Air Forces training school at Miami, they had been whisked to Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration, put through six weeks of courses ranging from statistical methods and analysis to pistol practice. There they had been fitted, at the inspiration of Lieut. General H. H. ("Hap") Arnold, Chief of the USAAF, to apply the best technical methods of U.S. business to the Air Forces. Thus had the Air Forces made a new (and already successful) approach toward exactitude in a new, vastly complicated and swift-moving art: air logistics.

The Job. More than in any other service youth runs the Air Forces. Frequently a man in his early 20s commands a bombardment squadron worth $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 in equipment alone. Most have no business training, though each unit is a business which must turn in a profit. Once Arnold's system is in full operation, a Stat officer will be attached to each Air Force unit down to the farthest squadron. By instituting a management-control system, General Arnold hopes to up those profits in terms of damage to the enemy and conservation of U.S. men and equipment. Each Stat officer records and analyzes weekly the status of: 1) planes (ready for combat, repairable, out of action); 2) personnel (number and types of training, casualties, replacement needs); 3) operations (type of mission, time, weather, degree of success, cost in men and equipment).

The Stat officer's analysis guides his local commander. It is also sent direct to Air Forces G.H.Q. in Washington, where, in coordination with other reports, it provides an up-to-the-minute picture of U.S. air power, is invaluable in planning new operations, aircraft production and training schedules. In a matter of minutes, General Arnold can tell the status of AAF units all over the world. Red tape is eliminated by routing reports direct to G.H.Q., thus by-passing intervening officers.

In Washington a battery of classification machines sorts the reports in the same way big corporations keep track of their sales, production and personnel. At the touch of a button any kind of detailed information is available. Examples: how many technical sergeants with experience as navigators there are in the Air Forces, how many spare engines are on hand in Australia.

The Training. Early last March General Arnold tossed the problem of setting up such a system into the lap of a staff assistant, Colonel Byron E. Gates, promising his complete backing if there were squawks from traditionalists whose toes got stepped on. With the help of a statistics-minded young Texan, Lieut. Colonel Charles Thornton, he set to work. By mid-April the program had been set up, arrangements made with Harvard Business School to train cadets at $60 per man.

Cadets were given concentrated schooling on how the Air Forces are organized, methods of collecting and gauging statistics, analysis of personnel by function and training, military law, and a variety of related subjects. Most important, they were taught the importance of accurate statistical information to military logistics (*i.e.*, the mathematical approach to supply and transport problems). By graduation day cadets had been thoroughly indoctrinated with the belief that there was nothing dull or unimportant about their strange new jobs. As Stat officers their tasks would be as vital to the winning of battles as pilots' or gunners'.

The Practice. Effectiveness of the new system could not be gauged in the first months. Not until a Stat inspection officer visited a war theater did its sponsors find out. In Australia Lieut. General George Kenney, chief of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, called the system "the answer to my prayers," pleaded for more Stat officers.

In New Guinea, the inspector flew in to a jungle strip field set up in a swamp. Over one pup tent beside the field was a crudely painted sign: "Statistics Control Officer." Although the job is classified as desk work, the inspector found few at desks, most seeing front-line action. Three Stat officers already had been killed. Working at desks at Harvard, young Stat cadets hopefully see the promise of combat medals in such a career, new as it may be.

Members of this week's graduating class, sixth to go through the school, were assigned to England, Australia, many another combat zone, while a fresh group of cadets hustled to Harvard to learn methods for running airfighting on a business basis. In the field their seniors were already key figures in a vital art. For as even the new officer knows, it is logistics that wins wars.

3-6881, AF

#74

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WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL KUTER

SUBJECT: Activities of the Committee of Operations Analysts

1. On December 9, 1942, General Arnold issued a directive to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Management Control, directing him to have a group of operations analysts under his jurisdiction prepare and submit a report analyzing the rate of progressive deterioration that should be anticipated in the German war effort as a result of the increasing air operations we were prepared to employ against its sustaining sources.

2. At the time the directive was issued, the only operations analysts consisted of Lt. Colonel W. B. Leach and the writer. The committee, as organized under Colonel Gates, consisted of the following:

Brig. Gen. Edgar P. Sorensen
Asst. Chief of Air Staff,
Intelligence

Lt. Colonel Malcolm W. Moss, Chief
Target Information Section
European Division, Intelligence

Lt. Colonel Thomas G. Lanphier
Air Section, G-2

Lt. Colonel W. B. Leach
Operations Analysis Section
Management Control

Colonel Guido R. Perera
Operations Analysis Section
Management Control

Mr. Elihu Root, Jr. (New York attorney and director of many prominent corporations)

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont
Chairman of the Board
J. P. Morgan & Co.

Dr. Edward M. Earle
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dr. Edward S. Mason
Office of Strategic Services

Mr. Fowler Hamilton, Chief
Enemy Branch
Board of Economic Warfare

3. The purpose of the Committee was to synchronize the efforts being made in diverse places toward the solution of the problem presented. Up to that time, there had been no study prepared in which all of the intelligence services and experts from industry had cooperated.

SECRET

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4. Several subcommittees were created, consisting of representatives of the various intelligence agencies, together with leading experts from industry. These subcommittees included the following:

Aircraft	Coke
Machine Tools (including abrasives, ball bearings and optical instruments)	Iron and Steel
	Electric Power
	Electrical Equipment
Petroleum	Chemicals
Rubber and Tires	Food
Non-Ferrous Metals	Nitrogen
Submarines	Anti-aircraft and anti-tank Artillery
Motor Vehicles	
Transportation	

5. Numerous Committee meetings were held, at which the chairmen and members of the various subcommittees presented reports. These reports were subjected to critical cross examination.

6. Before any final report had been made, Mr. Hamilton, Colonel Leach and the writer traveled to England for the purpose of comparing and supplementing their data by conference with the Eighth Air Force, the Royal Air Force, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and other pertinent agencies. They were joined in England by Mr. Root. When the object of the visit had been made clear, the members received a courteous reception. Numerous conferences were held with representatives of the various interested agencies. The members of the Committee then returned to the United States where final hearings were held upon the make-up of the Committee report.

7. The Committee's report did not formally attempt to select any list of targets for security reasons but the relative value of the various industries was indicated by the position of the industry in the study. The report was presented to General Arnold on March 8, 1943.

8. General Arnold then sent Colonel Cabell with the report and all subcommittee reports to England. These were subjected to careful examination by representatives of General Andrews, the Eighth Air Force and the Royal Air Force. All agreed that the conclusions were sound. On the basis of these conclusions and of operational factors, there has been prepared, as you know, a plan for bombardment of the Western Axis. This plan was brought to the United States by General Eaker and presented to the Joint Chiefs of Staff who approved it. It was subsequently approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff and by the President and Mr. Churchill.

9. On March 23, 1943, General Arnold issued another directive to Colonel Gates covering a study of Italy and Japan. The Italian study

was handled in similar manner except for the fact that no trip was made abroad. This was due to the fact that the study was needed for the conferences being held between the British and American authorities during the visit of Mr. Churchill. The original was used by General Streett during these conferences and a copy was taken to General Spaatz by Colonel Smart.

10. The study on Japan is now in its initial stages. Subcommittees have been formed and some are already working. The Navy has been requested to furnish personnel and has expressed informal agreement.

GUIDO R. PERERA
Colonel, Air Corps

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Statistical Data.

Director of Statistical Control

6/29/43

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans

1

LSK/dns/5833

1. At a conference yesterday, General Arnold was reading some statistical data "which had been obtained by someone in the Air Staff". He was convinced that the data was wrong and no one was able to tell him who put it out.

2. What would you think of having rubber stamps made in general as sketched in the attached paper and issued by your office?

3. If you think the idea is good, have such a stamp made and bring it and your proposal on its control to me.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

1 Incl:
Penciled sketch
of a rubber stamp.

#76

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6/15/43

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: (Army Air Forces position on after-the-war commercial aviation matters.) General Arnold announced this morning that our official position with the present organization of the Army Air Forces, on commercial flying after the war is very clearly that the Army Air Forces will have no relationship whatsoever with that matter. Commercial matters will be a problem for commercial people.

2. It is important that General Arnold's name and official action by the Army Air Forces never be associated with matters where after-the-war commercial flying is the primary subject.

3. In accordance with the foregoing, the Plans Division did this date return to OPD a paper, subject: Commercial Use of Kindley Field (Bermuda) recommending that no action be taken.

L.S.K.

#77

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AIR STAFF ELATED OVER PANTELLERIA

Officers at Washington Talk Rehearse Operation From Maps and Dispatches

CALL IT 75% AMERICAN

Crete Is Believed Nearest Thing to 'Tea Party' Landing Achieved by Aviation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 11—Elated by the fall of Pantelleria, the Army Air Force called a press conference today to tell how war planes made the so-called Italian Gibraltar give up before a single Allied soldier landed.

Brig. Gen. Laverne G. Saunders, deputy chief of the Army Air Staff, presided over the conference and air force officers, on the basis of dispatches from the scene of action, described the Pantelleria campaign. One of them termed it "the first example, from our standpoint, of the all-out use of air power." There has been, they said, nothing to compare with it save, perhaps, the German capture of the island of Crete.

It was true, the officer said, that the Navy helped some but by and large it was an Air Force show and furthermore, an American Air Force show. During the heaviest attacks upon the island, American fliers, the Army said, did about 75 per cent of the work.

Operation Is Described

Using a large relief map of the pear-shaped little island and another large map of the area around Pantelleria, including Sicily, Corsica, Cardinia and the near-by coast of Italy itself, Air Force officers told how the Allies established "overwhelming" air superiority during the latter stages of the Tunisian campaign and have maintained it in the area since.

As a prelude to the intensive air attack on Pantelleria, air and naval forces cut the enemy lines of communication, blasted away at the sources of supply and aimed at the destruction of neutralization of the Italian Navy. In all this activity, aviation carried the brunt of the job.

[illegible] the island had been

Credit Given to Navy

The air forces tempered their statements about the part of aviation by referring occasionally to the naval attacks upon the island. Pantelleria was shelled six times by Allied naval vessels, destroyers taking part in five actions and destroyers and cruisers in the other. In this connection, one officer said that there had been no official word or photographic evidence of damage to Italian battleships in the bombing that preceded the all-out attack, although it was thought one had been hit.

One officer termed the Pantellerian campaign "a new development" in air support of ground action. He said the old idea had been for air support before and during ground action but this furnished an instance where the air

campaign. One of them termed it "the first example, from our standpoint, of the all-out use of air power." There has been, they said, nothing to compare with it save, perhaps, the German capture of the island of Crete.

It was true, the officer said, that the Navy helped some but by and large it was an Air Force show and furthermore, an American Air Force show. During the heaviest attacks upon the island, American fliers, the Army said, did about 75 per cent of the work.

Operation Is Described

Using a large relief map of the pear-shaped little island and another large map of the area around Pantelleria, including Sicity, Corsica, Cardinia and the near-by coast of Italy itself, Air Force officers told how the Allies established "overwhelming" air superiority during the latter stages of the Tunisian campaign and have maintained it in the area since.

As a prelude to the intensive air attack on Pantelleria, air and naval forces cut the enemy lines of communication, blasted away at the sources of supply and aimed at the destruction of neutralization of the Italian Navy. In all this activity, aviation carried the brunt of the job.

Although the island had been raided time and time again, the intensive attack on Pantelleria began with June. For the first three days less than 100 tons of bmobs fell. This rose to a total of 1,350 tons by the end of the first week and, on the last day covered by dispatches, to 700 tons. By conservative estimates 3,500 tons of bombs fel on Pantelleria during June.

The final crushing offensive involved a thousand sorties a day and officers said a thousand planes were used. Heavy bombers, light bombers and fighters all took part in the attack and low level bombing figured, as did high level bombing and skip bombing, including skip bombing intended to bounce bombs into the underground hangars on the island.

Types of Planes Used

The Allies used Airacobra fighters, Lightning fighter-bombers, Warhawk fighter-bombers, Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Marauders, Billy Mitchells, Havocs, Spitfires, which were piloted by both Americans and British, and Wellingtons. Officers said no Sterlings, Lancasters or Halifaxes were employed.

After Tunisia fell there was little German or Italian fighter opposition until Saturday of last week but since that time there has been daily interceptions by enemy machines, mostly German.

The Air Force said that almost all the opposition in the area, including opposition in bombing raids carried out on Sicily and the Italian mainland were from German planes. The few Italians encountered, the officers said, apparently went up to take a look around and "then ran."

The loss of airplanes in the entire operation, the Air Force said, was "phenomenally low, less than one-half of 1 per cent of the planes employed, during the entire operation."

Although the island had been heavily fortified and the volcanic rock lent itself to underground fortifications, the anti-aircraft fire was weak and inaccurate when the attack began and although it strengthened, continued inaccurate throughout the assault.

Credit Given to Navy

The air forces tempered their statements about the part of aviation by referring occasionally to the naval attacks upon the island. Pantelleria was shelled six times by Allied naval vessels, destroyers taking part in five actions and destroyers and cruisers in the other. In this connection, one officer said that there had been no official word or photographic evidence of damage to Italian battleships in the bombing that preceded the all-out attack, although it was thought one had been hit.

One officer termed the Pantellerian campaign "a new development" in air support of ground action. He said the old idea had been for air support before and during ground action but this furnished an instance where the air operations made the landing a "tea party."

Told that the President had commented that the enemy ran out of water, the officers said that they had no information on the matter.

The maps during the press conference showed the coasts of Sicily and other Italian islands temptingly close to Pantelleria. To the question whether the same powerful air attacks that crushed the island might not be employed with eequal success on other near-by territory, an air officer said:

"That probably is the question the Italians are asking today."

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ENERAL KUTER'S COPY

Trans-Siberian Air Route. Wtn. 6/11/43

General Arnold

General Kuter 1

LSK:mnh 71127-5833

1. There is some recent indication that Mr. Stalin might reconsider our conducting operations across Siberia to Moscow.

2. In your name I have directed Colonel Pardoe Martin to initiate and carry through the War Department further action on this project.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

This one was "OK" by HHA on 6/14.

#78

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AFAEP
LSK/dns/5833

JUN 8 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL STRATEMEYER:

Subject: Defense of Air Force Installations.

1. In agreement with General Hanley, it is recommended that the attached study not be approved in the form now written and suggested that the recommended action be amended substantially as follows:

The Secretary of War directs that:

The Adjutant General reply to the requests of the Fifth and Eighth Air Forces and transmit copies of those replies to all other Air Forces outside the continental United States, substantially as follows:

Reference your requests for increases in Air Force Headquarters to permit handling Staff responsibilities for the defense of airdromes, it is the policy of the Army Air Forces that our Air Force Headquarters will be reduced in size rather than increased. It is suggested that a portion of the present A-3 Divisions can handle the responsibilities in question, provided that the tactical and administrative planning, training and control functions are properly decentralized to the Anti-aircraft Artillery and other units which may be assigned to the Air Forces for airdrome defense.

L. S. KUTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls:
#1 Memo for Gen Giles fr Gen Hanley, 5/29/43.
#2 Memo for C/S unsigned.

#79

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6/4/43

"Gen. Kuter
for comments and
recommendations. I
believe the Antiaircraft should
be taken over completely by the A.F."
P.M.G.

May 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL GILES.

SUBJECT: Defense of Air Force Installations.

1. I do not concur in this study. I believe that the necessary command by the Air Force of attached or assigned antiaircraft units can be exercised through the headquarters of such units. Under exceptional circumstances, it might be necessary to set up a staff section on the Air Force staff consisting of one or two officers and a few enlisted men.

2. The assignment to an Air Force staff of an antiaircraft command or a headquarters and headquarters battery of a brigade, is an unnecessary overhead and will duplicate not only the functions of the antiaircraft units assigned but also many functions of the Air Force staff.

3. I recommend that you disapprove this study.

/s/ T J H
T. J. HANLEY, JR.,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

Incl: CONF memo for
COS unsigned,
above subj.

#90

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF: (Attention: A.C. of S., G-3)

Subject: Defense of Air Force Installations.

I. Discussion.

1. Urgent requests have been received by this headquarters from both the Fifth and the Eighth Air Forces for defense sections capable of assuming staff responsibility for the defense of airdromes.

2. Current War Department doctrine expressed in FM 1-25 "Air Defense" contemplates as normal the assignment or attachment of antiaircraft units to Air Forces and subsidiary Air Force commands. Unless the organic means for administering and controlling such units is provided, the various Air Force Headquarters will be forced to assume without assistance an additional burden.

3. The defense of Air Force installations is very largely an antiaircraft problem. Antiaircraft weapons, being dual purpose, can be employed for ground fire when the necessity arises. Antiaircraft officers, as ground soldiers, are capable of solving infantry aspects of the airdrome defense problem.

4. Assignment of antiaircraft headquarters units to Air Forces and major subsidiary Air Force commands would effect the utmost economy in providing at once:

a. Command agencies for the tactical and administrative control of assigned or attached antiaircraft units.

b. Staff agencies for defense planning, training, inspection, and liaison purposes.

II. Action Recommended.

The Secretary of War directs that:

1. Tables of Organization for Air Force Headquarters be amended to include provision for the assignment to each Air Force, as required, of an Antiaircraft Command or a Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Antiaircraft Brigade.

#81

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2. Tables of Organization for Air Support Command, Bomber Command, Fighter Command and Air Service Command Headquarters be amended to include provision for the assignment to each type command, as required, of a Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Antiaircraft Brigade or a Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Antiaircraft Group.

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5-2405-4
folder #2

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Training of 100 Turkish Air Cadets.

JUN 3 1943

Asst. C A S, Training.

1

Asst. C A S, Plans.

PM/lay/71189

1. It is requested that your office prepare a schedule for the proposed training of the Turkish Air Cadets in 1944. Also, a statement of the effect of such training on the Army Air Forces program.

2. It is further requested that your office prepare a brief summary of the status of boreign training as now undertaken and proposed, in order to present the complete picture to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, for his information.

O. A. ANDERSON,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl.
Ltr frm Turkish Embassy
d/5/27/43

#82

2042

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TURKISH EMBASSY
MILITARY ATTACHE
No. 819

Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1943

Confidential

Colonel O. T. Jamerson
Foreign Liaison Branch
War Department
Pentagon Building
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Colonel Jamerson:

I would like to refer to the letter of March 12, 1943 and number MID 350.2 sent to our Air Attache in reply to his enquiry with respect to the training of one hundred Turkish air cadets in this country. In that letter it was stated that the training of one hundred Turksih air cadets in 1944 had been approved by the commanding general, Army Air Forces, who reserved the right to cancel the agreement to train all such personnel as might not have reached the United States upon conclusion of the War.

In the latest instructions that have reached me from the Turkish General Staff I am informed that on the basis of the conferences held with the British Prime Minister in Adana, it has been considered necessary to increase the personnel of the Turkish Air Force with a veiw to future requirements, and that the enrolment of air cadets in the military academy has consequently been raised. Some of these cadets will be sent to Britain for training, but special importance is attached to the plan of having one hudnred of them traінind in this country. It is therefore desired to learnethe exact date when the air cadets may conveniently start training in this country so as to be able to make the preparations necessary for their arrival.

With the consideration that the transportation of one hundred cadets would involve difficulties if it should come at a time of heavy air traffic, it is regarded as essential for the prevention of delays and other interruptions that they should be in a position to observe the schedule to be drawn by the War Department. It is

(over)

2043

therefore pointed out that the determination of the date of training at this time would be very helpful in making the necessary alterations in the scholastic program of the cadets and in completing other preparations which

May 27, 1943

are required for their departure from Turkey.

I would appreciate it very much if you would kindly reconsider the entire matter and inform me of the date when one hundred air cadets may expect to begin their training in this country. Although it is hard to foresee the circumstances, information as to the approximate date for the presence of the cadets in Cairo would also be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Cemal Aydinalp

Staff Major

Military Attache

MID 350.2 Turkey (9-10-40) 1st Ind.

Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.
May 31, 1943

To: Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training
Room 4C-1082, Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia.
THROUGH: A. C. of A. S., Plans, Room 3E-1082, Pentagon Bldg.

1. Information is requested upon which to base a reply.

For the Chief of Military Intelligence Service:

H. A. KENYON,
Lt. Col., G. S. C.,
Chief, Air Section,
Foreign Liaison Branch.

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JCS Memo
17 Jan 1973

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5-2405-3

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AIR MINISTRY,

KING CHARLES STREET,

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

ACAS(ops)/B.20C.

8th July, 1943

Dear Ira,

I am enclosing for your personal information a dossier on the subject of the attack of WIENER NEUSTADT and REGENSBURG aircraft factories. The case made in this dossier is the desirability of attacking the important fighter factories at these two places rather than attacking the oil refineries at Ploesti with the special American heavy groups which are being concentrated in North Africa.

2. As you know this decision to attack Ploesti was made at the urgent request of the American Chiefs of Staff. The C.A.S. would, I am sure, decline at this juncture particularly to suggest any reversal of this plan.

3. I have discussed the matter with the C.A.S. who considers that you should see the dossier immediately. You may feel compelled to make a suggestion to your higher authorities that we should be wise to divert these attacks from Ploesti to the fighter factories mentioned. If you did and the matter were referred to the British Chiefs of Staff I am sure that you would have the support of the C.A.S.

4. The information indicating the greatly increased importance of the two factories has only recently come to light. The latest estimate shows that production is respectively 160 plus and 170 Me.109s per month for these factories. Whereas our Intelligence Staff originally calculated that these factories contributed a combined total of 37.5% of

all/

Major General Ira. C. Eaker,
Commanding General,
Eighth Air Force.

5-2405-3

#4

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all German fighter production they now estimate the contribution to be 48.5%.

5. The Combined Bomber Offensive plan submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff envisaged in its four phases the destruction of 43% of the German fighter capacity by the 1st April, 1944. The two plants referred to above were not specifically included in this plan. From the latest trend it is clear, however, that they should certainly be attacked. While normally they would fall within the fourth phase, i.e. 1st January to 1st April, 1944, it is most desirable, in view of their increasing importance, to attack them earlier. If we are to overcome the German fighter force it is essential that we seize every opportunity that is offered to us.

6. We have such an opportunity now. At one stroke, and probably with negligible losses, it is within our power to achieve what otherwise would require 9 months of heavy fighting, expensive in casualties. A large part of the forces required is already deployed in North Africa. The tactical problems involved in a successful attack appear considerably simpler than those of the "TIDALWAVE" operation.

7. The potential advantages of the attack on Ploesti are not immediate and the prospects of success are not great. Even if it were successful it might well have an adverse effect on our strategy. It would probably result in immediate pressure from Washington to divert our bomber forces from their immediate and essential task of destroying the German fighter force to the attack of synthetic oil plants in Germany.

8. Even if we are unable to divert the operation from Ploesti to the aircraft factories we might at least be considering the desirability of delivering such attacks as soon as possible after the Ploesti attacks with the forces available in North Africa.

9./

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9. If you regard the case made in this dossier favourably I would be very glad to come out and discuss with you ways and means of implementing the recommendations.

10. May I have the dossier back by safe hand.

Yours sincerely,

Norman Bottomley /s/

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 MOST SECRET

ATTACK ON WIENER NEUSTADT/REGENSBURG AND PLOESTI.

Despite the fact that the Combined Chiefs of Staff have given their blessing to SOAPSUDS and that 3 Bomber Groups have been diverted to Africa in order to assist in carrying out this operation, it is considered advisable, even at this late date, to put before the Chiefs of Staff the merits of attacking alternative targets at Wiener Neustadt (and Regensburg), as suggested in A.C.A.S.(I)'s minute dated 28th June, 1943.

2. The main reason for this suggestion is that the strategical advantages of the SOAPSUDS operation, as compared to the advantages of an attack on Wiener Neustadt and Regensburg, have not been carefully considered in the light of the new G.A.F. Directive recently issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. An additional reason is afforded by the tactical difficulties likely to be encountered in the proposed operation against Ploesti, as compared to an attack on Wiener Neustadt and Regensburg.

WIENER NEUSTADT AND REGENSBURG.

3. The main argument advanced for requesting the Combined Chiefs of Staff to accord (in the new G.A.F. Directive) the highest priority to attacks upon the German Fighter Force was the necessity of reducing the enemy's fighter defences, now rapidly increasing in strength, before other types of objective could be attacked without prohibitive loss.

4. Wiener Neustadt and Regensburg, two of the most important fighter aircraft assembly plants in Germany, are at extreme range from our home bases. For this reason it is unlikely that they could be successfully attacked from this country, at least for several months; although, taken together, they produce at least 48% of all Single Engine Fighters available to Germany.

5. A successful attack on these two centres of production would in itself go a long way to ensuring the success of the G.A.F. Directive, namely, the crippling of the German fighter force. This would lay open to attack not only Ploesti but also the synthetic oil plants - and indeed key targets of all types in Axis Europe.

PLOESTI

6. An attack upon Ploesti before the above condition is fulfilled offers a high risk of proving a costly failure. But if the proposed attack on Ploesti is even partially successful, consequences which would be still more prejudicial to the success of the G.A.F. Directive, may develop. For inevitably, if Ploesti has been appreciably damaged, strong pressure will be brought to bear by Washington to switch all available forces to the attack of the synthetic oil plants in Germany. If, however, the object of the G.A.F. Directive has not yet been achieved, and the German fighter force is still growing, we shall feel as much urgency as we do now to devote our main effort to G.A.F. targets. In that case, we shall find ourselves trying to kick two balls along at the same time, which must result in a fatal dispersion of effort at a most critical time.

7. The growing strength of the German fighter force constitutes a most serious threat to the strategic bomber offensive both by day and by night. The only excuse for deviating from our present aim would be that the destruction of a large percentage of the refineries at Ploesti would seriously reduce the supplies of aviation spirit available to the G.A.F. The M.E.W., however, report that "whatever the effect this raid may have on German oil supplies, it is certain that they will

/be ....

be allowed to fall last of all on the G.A.F., and more particularly on its fighter force. Even if the operations should be so successful as to produce an effect on the enemy's supply of aviation fuel, it would represent a very indirect method of attacking the enemy's fighter strength, an infinitely less direct and certain method than the attack on key aircraft factories."

TACTICAL ASPECTS

8. Comparison between the G.A.F. objectives at Wiener Neustadt/Regensburg and Ploesti favour the former targets for the following additional reasons :- At Wiener Neustadt/ Regensburg

(i) The range is nearly 200 miles shorter,

(ii) Fighter opposition en route and in the target area is likely to be on a far lower scale, and would probably be negligible.

9. An extremely strong and well organised defence system in the form of heavy and light flak, balloons and possibly smoke-screens has been set up to protect the Roumanian oil fields at Ploesti. Ground defences at Wiener Neustadt/Regensburg appear, on the other hand, to be relatively weak.

10. In view of the recent successes of American Fortresses and Liberators against strongly defended targets in North-west Germany, it is considered that an attack on the targets at Wiener Neustadt and Regensburg could be carried out with the expectation of complete success.

11. Under the G.A.F. Directive we are already committed in principle to an attack upon Wiener Neustadt/Regensburg. But if this attack is carried out from this country, it must be routed across the strongest defensive zone in Axis Europe. If, however, the attack is carried out from North Africa, it can reach its objective after crossing a zone which is almost destitute of organised ground or air defences. Hence an additional consequence of executing these attacks from North Africa will be to confront the enemy with the problem of spreading his defences to cover the whole of South and Central Germany and Austria against attack from the South. This will entail diversion of fighter strength, flak and R.D.F. resources from N.W. Europe, Russia and the Mediterranean.

AIRCRAFT

12. It is suggested that the precise targets at Wiener Neustadt and Regensburg should be attacked in daylight by a strong force of American aircraft of the M.A.C., reinforced by American aircraft from the U.K. The employment of incendiaries by these forces would also enable the R.A.F. heavy bombers to operate by night, subject to suitable weather conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

13. It is recommended that despite the advanced stage of the proposed operation SOAPSUDS, the advisability of attacking the fighter assembly plants at Wiener Neustadt and Regensburg should be put forward to the Chiefs of Staff, either :-

(1) as an alternative to the SOAPSUDS operation, or

(2) as an operation to be carried out after HUSKY but before SOAPSUDS.

/s/ A.S. Torley (?)
W/Cmdr.

M. 173/43

MINUTE SHEET. Air Ministry File No.

D.D.I.(3), through D.D.I.(2).

Wiener Neustädter Flugzeugwerke, Wiener Neustadt.

The output of the above factory is at present estimated at 160 Me.109's per month. The factory airfield was covered (partial cover only) for the first time on 14.4.43, when many single-engined fighters were visible. In addition to manufacturing Me.109's the factory supplies certain components, notably control surfaces, to the Messerschmitt works at Regensburg, Bavaria, who are also large manufacturers of the Me.109.

It is possible that there is a second aircraft factory in Wiener Neustadt belonging to the same Company, but details of its production are not known.

Reports have been received that there is also in this area a new Messerschmitt factory at Fischamend, which lies south east of Vienna and is about twenty eight miles north west of Wiener Neustadt.

At Schwechat airfield, two and three quarter miles west of Fischamend Markt, there is believed to be a new Heinkel factory under construction.

A.I.2(a)
26.6.43

/s/ G. Fredrille (?)
pp. Squadron Leader

6447.

#6

ATTACK ON WIENER NEUSTADT AND PLOESTI

The distances of the targets from Tunis measured in a straight line are as follows:-

Wiener Neustadt	820 miles
Ploesti	1,000 "

2. Opposition likely to be encountered is estimated as follows:-

(a) Wiener Neustadt. The direct route crossing the W. Italian coast in the vicinity of Rome. Opposition by G.A.F. S.E. fighters in this area is likely to be very slight since there is only a small detachment of 5-10 aircraft at Rome.

It is estimated that the I.A.F. S.E. fighter force in this area amounts to 50 aircraft, and routine patrols by 3/5 aircraft are flown at intervals throughout the day. Assuming that warning of the approach of Allied aircraft were received, it is likely that up to 15 fighters would operate, of which only a small number if any would establish contact with the Allied aircraft.

Over the remainder of the route to the German Frontier only opposition by Italian aircraft is likely and this would be negligible.

From the Frontier onwards no organised G.A.F. fighter defences are believed to exist, although a few isolated aircraft might conceivably operate in emergency but are likely to be ineffective.

In the target area there are certain to be fighter aircraft and a few experienced test and operational pilots who might operate. Their effort is however likely to be of poor quality owing to lack of readiness and of any fighter control organisation so far as is known.

On the return flight opposition is unlikely to differ materially from that experienced on the outward journey.

(b) Ploesti. The direct route from Tunis lies across the most westerly point of Sicily, but assuming our aircraft skirted this area by 20-30 miles interception might be entirely avoided.

Landfall on the W. Italian coast would probably be in the area of the Gulf of Policastro, where no fighter opposition is likely.

The East coast of Italy would be crossed about mid-way between Bari and Brindisi. In this area Axis fighter strength is estimated at:-

G.A.F.	90-100	aircraft (Brindisi-Lecce Area)
I.A.F.	40- 50	
TOTAL	130-150	aircraft

The scale of effort is estimated at 30-40 G.A.F. and 15-20 I.A.F. sorties.

Thereafter the journey is likely to be uneventful across the Balkans until reaching Roumania.

The G.A.F. fighter defences of Roumania are at present estimated at:

/S.E.

S. E. Fighters	50	Me.109G. Bucharest Area
T. E. Fighters	10	Zilistea
TOTAL	60	aircraft

In addition there are Roumanian fighter forces equipped with Me.109's and Me.110's estimated at:-

S.E.F.	40	
T.E.F.	10	
	50	aircraft

The fighter defences of the Roumanian airfields are in process of development and are believed to include an R.D.F. network in addition to a Fighter control organisation. G.A.F. night Fighter control may function in an area within 100 miles radius of Bucharest. Consequently the available fighter forces might be expected to operate with considerable efficiency, limited, however, by lack of operational experience.

The scale of effort likely to be encountered in the target area is estimated at:

	S.E.F.	T.E.F.	Total Sorties
G.A.F.	40	5	45
Roumania	20	5	25
TOTAL	60	10	70 sorties

Opposition on the return journey on the same route would be similar to that encountered on the way out.

3. Conclusion

Comparison between the two objectives appears to favour Wiener Neustadt as a target for the following reasons:-

(a) The range is nearly 200 miles shorter.

(b) Fighter opposition en route and in the target area is likely to be on a far lower scale and would probably be negligible. In contrast a well organised defence system has been set up to protect the Roumanian oilfields although it has not yet been put to the test.

A.I.3.(b)
26.6.43

M.I. 14(E)/Z/GEN/2436

D.D.I.3.

WIENER NEUSTADT Aircraft Factory.

Although this target was covered by photographs on 14 Apr last, unfortunately the immediate neighbourhood is cloud covered and the fact that no Flak is shown round the above works does not necessarily imply that there is none there. Enclosed is trace showing the Flak positions interpreted from photographs of this Sortie.

Information from ground sources has been meagre. There were two reports dated last Sep; one stating there were no Flak guns here and the other that there was a small number of Flak M.Gs. On the other hand two reports from A.A. BERNE dated last October, stated that the factory was strongly defended by Flak. The only information from MOST SECRET Sources on this area is dated Jun 1942 and places a HEERESFLAK Abteilung (8 heavy and 18 light guns) here.

This being an Army formation it is unlikely to have remained; but an equivalent formation may have replaced it which would leave 4 heavy and 9 light guns unaccounted for. These may be sited near the target.

Concerning the route. We presume TUNISIA would be the starting point, and consider that A/C on a course across Italy making landfall at Pt CIRCEO (41° 12' N., 13° 04' E.) to S. BENEDETTO (42° 55' N., 13° 55' E.) thence direct to target should be free of interference by ground defences.

PLOESTI

We would refer to an appreciation of the Flak defence of this area with trace showing barrage balloon positions, prepared 4 Jun 1943 for A.I.3.c, a copy of which was sent to you for information under reference No. M.I. 14.e/Z/Gen/2342.

The only additional reliable information received since that date is that there are 12 light guns in the MORENI district 30 kms W.N.W. of PLOESTI.

/s/ (Undecipherable)

Squadron Leader

M.I. 14.E.
EXT: 1091
26 Jun 43

FLAK DEFENCES OF PLOESTI

A reliable report stated that in February/1943 there were in Roumania under German control 172 heavy and 416 light guns. Further heavy guns had been promised by the Germans. It is not known what proportion is allocated to the defences of PLOESTI, but it is considered that about 2/3 would be used for the defence of the oil installations in general. During 1942 and the early part of 1943 German personnel were being withdrawn and replaced by Roumanians. It is believed that this procedure was not much acted upon and was definitely suspended in the middle of April.

There is no definite information as to the total number of guns in this area, but from that available, it is estimated that the defences of PLOESTI consist approximately of 80 heavy and 160 light guns. Of these the following are definitely located :-

ROCHIERI PLOESTI (west exit of town) 12 heavy guns 16 light guns, CHITPRANI PLOESTI 12 heavy guns 16 light guns, STREJNICUL (3½ mi. s.w. PLOESTI) 12 heavy guns 16 light guns, BARCANEJCII (4 mi. S. PLOESTI) 12 heavy guns 16 light guns.

The following have been reported:-

At each of the Cross roads where the new By-pass to BARCONESTI running N.W. crosses the roads running S.S.W. and W.S.W. from PLOESTI West Station - 3 guns.

PRAHOVA Valley - considerable defences
TERGOVISTA - considerable defences
2½ Kms E. of PLOESTI South Station - 4 guns.

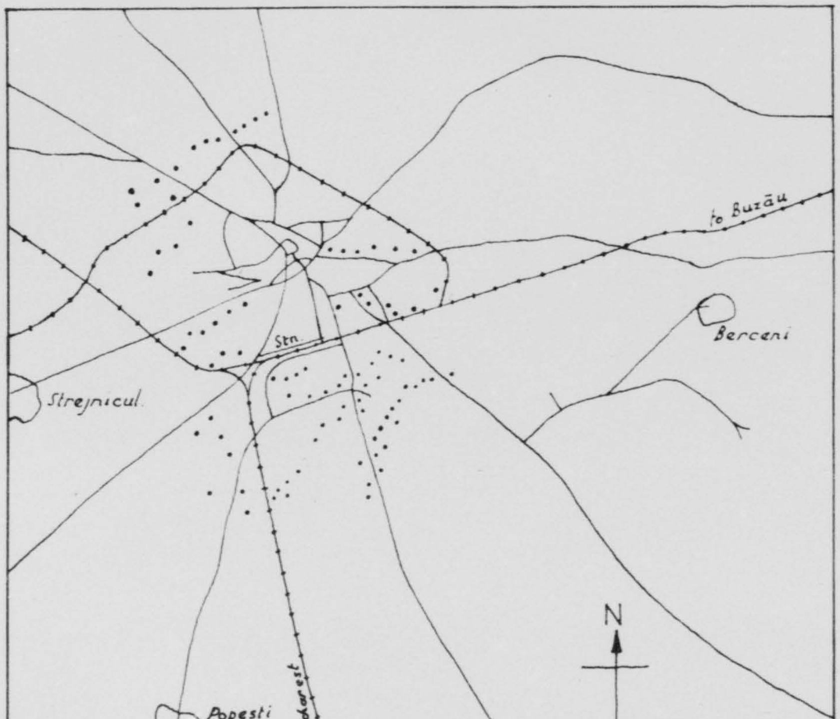
A certain number of the heavy guns are known to have equipment for "unseen" fire control.

PLOESTI has a very strong balloon barrage, there are probably about 100 in this area. One report states that 60 are in a semi-circle round the south outskirts of the town, and on the PLOESTI side of BUZAU along the railway several oil wells had balloon protection. It is unlikely balloons will be met above 8000' - one report does state that 50 balloons can fly at 13,000', but this is improbable.

A copy of trace received from a reliable source giving the sites of balloons last September, is attached.

M.I.14(e)
4 Jun 43

THIS PAGE IS UNCALSSIFIED



PLOESTI
6·9·42
SCALE. 1:100.000

Legend. • = Balloons. ⟷ = Rlys.

M.I.14 E.
War Office. 4th. June. 43.

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S.2020/A.I.3c(1) MOST SECRET

ATTACK ON WIENER NEUSTADT
FROM TUNIS

1. Distances

WIENER NEUSTADT, probably one of the most important centres for the production of G.A.F. fighter aircraft (Me.109's), is situated about 28 miles south of VIENNA.

It is a comparatively small town having a population of about 40,000 and the most important industrial concern in the town is the WIENER-NEUSTADTER FLUGZEUGWERKE Aircraft Assembly Works.

According to latest estimates of Aircraft Production (at June 1st 1943) these works are producing 160- Me.109's per month which represents:-

35.7% of the total production of Me.109's (total 450/month)

23.5% of the total production of single engined fighters (Me.109's and FW. 190's) (total 680/month)

18.2% of the total production of fighter aircraft, both single and twin engined) (total 880/month)

The small map attached at Appendix A shows the approximate location of the town from various bases, and, for comparative purposes the Oil producing centre of PLOESTI is also shown.

The approximate distances are as follows:-

BASE	WIENER-NEUSTADT	PLOESTI
MILDENHALL	760 miles	1,300 miles
TUNIS	850 miles	1,040 miles
BENGHASI	1140 miles	970 miles

The location of the town in relation to Vienna is shown at Appendix "B" and the main Aircraft and Aero Engine Works between the two are as follows:-

(a) The Fighter Aircraft Assembly Plant of the WIENER NEUSTADTER FLUGZEUGWERKE G.m.b.H. situated in the northern part of the town of WIENER NEUSTADT and about 28 miles South by West of the centre of VIENNA.
The Operational Target Number is GY.4808A

(b) The Aero Engine Factory of FLUGMOTORENWERKE OSTMARK G.m.b.H. situated at WIENER NEUDORF a suburb of VIENNA about 11½ miles South by West of the centre of VIENNA.
The Operational Target Number is GY.4690

(c) The Fighter Aircraft Assembly Plant of the WIENER NEUSTADTER FLUGZEUGWERKE G.m.b.H. reported at FISCHAMEND about 15 miles Southeast the centre of VIENNA
The Operational Target Number is GY.4850

(d) The Aero Engine Factory of FLUGMOTORENWERKE OSTMARK G.m.b.H. at KLEDERING about 6 miles South South East of the centre of VIENNA.
The Operational Target Number is GY.4689

It should be noted that (c) and (d) are reported only and no aerial cover exists at present to give confirmation. It appears possible that the KLEDERING and WIENER NEUDORF Factories (GY.4689 and 4690) may be one and the same.

However ---

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However there appears to be little doubt that the WIENER NEUSTADTER FLUGZEUGWERKE G.m.b.H. at WIENER NEUSTADT (GY 4808A) is by far the most important Aircraft Works in the neighbourhood.

The factory forms one of a group of three targets of which the other two are:

(B) The STEYR-DAIMLER PUCH A. G. Lorry Works

(C) The HENSCHEL & SOHN Locomotive Works.

all as indicated on Target Map 3 (e) 67 at Appendix C from which it will be seen that the WIENER NEUSTADT Works are adjacent to a Factory Airfield.

2. Opposition

No definite information is available regarding the defences of the target. It is possible that due to its distance from British bombing bases (760 miles) no very strong defences may be provided. There are however two airfields within a mile and a half of the works. At Ploesti on the other hand it is known that considerable defences, balloon barrage etc. are present.

3. Vulnerability

The aircraft assembly plant is probably of conventional design comprising a number of large assembly halls probably of comparatively light construction with steel framework and concrete or breeze fillings. Subject to obtaining expert views on this matter it would appear that 500 lb.H.E.bombs with a fair percentage of I/Bs. would be the best to use against a target of this type.

4. Output

The question of estimated output of Fighter Aircraft from the WIENER NEUSTADT Works is dealt with in section 1 above. It is possible that the total output figures for the Wiener Neustadter Flugzeugwerke group may be produced partly in the WIENER NEUSTADT Works (GY.4808A) and partly at the FISCHAMEND Works (GY4850) although in the absence of aerial cover of the latter it is not possible to make any estimate of its importance. There seems little doubt however that the Wiener Neustadt Works is the more important of the two.

5. Navigation and Identification of Factory

As will be seen the straight N.E. route from Tunis constitutes

(a) a flight of about 350 miles over the sea to a point on the West Coast of Italy somewhere near Rome.

(b) a flight of about 170 miles across Italy to the east (Adriatic) Coast a little north of Ancona, crossing the Appenines on route

(c) a flight of about 90 miles over the north end of the Adriatic to Jugoslav coast near the frontier with Italy.

(d) the remainder of the journey about 230 miles - is across Jugoslavia and eastern Austria which is not too mountainous.

The target has no special landmarks although if the aircraft are on the course they should have no difficulty in picking out the town of Wiener Neustadt which is the only one of its size in the neighbourhood provided they do not mistake Graz en route. The target lies to the north of the town adjacent to the large factory airfield.

It should be possible to work out a satisfactory routing for the aircraft and this can be done later if required, the above notes being only intended to give a very brief picture of the route.

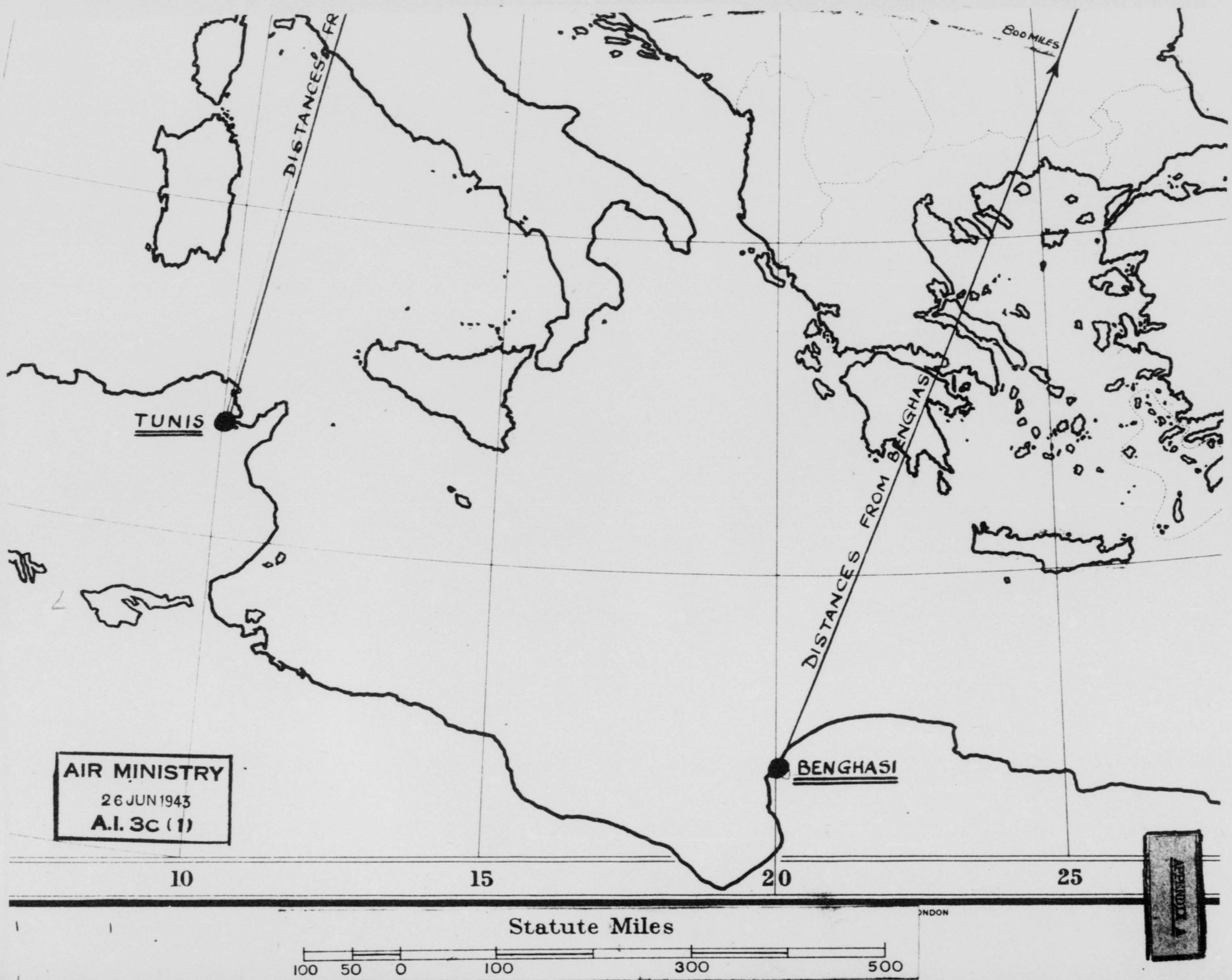
On a "shuttle" basis the total route mileage MILDENHALL-WIENER NEUSTADT-TUNIS is about 1610 miles which is considerably greater than the recent successful ENGLAND-FRIEDRICHSHAFEN-N.W. AFRICA flight, Wiener Neustadt being over 300 miles east of Friedrichshafen.

A.I.3c(1)
26/6/43.

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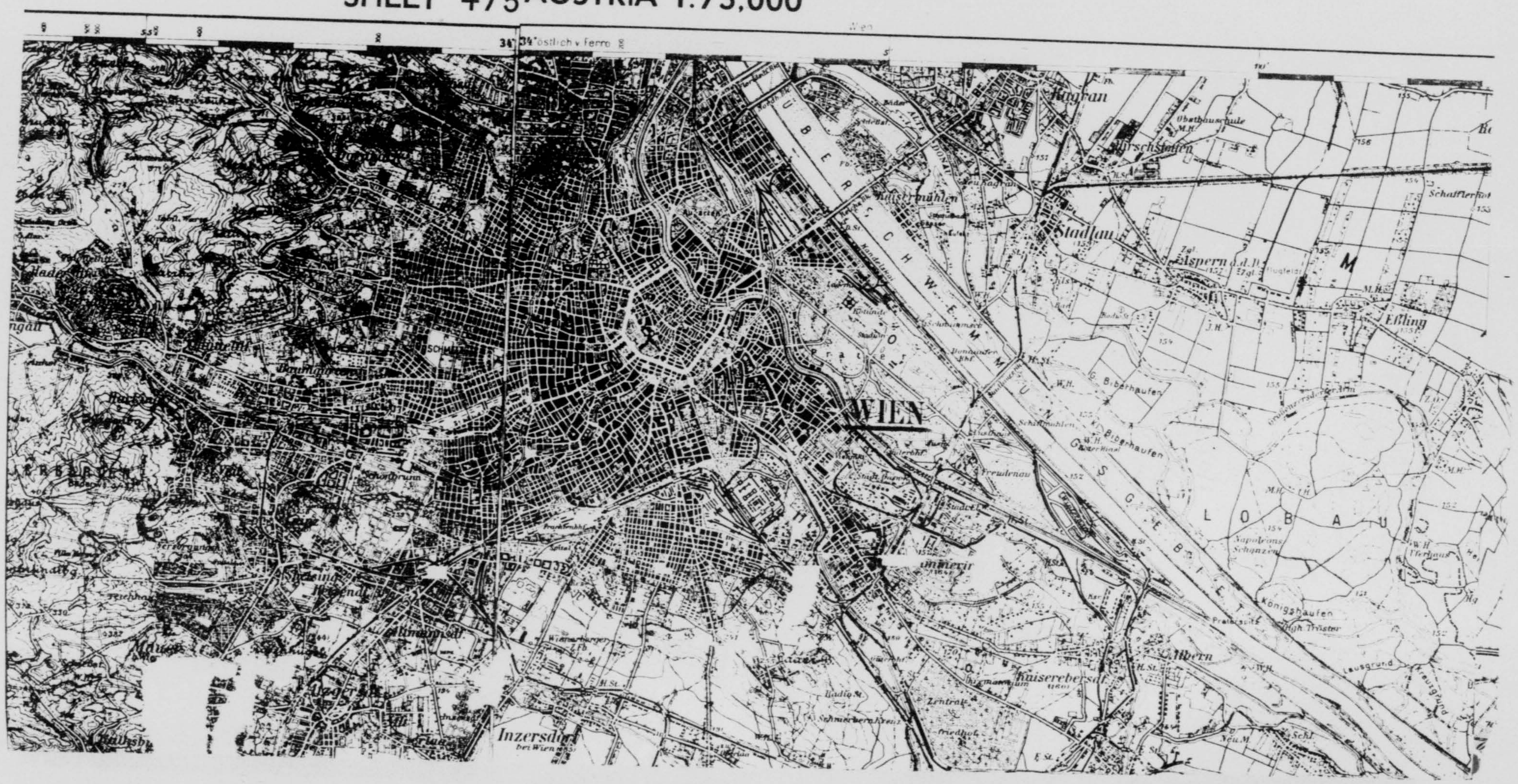
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SHEET 475 AUSTRIA 1:75,000

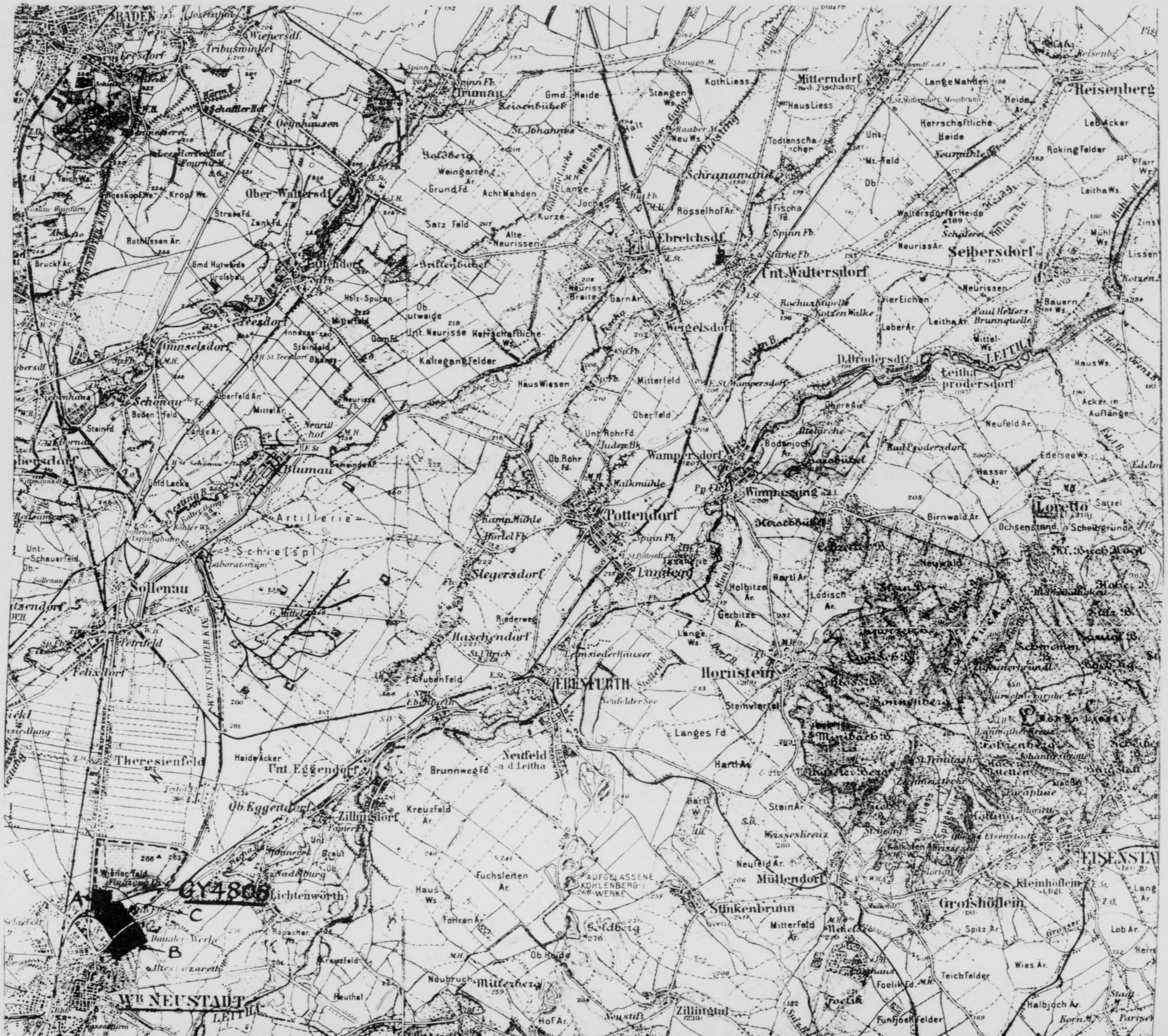




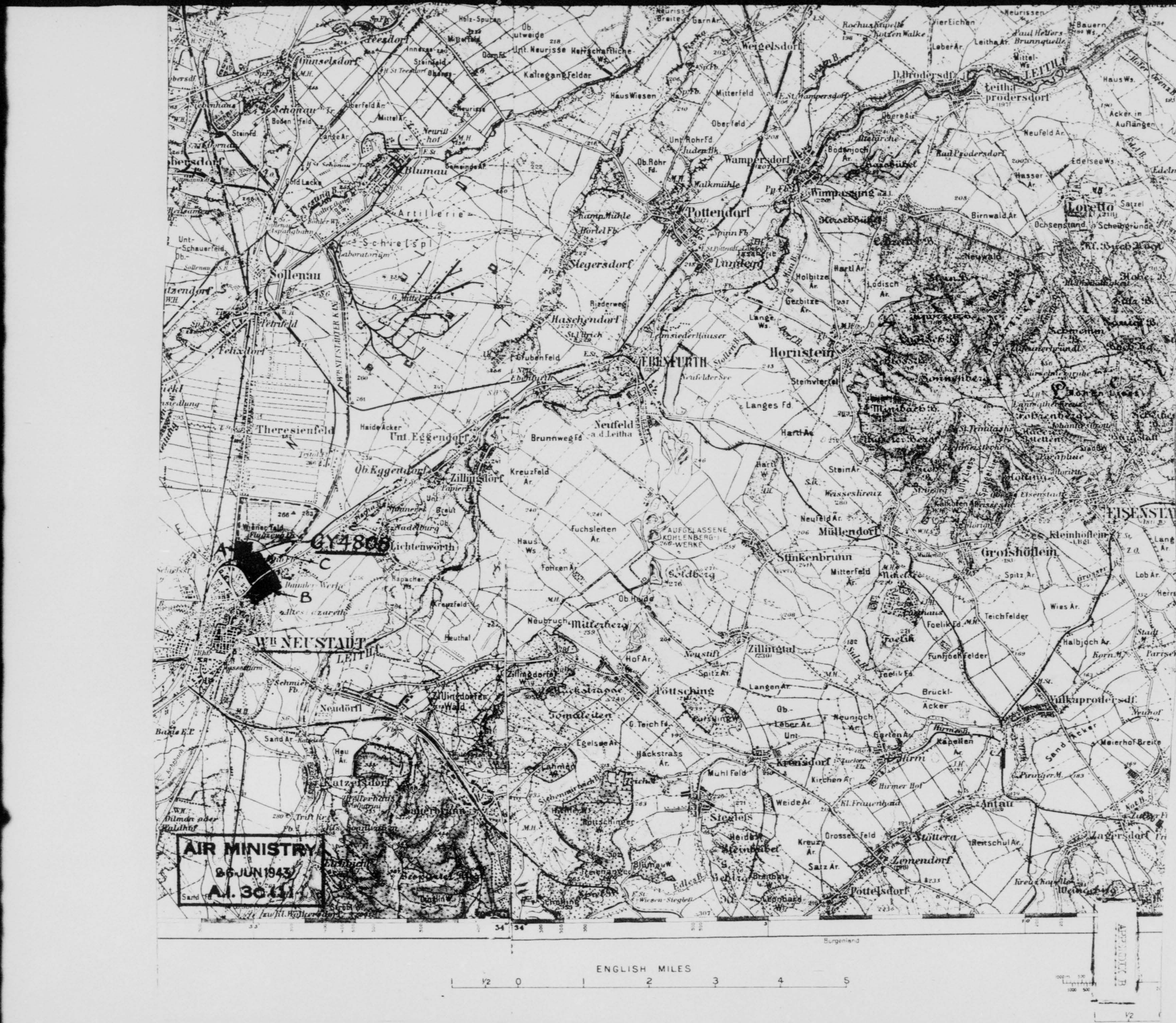
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BADEN
Wienersdf.
Tribuswinkel
Oeynhausen
Ober Waltersdf.
Traiskirchen
Trumau
Mitterndorf
Reisenberg
Schranawand
Ebreichsdf.
Unt. Waltersdorf
Seibersdorf
Weigelsdorf
Günselsdorf
Teesdorf
Schönau
Blumau
Leitha prodersdorf
Wampersdorf
Wimpassing
Pottendorf
Landegg
Loretto
Siegersdorf
Sollenau
Haschendorf
Felixdorf
Theresienfeld
Hornstein
EBENFURTH
Neufeld a.d. Leitha
Unt. Eggendorf
Ob. Eggendorf
Zillingdorf
Müllendorf
Stinkenbrunn
Lichtenwörth
Grosshöflein
EISENSTADT
Wr. NEUSTADT
Zillingtal
LEITHA
GY4808
A
B
C



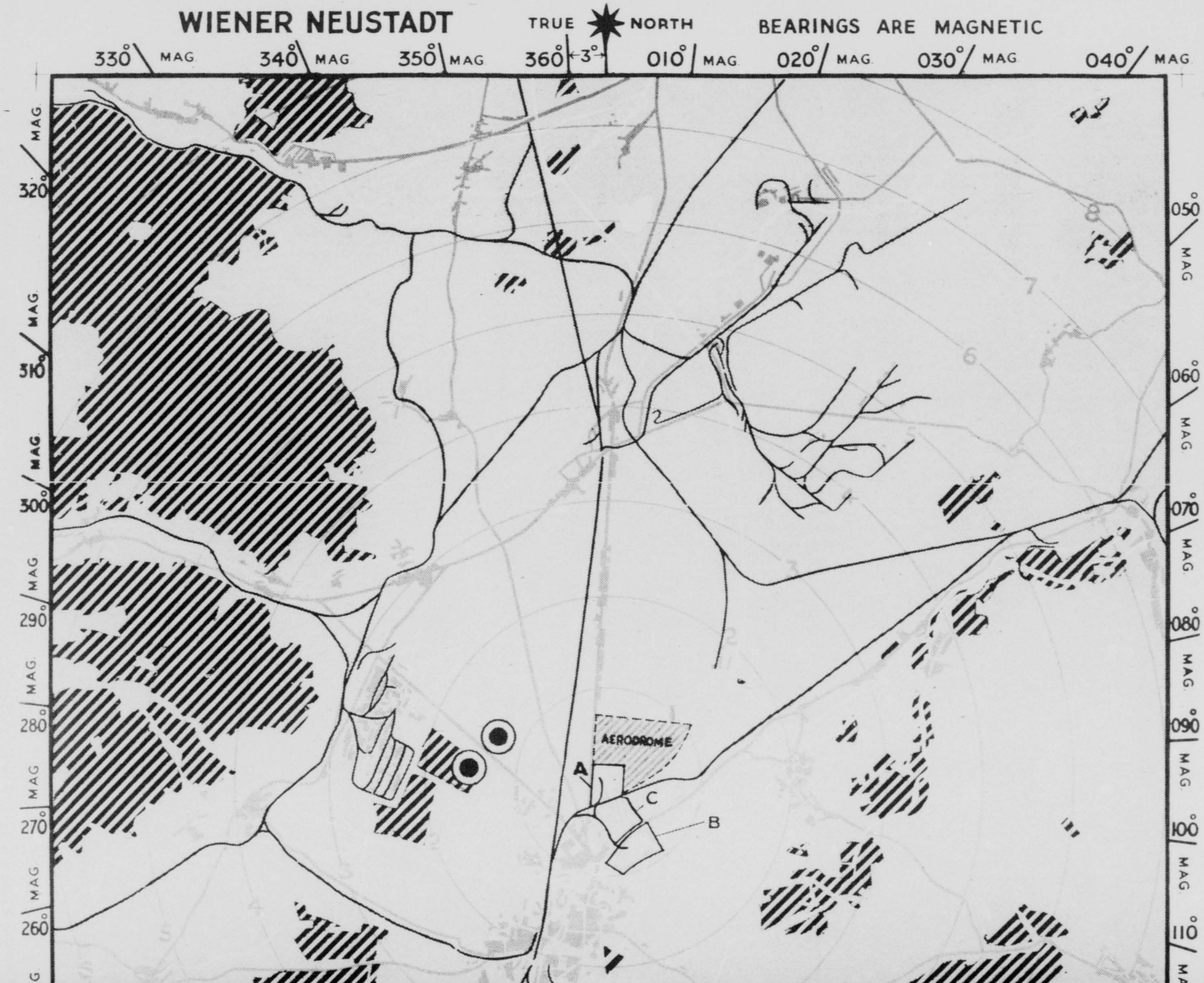
AIR MINISTRY
26 JUN 1943
A.I. 3C (1)
GY4808
A
B
C
Wr NEUSTADT
Sollenau
Felixdorf
Theresienfeld
Blumau
Pottendorf
Wampersdorf
Hornstein
Neufeld a.d. Leitha
Ebenfurth
Müllendorf
Stinkenbrunn
Zillingtal
Pöttsching
Krensdorf
Steinbrunn
Zemendorf
Pöttelsdorf
Stöttera
Antau
Wulkaprodersdorf
Großhöflein
Kleinhöflein
EISENSTADT
Loretto
Lichtenwörth
Zillingdorf
Weigelsdorf
Siegersdorf
Haschendorf
Neudörfl
Katzelsdorf
Leithaprodersdorf
Burgenland
ENGLISH MILES
1/2 0 1 2 3 4 5

TARGET No 3 (e) 67 (=A)
WIENER NEUSTADT AIRCRAFT Co.
WIENER NEUSTADT (Austria)

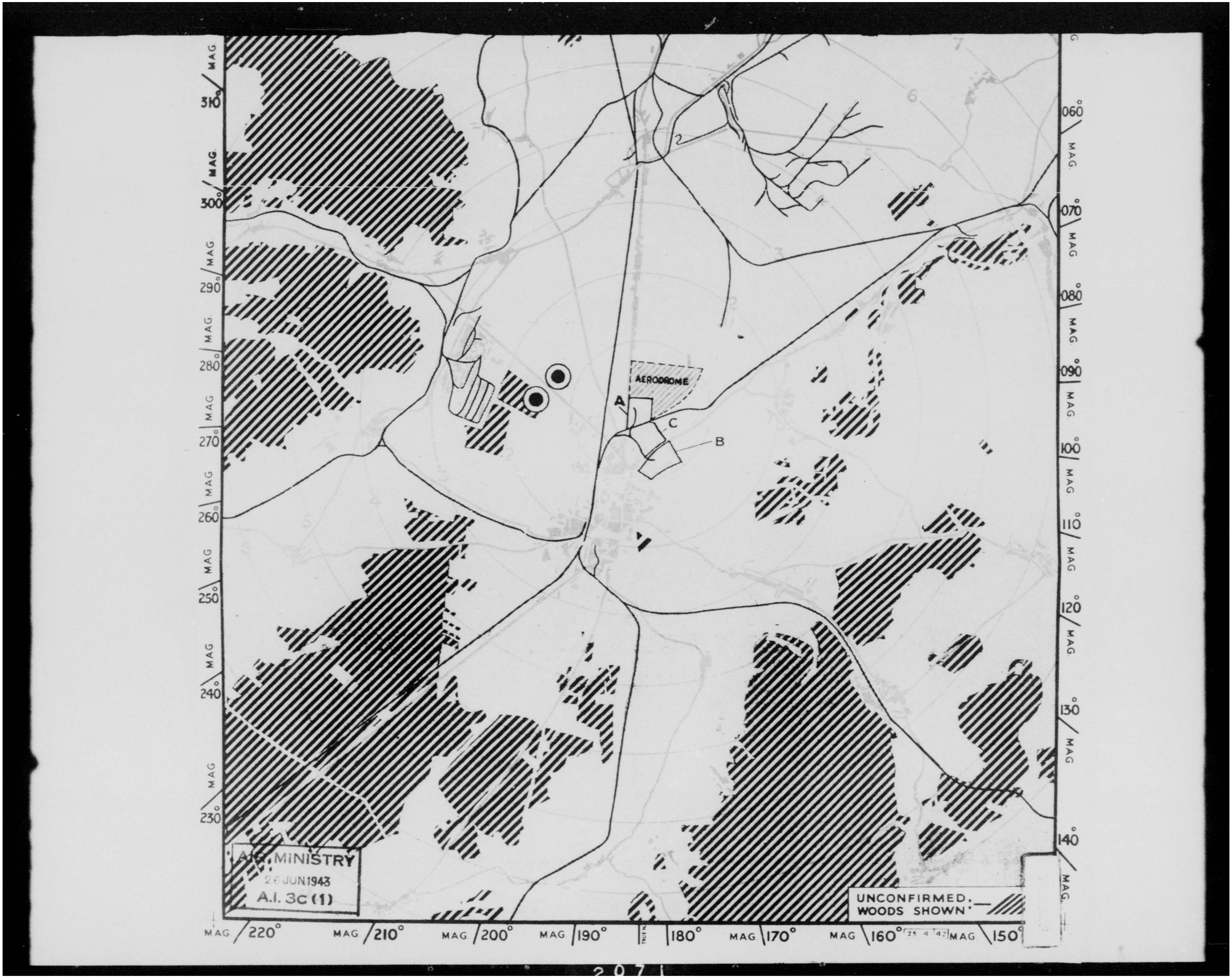
Lat: 47° 50'N
Long: 16° 15'E
Alt: 870 Feet
Circles: 1 mile
Scale: 1:63,360

NOTES:–
B = Steyr Daimler - Puch A.G.
C = Henschel & Sohn

Reproduced from
4856,4956/1930
4857,4957/1937
1:75 000



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AERODROME
A
B
C
AIR MINISTRY
26 JUN 1943
A.I. 3c (1)
UNCONFIRMED WOODS SHOWN:
MAG 220°
MAG 210°
MAG 200°
MAG 190°
180°
MAG 170°
MAG 160°
MAG 150°
310
300
290
280
270
260
250
240
230
060°
070
080°
090
100
110
120
130
140

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21 Jun 1943

INCLOSURE #1

PROPOSED OPERATION
TIDALWAVE

To Be Returned To D.D.B. OPS

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5-2405-5

R51-TS-61-5

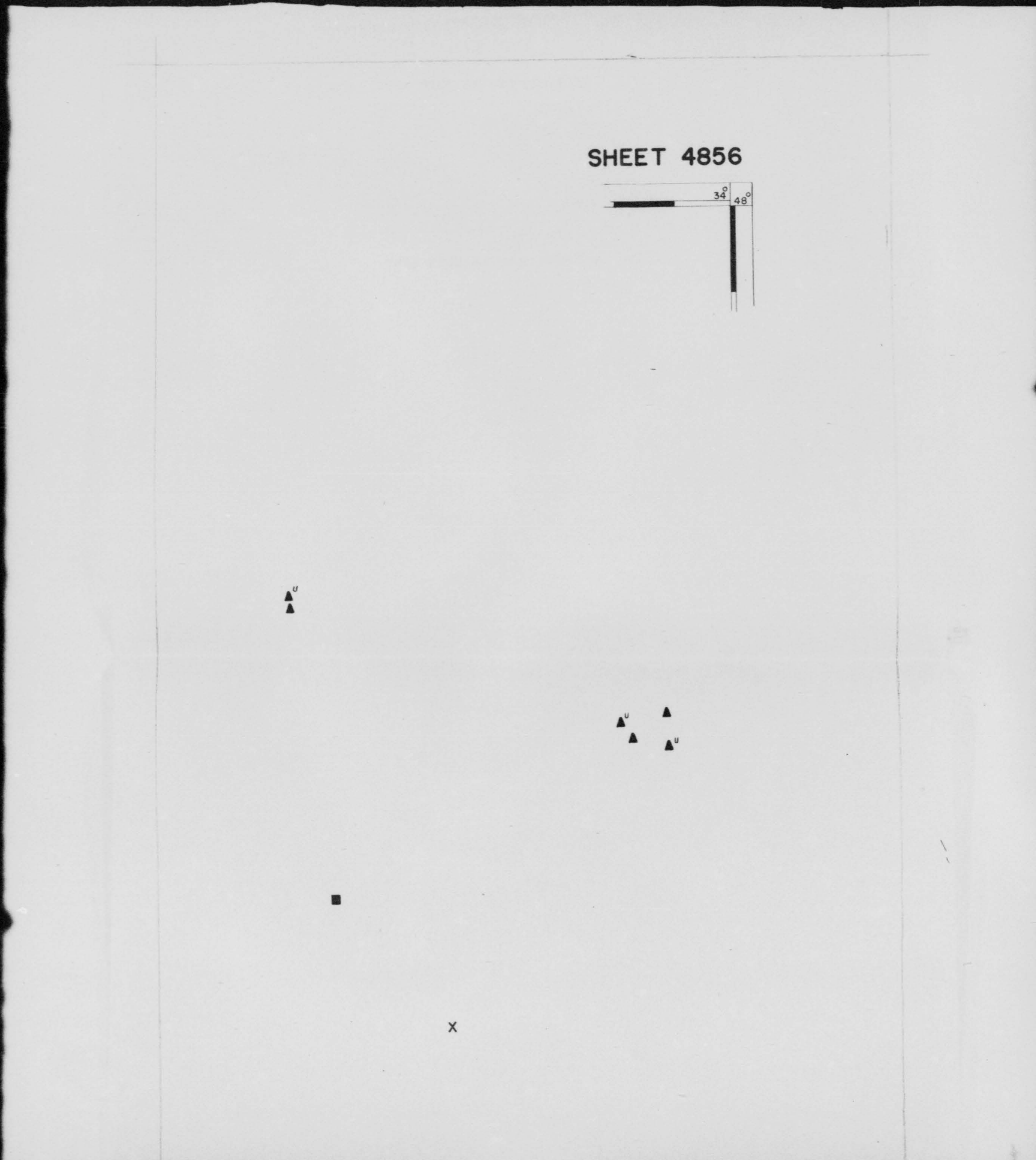
TIDALWAVE

To Be Returned To D.D.B. OPS

NORAD TSC 61-7

DECLASSIFIED
JCS Memo
17 Jan 1973

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2076

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G.S.G.S. (AIR) 5005

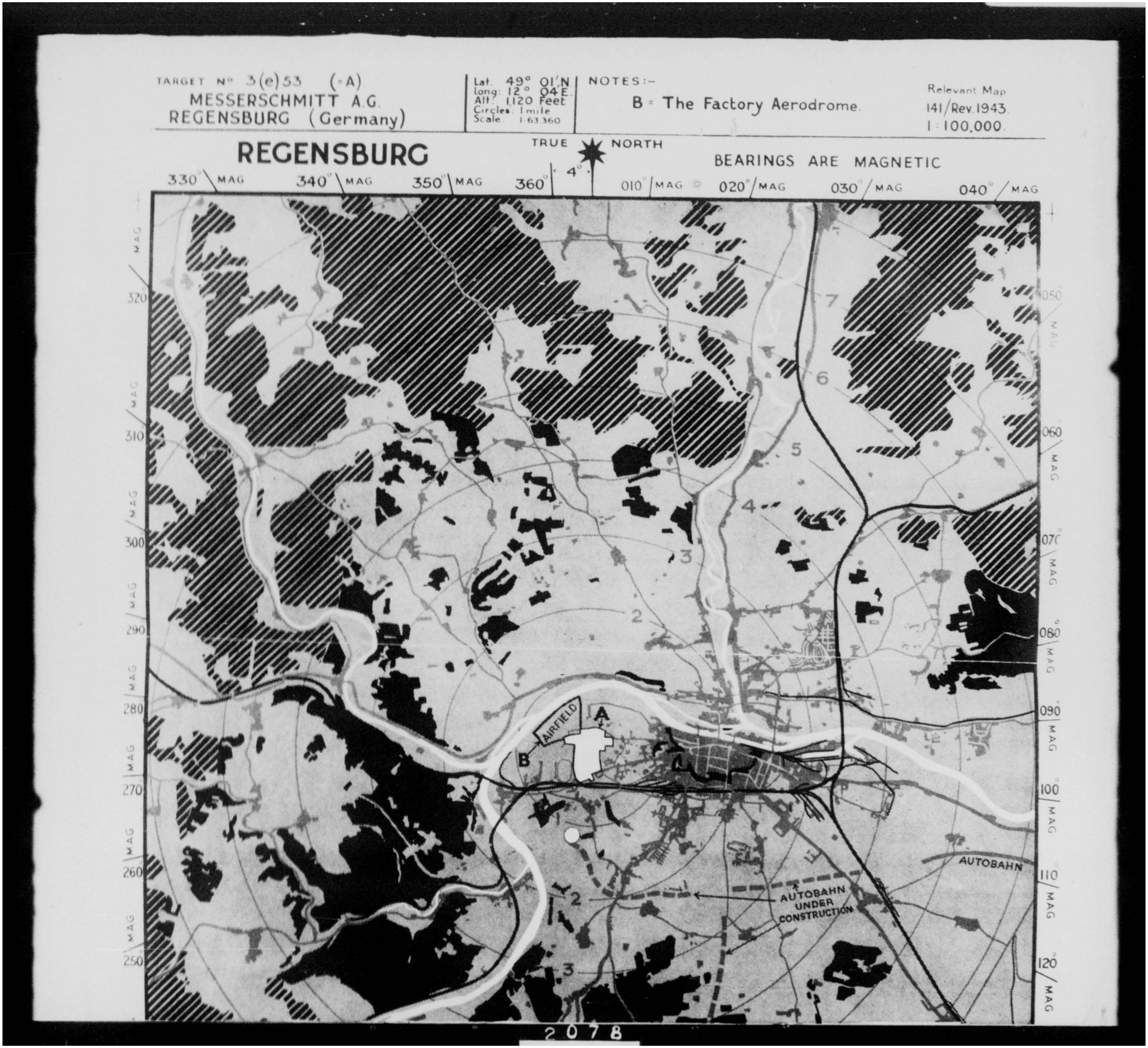
LEGEND

- Δ Three gun light position
- □ Four gun heavy position
- U Unoccupied position
- X Target

Date of cover 14, April 1943

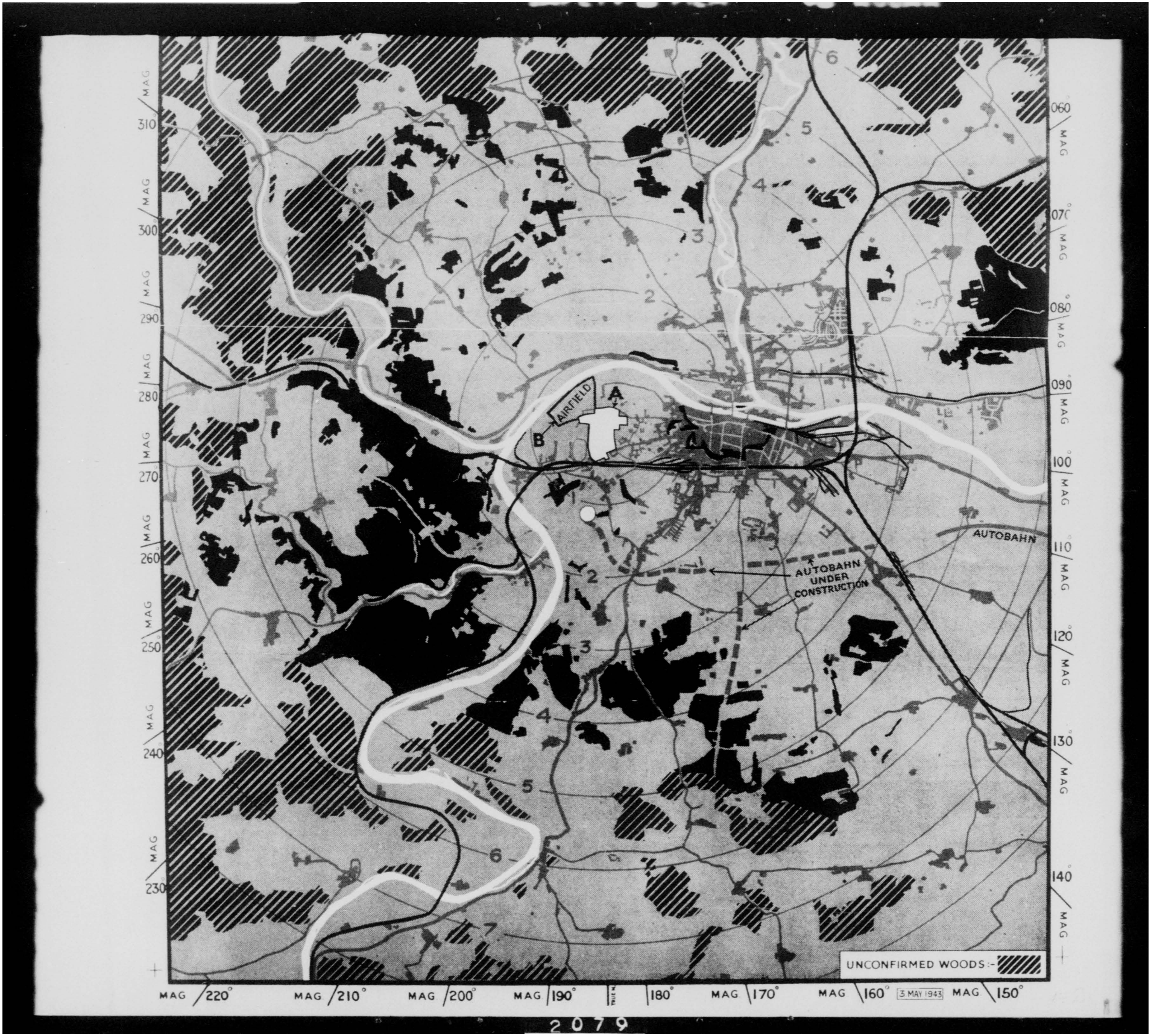
2077

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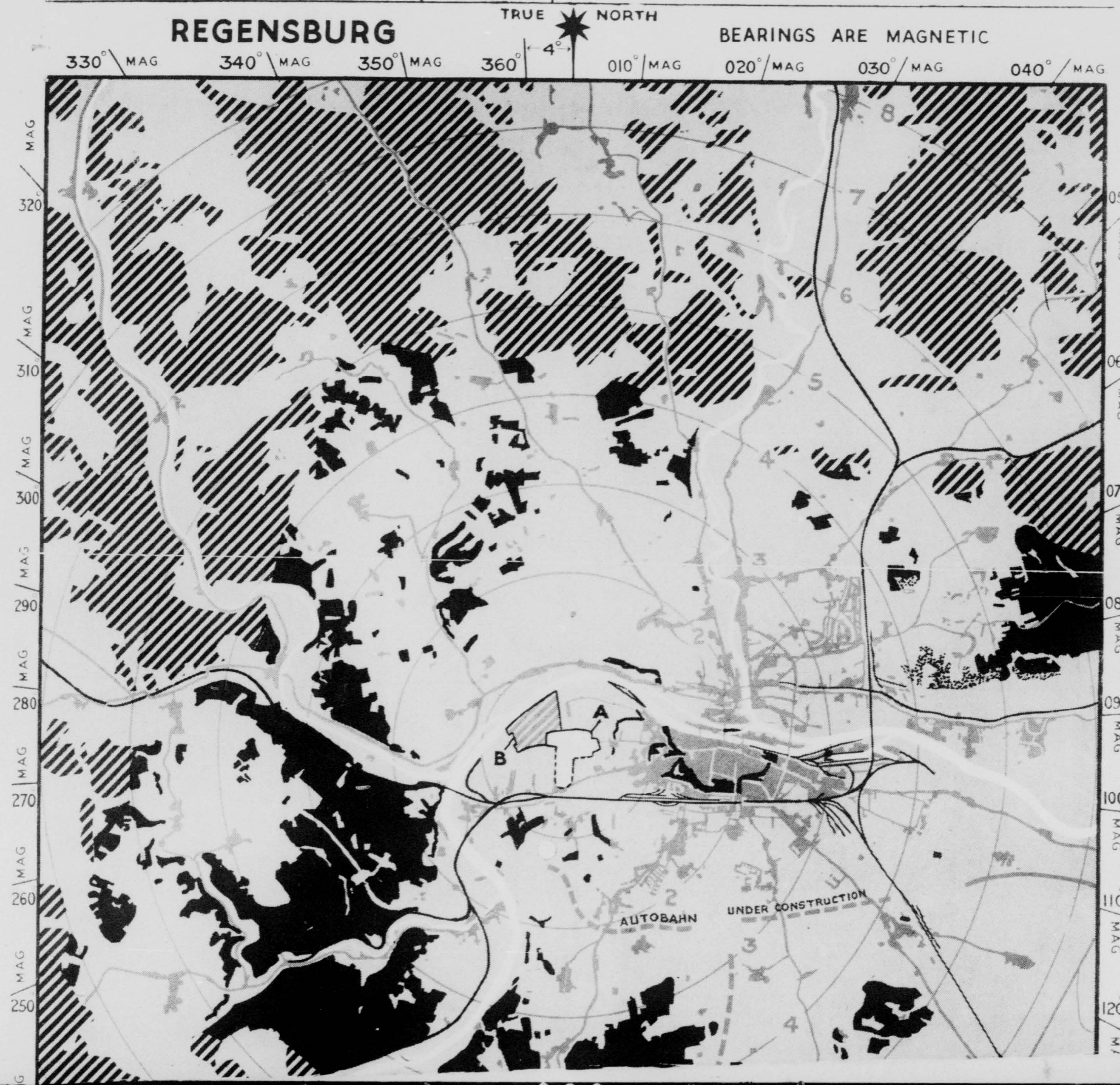
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TARGET Nº 3 (e) 53 (:A)
MESSERSCHMITT A.G.
REGENSBURG (Germany).

Lat. 49° 01' N
Long. 12° 04' E
Alt. 1120 Feet
Circles 1 mile
Scale: 1:63,360

NOTES:–
B = The Factory Aerodrome

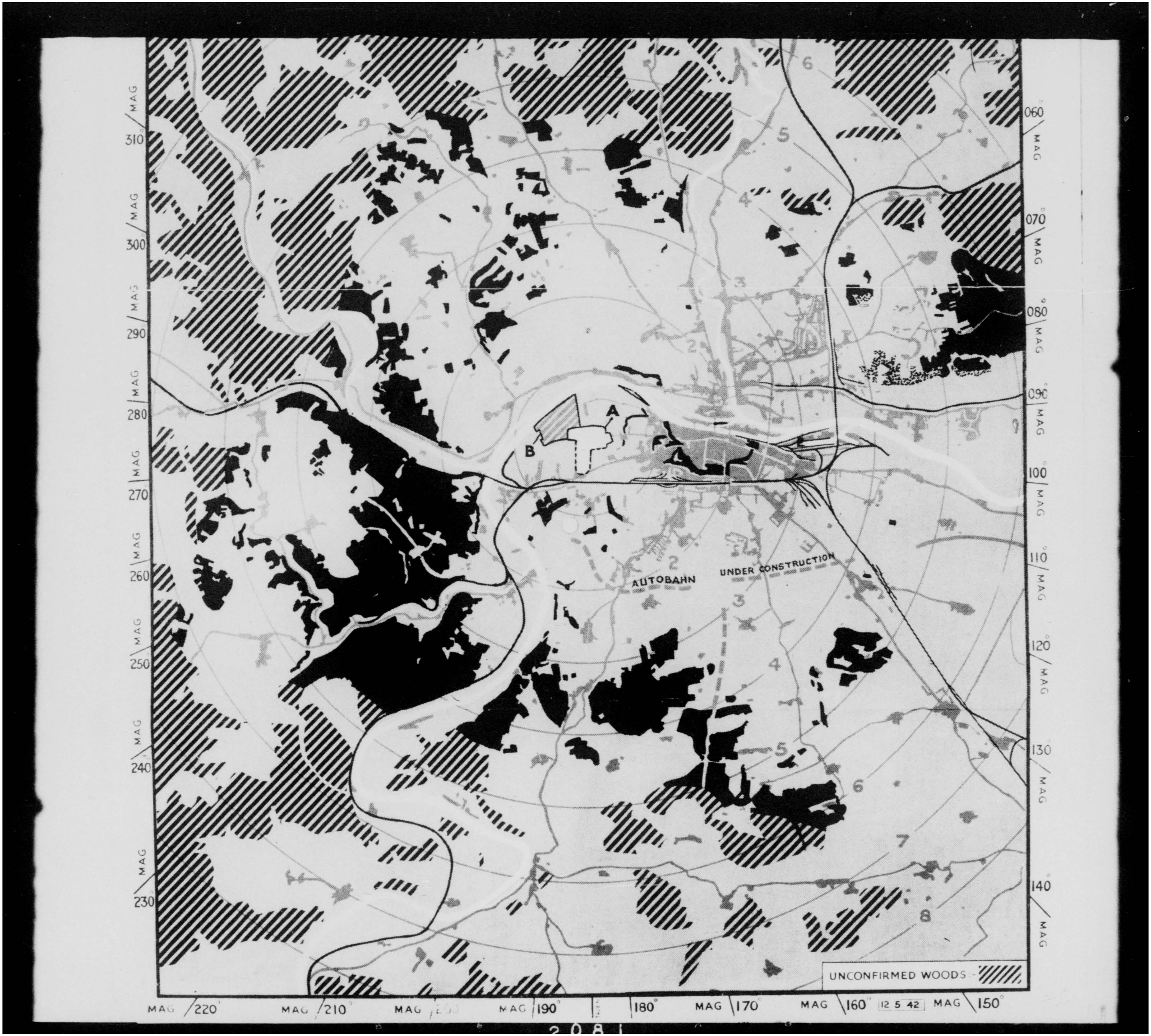
Relevant Maps
141/1938
1:100,000



2080

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TARGET Nos:- 3/AIR/108.a. (A).
3 (e).53. (B).

(A). AERODROME
(B). BAYERISCHE FLUGZEUGWERKE A.G. } REGENSBURG.

OFFICE USE ONLY.
141/1936
1:100,000.
9/38.

Lat: 49° 02'N.
Long: 12° 04'E.
Alt: 1,[illegible]4 ft.
Circles: 1000 yds.
Scale. 1:63,360.

NOTES.

HOSPITALS ARE MARKED ⊕ AND MUST BE AVOIDED.



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MOST SECRET

MESSERSCHMITT A. G.

Regensburg

I.D.21

Copy No. 4

#8

5-2405-5

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E.O.U. Aiming Point Report I.D.21

American SECRET
British MOST SECRET

June 21, 1943.

MESSERSCHMITT A.G.

at REGENSBURG

I. Location

Latitude 49° 01' 25" N. Longitude 12° 03' E. 1½ miles due E. of the center of Regensburg on the Danube River. 550 miles from Mildenhall.

II. Importance

The Regensburg plant of Messerschmidt is currently believed to produce about 100 Me.109Gs monthly, or more than ¼ of the fighters of this type and between 1/6 and 1/7 of all single-engine fighters. Together with the Erla Maschinenwerk plant at Leipsig, it is tied for second place among all the German factories producing single-engine fighters; the Wiener-Neustadter plant, located some 750 miles from Mildenhall is the only factory assembling a larger number of fighters each month.

In addition to assembly, the Regensburg plant manufactures most of the components assembled into its planes, and possibly a few for Me.110s and Me.210s assembled by other Messerschmitt plants or licensees. Further investigation is being made of the subject, but current evidence points to the conclusion that Regensburg is all but self-sufficient in the manufacture of airframe components for its own assembled planes.

III. Target Analysis

A. General Layout

The plant consists of a compact group of buildings located at the southeast corner of the airfield, which is in turn bounded on the northwest by the Danube River. A railroad enters the plant along the western edge of the site.

B. Structural Features

All important buildings of this complex are of the onestory shed type - the roofs are flat or with a very low pitch. Height to eaves are low, 15 to 20 ft. Hangar Shed No. 3 under construction shows two wood trusses on ground and shed No. 25 partially roofed shows a longitudinal truss at top of outer stanchion typical of wood frame construction. It is likely therefore in view of the apparent uniformity of buildings that all are fully framed in wood with ring connections and covered with sheeting. The roof trusses are likely to span the whole width of the building (100 to 150 ft.).

It must not be inferred that the structures are particularly combustible since heavy wood members are relatively fire resistant although once alight they allow fire to spread. Fire vulnerability depends in this case on contents of a low order of combustibility, and on nature of flooring and sheeting, on which no information is available.

Structurally speaking, the buildings constitute a good target for H.E. The size of the buildings suggests that they are vulnerable to spreading collapse from confined blast of sizeable bombs.

C. Functions of Individual Buildings

The identification of the functions of separate buildings is based upon the recollections of a Messerschmidt engineer who worked in the plant

as late as December 1939. Since that time, however, considerable expansion has taken place. The functions of the newly constructed buildings have been deduced from the logic of the earlier layout. As such, they are subject to a considerable possibility of error, which may be compounded if functions have been rearranged among pre-1940 buildings as new structures were brought into operation.

The list of functions is contained in the key to the accompanying plan.

D. Primary Target Area (colored red)

The compact character of the plant enables the inclusion of the three most significant processes of airplane manufacture in the primary target area: final assembly (which recovers rapidly but contains the most nearly complete planes); component erection (using jigs which may require a considerable period to replace) and metal shaping and forming, again dependent upon equipment difficult to replace. The four buildings known to be engaged in these functions in December 1939, together with another which appears very likely to be an addition to the component erection shop, are therefore selected as primary objectives:

Building	Function	Dimensions
Building 7	Final assembly	160 x 335 50 x 200
Building 16	Component erection	145 x 510 15 x 60
Building 17	Possible component-erection	95 x 380
Building 11	Machine and press shop	140 x 310 15 x 55 15 x 55
Building 12	" " " "	140 x 310 15 x 60 15 x 60

E. Secondary Objectives (colored blue on plan)

The remaining substantial buildings known to be or likely to be productive and the hangars housing finished aircraft go to make up the secondary objectives of the plant.

These with their dimensions are as follows:

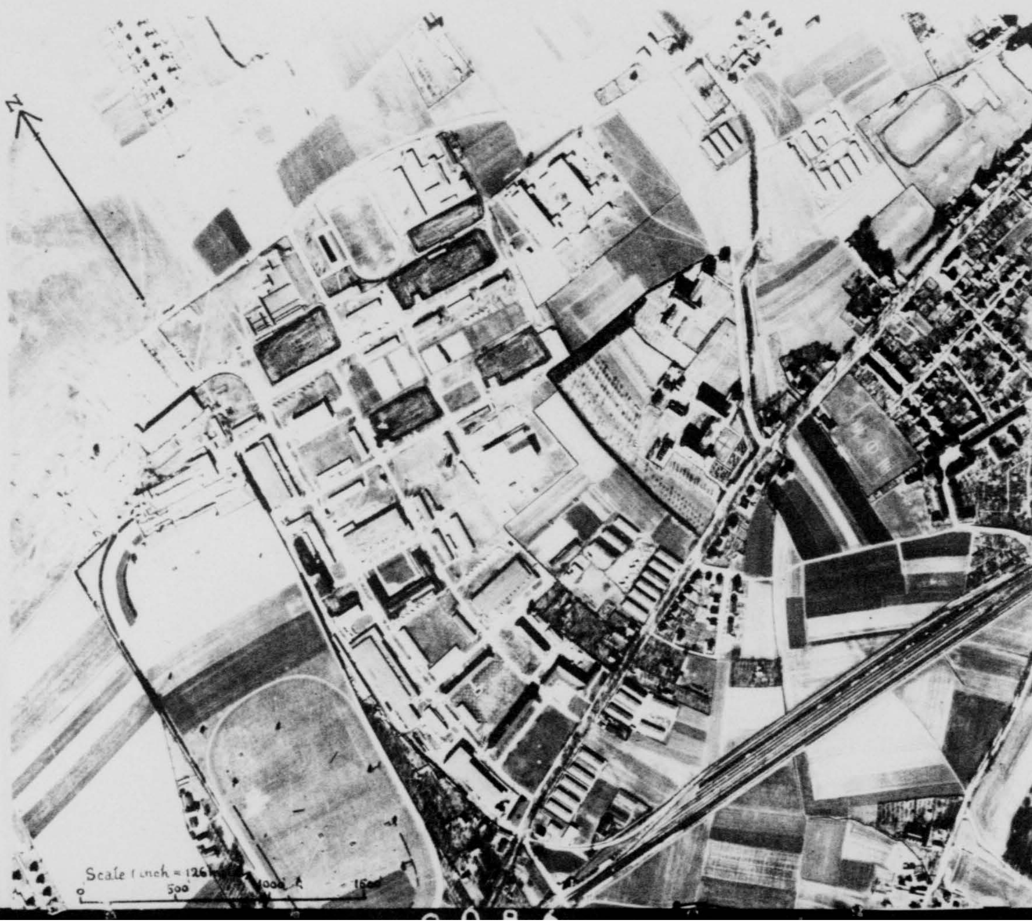
Building	Function	Dimensions
Building 1	Flight hangar	100 x 310 35 x 155
Building 3	" " (under construction)	100 x 310
Building 4	Armament shed	35 x 320 85 x 105
Building 23	Machine or subassembly shop	140 x 310 45 x 95 15 x 60
Building 44	Subassembly shop	140 x 310 15 x 110 15 x 60

IV. Anticipated Results of Attack

The destruction of Building No. 7, the final assembly shop, may be expected to result in the loss of 35-45 planes or fuselages undergoing assembly, and would halt further final assembly for a period of 1 month. The destruction of component erection carried on in Building 16 and possibly in building 17, would be likely to eliminate 50 sets of wings and fuselages in place in jigs at one time, and set back production for 3 months if the jigs were not repairable. Loss of the machine tools in buildings 11, 12 and possibly 23 would affect possibly one week's work in process, but delay production for at least six months while presses were being replaced, unless presses in other plants were diverted from work of lower priority. Even the latter process, however, would probably interrupt production for one or two months while the new arrangement was being made.

The simultaneous destruction of all the principal objectives may be expected to result in a nine months delay in Messerschmitt 109 production at Regensburg, although the transfer of skilled workers to other plants at which labor is the limiting factor will provide a slight offset to this loss.

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Key to Plan of Messerschmitt, Regensburg

Probable Functions of Buildings

1. Flight hangar
2. Firing range
3. Flight hangar (under construction)
4. Armament shed
5. Unidentified
6. Paint shop
7. Final assembly shop
8. Dry reservoir and pipe installations
9. Sport field with pool to west
10. Unidentified
11. Machine shop with presses and heat treatment
12. Machine shop with presses and heat treatment
13, 14, 15. Possiblyforemens' offices, tool houses, etc.
16. Component erection for wings, fuselages
17. Possible component-erection (new since 1939)
18, 19. Unidentified
20, 21. Probably belong to Leichtmetall Werke A.G. which supply materials to Messerschmitt (new since 1939)
22. Unidentified
23. Possible extension of machine or subassembly shops (new since 1939)
24. Unidentified
25. Unidentified (under construction)
26. Power station with coal pile
27, 28, 29, 30. Unidentified
31. Stores (possibly now dispatch)
32, 33. Unidentified
34. Canteen
35. Bicycle shed
36, 37. Unidentified
38. Stores (new since 1939)
39. Offices
40, 41. Workers' huts
42. Offices and canteen
43. Garage
44. Subassembly
45, 46, 47. Workers' huts
48. State hospital

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MESSERSCHMITT REGENSBURG
Scale 1 inch = 063 mile
0
500'
1000'
1500'
2000'
N
Primary Objectives
Secondary Objectives

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Target No. 3 (e) 53 — MESSERSCHMITT A.G. — REGENSBURG (GERMANY) — Illustration No. 3 (e) 53/5

0 500 1000 1500 2000 YARDS
0 ½ 1 MILE
(1 : 32,000) approx.

Photographed 5 April 1943 — Issued June 1943



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Target No.
3 (e) 53 MESSERS... G. REGENSBURG (GERM... Illustration No.
3 (e) 53/3

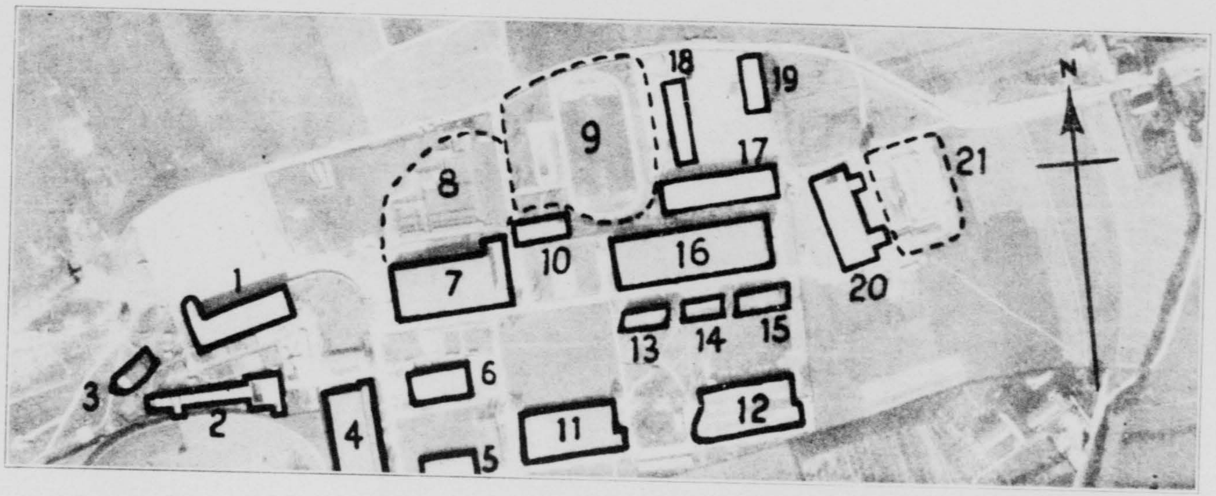
0 500 10.. 1500 2000 2500 3000 FEET

0 ¼ MILE

(1 : 5625) approx.

Photographed 22 September 1941

Issued December 1942



PROBABLE FUNCTIONS OF BUILDINGS.

1. FLIGHT HANGAR.
2. FIRING RANGE, ABLE TO TAKE AIRCRAFT WITH WING SPANS 75'.
3. OFFICE OR STORE.
4. MACHINE SHOP.
5. POSSIBLE TRANSPORT BAY.
6. POSSIBLE ENGINE INSTALLATION OR INSPECTION HANGAR.
7. ASSEMBLY SHOP.
8. DRY RESERVOIR AND PIPE INSTALLATIONS.
9. SPORTS CENTRE AND SWIMMING POOL.
10. SPORTS PAVILION.
11. ASSEMBLY SHOP.
12. MACHINE SHOP.
13. OFFICES.
14. OFFICES.
15. OFFICES.
16. ASSEMBLY SHOP.
17. METAL TREATMENT SHOP OR STORES.
18. STORES.
19. SMALL WORKSHOP.
20. STORES.
21. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS.

A.I.3c (1)

Illustration No.
3 (e) 53/3

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3 (e) 53 MESSERSCHMITT REGENSBURG GERMANY 3 (e) 53/4

0 500 1000 1500 2000 3000 FEET

MILE

(1 : 5,300) approx.

Photographed 22 September 1941

Issued December 1942



Illustration No. 3 (e) 53/4

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12. [illegible] shop.
13. Offices.
14. Offices.

D.D.B.

SECRET GERMANY NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO THE AIR

INFORMATION SHEET dated: 14th June 1943

Op.No. GY 4828 PLACE: REGENSBURG Lat: 49° 01' N.

A.M.No. 3(e) 53 CATEGORY: Air Armaments Long: 12° 04' E.

DISTRICT TARGET MAP No: 95a SUB-CATEGORY: Principal Airframe Factories Altitude: 1120 feet

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ALL PREVIOUS INFORMATION SHEETS AND AMENDMENTS THERETO ARE CANCELLED

TARGET MAP: Standard 1941 (magnetic) map dated: 3rd May, 1943.

DESCRIPTION: The target is the FIGHTER ASSEMBLY FACTORY of MESSERSCHMITT A.G. at REGENSBURG (marked "A" on the map) together with the factory airfield (marked "B" on the map).

The factory and airfield adjoin, and stand some two miles due West of the centre of REGENSBURG town, being located on level ground on the southern side of, and within a marked bend in the river DANUBE near its confluence with the river NAAB. The rivers, together with the hemmed-in area of low-lying ground, are conspicuous landmarks.

The factory is reported to be greatly enlarged since the outbreak of war, and it is now stated to be devoted entirely to the production of Me.109's. The entire plant appears to be well laid out to ensure smooth flow of assembly. Power is obtained from one large boiler house. Nearby is the main store, and associated with it are four groups of buildings used for administrative purposes. There are at least seven workshops available for the assembly of aircraft and another large shop was under construction when the target area was last seen in April 1943. There appears to be one small and one large workshop used in connection with final assembly, and near the latter is a flight hangar with the test pilots' offices. There is one large gun testing range for aircraft in the vicinity, and west of this there is evidence of further constructional activity. (See detailed Illustration 3 (e) 53/7)

VULNERABLE POINTS:

CAMOUFLAGE: None observed.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

ILLUSTRATIONS: (ALL ILLUSTRATIONS NOT MENTIONED BELOW ARE CANCELLED)

3 (e) 53/5 Small scale vertical photograph showing target and surrounding country.
3 (e) 53/6 Large scale vertical photograph of target area.
3 (e) 53/7 Large scale vertical photograph annotated to show detail within the target area.

DECOYS:

Name	Co-ordinates	Distance from target.
(a) Decoys within the area of the target map.		
REGENSBURG 1 (ZIEGETSDORF)	49° 00' 08" N., 12° 03' 35" E.	1 mile S.
REGENSBURG 3 (RIEGLING)	49° 00' 05" N., 12° 00' 40" E.	2½ miles W.S.W.
REGENSBURG 4 (KARETH)	49° 02' 53" N., 12° 03' 42" E.	2 miles N.
(b) Decoys beyond the area of the target map but within 20 miles of the target.		
REGENSBURG 2 (DONAUSTAUF)	49° 01' 05" N., 12° 12' 44" E.	

FILING INSTRUCTIONS: GY 4828 now includes GU 4039. Cancel information sheet and close file for GU 4039, as all information is now included under GY 4828. Cross-reference S.D.226 as follows:- Page 257. GU 4039 REGENSBURG. After "Airfield" add "See GY 4828".

G.S.G.S. Air Liaison Section.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NATIONAL DEFENCE

(See Also - Expansion of Air Corps)

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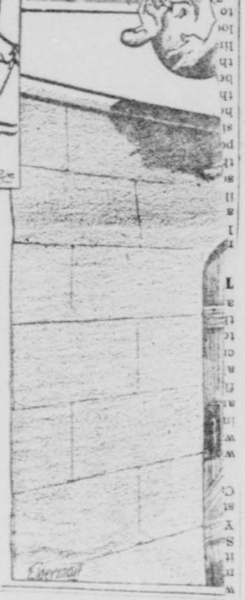
NATIONAL DEFENCE

(See Also - Expansion of Air Corps)

AS UNCLE SAM'S FAR EAST WORRIES INCREASE







Strube © Cartoon. Underwood & Underwood and Elderman in The Washington Post

In the British cartoon above Uncle Sam tells Japan that the collection contains "my goods," to which Japan replies: "Pardon, honorable Uncle Sam, *it is now my collection*"; the American cartoon is "Who goes there?" The photograph shows Japanese troops in China.

BARS RAISED AGAINST US IN CHINA

Americans in Business Expect a Shutout if Japan Has Her Way

manding the channels of trade and economic activity and for levying tribute on all that passes. The North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, heavily capitalized holding companies for these Japanese monopolies, have been functioning for several months. A South China Development Company is in process of formation. These are all related through the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army of Occupation, which also supports the various puppet regimes which have been set up.

Pressure by Japanese

Thus, while generally protesting to the world that they will maintain the open door of equal opportunity, the Japanese at the same time have been introducing here the same machinery by which they have sealed the door shut in Manchuria. Moreand certainly Japanese practices in North China and in the Shanghai area since August, 1937, contradict the statements of the Foreign Office. They know that officials of other departments of the Japanese Government, those in charge of the promotion of Japanese plans on the Asiatic Continent, have time and again openly declared their purposes here.

To the Americans who have thus for some time been close observers of the trend of events in the Orient, the whole future of American trade and cultural relations in the Far East depend upon whether Japan is permitted to succeed in her present attempt to subjugate China. For, in the first place, there is no necessity to believe otherwise than that Japan would be satisfied for China to remain as old China largely was, an agricultural country, a source of raw materials and a market for cheap Japanese manufactures. Under such circumstances there would be little or no necessity for the Japanese to invite participation of American or British capital in the development of China, for it takes no capital to do nothing.

If Japan Goes On

On the other hand, if Japan's military empire builders continue on their present course to achieve

HIS EYES ON CHINA



WHITE RUSSIA

German Plan for U Nature of Vladir

By P. J. PHILIP

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—For a few bri hours last Sunday evening tho Russians who have lived for twent years in exile in Paris permitte themselves the luxury of revive hope as they did homage to Gran Duke Vladimir, the young ma who, they are agreed, should t their Czar.

He is an attractive young ma rather solemn for his years, dign

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HIS EYES ON CHINA



Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

over, it is known that they have been and now are applying pressure to important manufacturers and exporters in the United States to turn over to Japanese their agencies for the China area, with the implication that otherwise trade cannot be carried on. To Americans here the suggestion that there are, or under the circumstances could be, Japanese who are eager to promote the sale of American or other non-Japanese goods in the China market is unconvincing. They suspect that the real intention back of this move is, by displacing the present American agents and representatives of American manufacturers and exporters, to gain a strangle hold on American trade with China. In the opinion of Americans here, to consider entrusting America's China trade to Japanese agents would be equivalent to contemplating commercial suicide.

Two Wars Seen

Among Americans who have witnessed the development of Japanese activities in China, it is a common saying that Japan is waging two undeclared wars, one against the Chinese people and the other against foreign business, especially British and American. To them it is obvi-

Far East depend upon whether Japan is permitted to succeed in her present attempt to subjugate China. For, in the first place, there is no necessity to believe otherwise than that Japan would be satisfied for China to remain as old China largely was, an agricultural country, a source of raw materials and a market for cheap Japanese manufactures. Under such circumstances there would be little or no necessity for the Japanese to invite participation of American or British capital in the development of China, for it takes no capital to do nothing.

If Japan Goes On

On the other hand, if Japan's military empire builders continue on their present course to achieve world hegemony, it is conceivable that Japan would lure as much foreign capital into China as possible for the sole purpose of establishing a military-economic regime based on China's abundant raw materials and cheap labor in order to drive the manufactures of every other producing nation not only from China markets, but from every other world market. Business men here believe that it would be fatal to aid Japan in this purpose.

Americans in Shanghai do not believe it is necessary to engage in a war with Japan in order to maintain American rights in the Far East. Personally they would be in a very vulnerable position if such were to happen. They are cognizant, however, that Japan's past success as a commercial nation is overwhelmingly due to her large American market, principally for silk, and that her plans at least for the immediate future are greatly dependent upon her ability to continue to exchange her products for American-made war materials and supplies, without which her campaign of aggression in China would fail tomorrow.

If U. S. Stands Fast

Under such circumstances, it is believed here, a strong attitude on America's part would compel Japan to respect American rights and to modify her conduct and plans in China.

While modern China goes on fighting for the right to exist as a free nation, before Japan has seized the means of becoming economically independent of the American market and at the same time ruined our own bright prospects in the China market, America still holds a whip-hand. It is the hope of Americans living in China that the American public will continue to support the American government in its firm attitude toward Japan.

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He is an attractive young ma rather solemn for his years, digni fied and correct in manner, as a aspirant to a throne should be. H father, Grand Duke Cyril, was i his early years too far remove from any hope of succession s that when eventually he was reco nized by most, if not all, of th Russians in exile as the rightfu heir of the Romanoff empire he di not seem fully to recognize his p sition and obligations.

Lack of money was, perhaps, on of the reasons. Cyril lived modest ly in Brittany and played gol That was the kind of life he woul always prefer, that of a countr gentleman of the English type.

Vladimir Is Ambitious

Vladimir has other blood in hi His mother was a sister of Quee Marie of Rumania. Through her h is a great-grandson of Queen Vi toria, and there is something of he Old World air of accepted superio ity in this young man who receive the homage of his fellow-Russian of whom a good many of th younger ones have, like himsel never seen Russia.

Sunday's celebration had a di ferent spirit from any in whic White Russians had ever joined b fore.

Perhaps it was the youth of th Grand Duke. More probably it w the rumors circulating that the Ge man plan for the creation of friendly group of Slav States, whic would rest more on the old ec nomic system by which Eastern an Central Europe lived, included th possibility of helping Vladimir to throne in the Ukraine.

Vladimir's own reply has been t the effect that he will take nothin less than the throne of all the Rus sias, but between the kind of thron a man will say he wants and wha he will accept when it is offere there may be a difference.

Apart, too, from rumors regard ing Chancellor Adolf Hitler's East

LONDON DEMOCRATIZES POLICE FORCE

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON—The old school-tie tradition in the London police force has just sustained a heavy blow from the decision to remodel the Police Training College at Hendon on more democratic lines. After four years of experiment it has been decided that experience in catching crooks is worth quite a lot of credits in the science of criminology, and although the college is to be retained, preference will be given to enterprising men from beats.

Hendon was established to do for the London police force what Sandhurst does for the army and Dartmouth for the navy—create officers who were "gentlemen." Over half the cadets had been to a public school, and some had been to one of the "Senior Universities," as well.

Unfortunately it early became known not only that Greek or Latin could be offered for the entrance examinations but that cadets were officially advised to bring their dress-suits with them. Music-hall comedians decided this was a great joke and promptly christened graduates "gentstables."

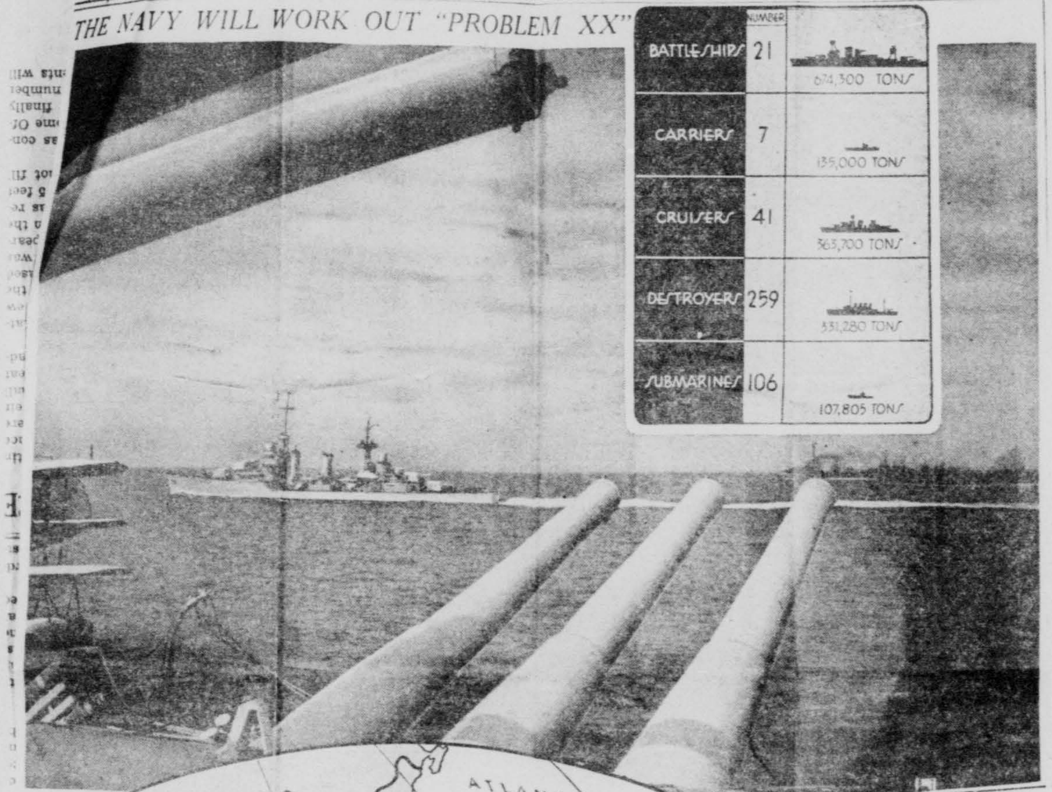
The non-gentleman constables naturally had no liking for the new system. Resignations from the London police force have increased steadily since the college was founded. The commanding appearance of the force suffered when the required height of recruits was reduced from 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 8 inches, but this still did not fill up the vacancies.

Abolition of the college was considered for a time at the Home Office, and although it was finally decided to retain it, the number of cadets with Oxford accents will be greatly reduced.

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12/25/38 THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1938.

THE NAVY WILL WORK OUT "PROBLEM XX"

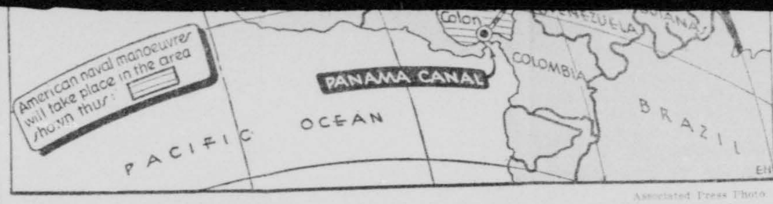




Associated Press Photo

"Fleet Problem XX" is the name of the naval manoeuvres to be held by the United States the early part of the year over the vast area shaded on the map. The chart shows naval craft which are being built or have been appropriated for, as well as present ones; the photo shows United States warships.

NAVIES TURN AGAIN TO THE ATLANTIC



Associated Press Photo

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NAVIES TURN AGAIN TO THE ATLANTIC

Our Fleet and French, Too, Will Carry Out Manoeuvres There

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The Atlantic Ocean will assume an increased significance in the world's naval strategy early next year when the fleets of two nations—the American and the French—hold extensive naval manoeuvres over a widespread area of the "Western Ocean."

Although the two war games are entirely independent and in no way coordinated, according to the Navy Department, announcements of the exercises almost coincided last week, and both American and French ships will be for a time in West Indian waters.

The principal strategical exercises of the United States fleet, known in the technical vernacular of the service as "Fleet Problem XX," will last from late January to mid-March, but the fleet will leave its Pacific bases at San Pedro and San Diego, Calif., soon after New Year's Day, possibly before, to steam southward to the Panama Canal.

Its sortie from West Coast bases, which will be made under simulated wartime conditions, will be guarded in secrecy until the last moment and so far no information as to the fleet's date of departure has been allowed to leak out (other than a cryptic notice that mail addressed to certain auxiliaries and vessels of the train must arrive at San Diego and San Pedro by Dec. 29).

Transit of the Canal

On the way south the fleet, commanded by Admiral Claude C. Bloch, will hold tactical exercises, and is expected to transit the heavily guarded Panama Canal in great secrecy and in great haste during the first week in January. It is possible that the fleet's record transit time of less than forty-eight hours established by 110 ships in the last "rush transit" in 1934, will be broken; in any case, the eyes of the world will be on the narrow link between two oceans as the locks and channels are filled brim to brim with men-of-war.

The West Coast ships will steam to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, undefended American naval station leased from Cuba, where they will base until the beginning of the main problem. In that problem they will be joined by the new ships of the newly formed Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson. This squadron will rendezvous at Norfolk soon after the New Year and later will sail south and east to join in the vast strategic game of war.

In all, a total of some 140 vessels, including auxiliaries, 500 to 600 planes (including the patrol squadrons based at Panama, Norfolk and elsewhere, and the Marine Corps squadrons) and some 53,000 officers and men will participate in the problem, which will be played out over a vast chessboard of ocean, limited roughly by the latitude of Norfolk on the north, mid-Atlantic on the east, the "hump" of Brazil on the south, and the coastline of the American Continents and the Central American Isthmus on the west. The area will be approximately 4,000,000 square miles and will include such strategic regions as all of the West Indian islands and the Caribbean Sea, Bermuda, and our important ports and naval stations in the Southeastern United States.

The problem is again to involve the defense of the eastern approaches to the Panama Canal, but despite the recent emphasis put upon "hemispherical defense" and the strategic solidarity of the two American continents, the men-of-war participating are not expected to visit any South American ports or to operate very near South American waters. The mimic war will center around Puerto Rico, where a new naval and air base will probably soon be provided for, and around the near-by Culebra-Virgin Islands area, with Guantanamo Bay playing a secondary strategic rôle.

A Black Fleet, the defending navy, under Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, will oppose an attacking White Fleet under Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, with Admiral Bloch acting as director of the problem and chief umpire. The "enemy" force, it is understood, will approach the Southeastern Coast of the United States or the West Indian area in an attempt to seize an advanced base for subsequent operations against the Panama Canal, and the defending force will attempt to wage a war of attrition, delaying the approaching fleet.

The Fleet Marines

The Fleet Marine Force from Quantico, plus ships under Admiral Johnson, will conduct landing force exercises and base defense problems during and after the main fleet problem. When the problem is finished some of the ships will return to West Coast bases for overhaul, but the majority will remain in the West Indian area. They will be distributed at intervals throughout almost all of the West Indian islands for recreational purposes, and visits will be made to Barbadoes, Trinidad, etc. After the main war games, gunnery exercises and tactical problems will be conducted prior to the fleet's visit to New York in late April and early May for the opening of the World's Fair.

Thus, for the first time since the World War when the United States turned her face westward, American sea power is again looking upon the Atlantic and the Caribbean as oceans of great strategic consequence. The rapid rise of Germany and Italy as sea powers, the spectacular victory of Germany at Munich and the solidarity of the Fascist nations, as well as their pushing policies in South America, have now forced us to look again to the East. But the forthcoming manoeuvres—though widely interpreted as an "answer" to recent events in Europe—were actually planned as a routine part of the fleet's training year long before Germany pushed into Czecho-Slovakia and even before she seized Austria. The manoeuvres are indicative of the interest we feel in European affairs, but they are not an "answer" to anything; the "answer" will be supplied by Congress shortly in the form of new naval and air bases in the Atlantic and Caribbean, or by the strengthening of old ones.

Other Nations Active

But we are not the only nation displaying keen interest in the "Western Ocean," and the French manoeuvres from Jan. 18 to the middle of March may well be one of the Gallic "answers" to the strengthening of German sea power. These manoeuvres will be held mainly in the Eastern Atlantic off Africa's West Coast, but at the start of the war game a French submarine division, a cruiser division and a division of battleships will be based on the French West Indian Islands.

Although no particulars have yet been announced, the British Home Fleet is expected later in the year to conduct Atlantic manoeuvres, although if the European situation should continue tense that fleet may well confine its activities to the North Sea. But it is clear that the sea powers of the world are again focusing their attention upon the "Western Ocean" across which the rich trade arteries of a score of nations carry the lifeblood of commerce, so essential to peace—or to war.

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Army Quits War Game With Navy; Landing Exercise 'Not Worth Cost'

Friction Has Marked Annual Manoeuvres in Puerto Rico Area, With Objection to Full Control by Naval Arm Leading Factor

Participation of the army in the joint army-navy landing exercise scheduled for January, February and March at Puerto Rico and Culebra Island in the Caribbean were quietly canceled several months ago, it was learned yesterday.

The exercises have been held annually on a large and growing scale for the past four years, usually with army troops, marines, bluejackets and many different types of ships participating. Plans for the 1939 exercise were made more than a year ago, but friction arose between the army and navy at last year's exercise. The army felt that the exercise, as then conducted and as planned for this year, was of little training value to its officers and men.

Under the 1939 plans, the 16th and 18th Infantry Regiments, and perhaps a detachment of field artillery, all from posts in the Second Corps Area, were to have been transported to the Puerto Rican area.

It was planned to make the exercise larger than ever before, and this is still probable since the bulk of the United States fleet, normally stationed in the Pacific, will be in the Caribbean for its great strategical problem—"Fleet Problem XX"—during the exercise period and more ships will be available for participation. But the most important purpose of the exercise, the training of army and navy units in cooperative action, will not be accomplished and thus much of the meaning of the problem will be lost.

Army and navy officers in Washington and in New York said that the army's cancellation was based simply on the army's belief that the lessons to be learned would not be worth the cost of participation or the time required. The army felt, as a result of its experiences of last year, that a real joint staff was needed. It had asked that such a staff be established for this year's problem and that the army be permitted to plan and command one phase of one operation of the extensive problem. The navy, however, stood firmly upon policies which put the navy in charge of all landing force operations.

The cancellation was viewed by some officers as further and more serious evidence of friction and inadequate cooperation between the two services. Coming as it does on the heels of differences of opinion and some friction between the Army Air Corps and the Naval Air Service, it is expected to provoke some Congressional attention to the question of liaison and cooperation between the army and navy.

In the coming exercise 2,000 officers and men of the First Brigade

Continued on Page Fourteen

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ARMY DROPS PART IN NAVY WAR GAME

Continued From Page One

of the Fleet Marine Force from Quantico, Va., will take part.

In the exercise of last year the Puerto Rican National Guard received some much-needed training in cooperation with the regular army detachment of 500 men from the First Division, operating with marines and bluejackets. The exercise will again stress landing operations on a supposedly hostile coast—probably the most difficult of military operations and one in which neither the army nor navy has had much training. It is an operation in which perfect coordination between army and navy is essential to success.

That coordination was not conspicuously successful last year. There was much friction and there were many mistakes. The navy ascribed this to the army's inflexibility. The army ascribed it to the navy's insistence upon absolute control of nearly all details of the exercise, navy lack of staff work and navy lack of understanding of the army's problems.

Artificialities also tended to diminish the effectiveness of the exercise. Because rather high seas were running some men were landed at a dock instead of being run through the surf and disembarked at the beachhead they were to have established. On some occasions men flouted some of the "rules" of the "war" and instead of wearing the uniforms prescribed, wore the khaki stipulated for their opponents, thus disguising their identity in a manner which was not in accord with the intended spirit of the exercise and which would have been impossible in real war.

Despite these artificialities and a lack of coordinated staff work which complicated the situation, considerable training was received and some lessons learned, particularly about the capabilities and uses of the especially built landing boats which were employed, some of them for the first time. The army, however, felt that the lessons it learned were too meager and minor to warrant the expense and time involved unless the conduct of the exercise was modified materially.

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Essential Factors in National Defense Program

Comment by Readers on Various Phases of The Times Editorial Analysis of One of The Most Pressing of This Country's Present Problems

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorials on "The Nicaragua Canal" and on the "Needs of the Army" illustrate your interest in the problem of our national defense.

My idea is that we ought to maintain naval, military and air forces adequate to defend our borders and coasts and to control the parts of the oceans in the vicinity of our own coasts. Also, to defend the Panama Canal, Hawaii, the Aleutian Islands in Alaska and our principal trade routes in the Western Hemisphere, as well as to support the Monroe Doctrine in case of necessity. The increased single fleet authorized at the last session of Congress should be sufficient for our defense when the new warships are completed.

The advanced base at Hawaii is strongly fortified on shore—forts with heavy guns and the army air forces and troops. Japan is too far off to attack our West Coast, especially without a base in the East Pacific. Nor can Japan attack Honolulu—5,000 miles from Japan.

We do not require another mass army of four million soldiers. Some of our best military students believe we do not need to build all at once any such gre[illegible] air force as 10,000 planes. The pres[illegible] authority is for a total of 5,320 [illegible] for both services. Such students [illegible] that we should make sure that we [illegible] the manufacturing capacity to prod[illegible] airplanes in large numbers so as t[illegible] quickly replace losses in airplanes in the event of war. This would be better than massing now a large number of airplanes of different ages.

Philippines Defense

Naval and military opinion seems united to the effect that we cannot defend the Philippines—6,000 miles distant and with Japan lying squarely between America and the Philippines. Should we join with Britain and France in any effort to place upon Japan alone economic and trade restrictions, such action would probably involve us in war under most disadvantageous conditions. We would be subject to reprisals: Japan could easily ruin the cities of Manila and Hong Kong by bombing them.

Public opinion in the United States seems to feel that it is inevitable that European questions will be settled by the people who live in Europe, and that the controversies in Eastern Asia will inevitably be settled by the people who live in Eastern Asia. Few if any persons feel that we can be isolated from the other nations of the world

power would form a great pool of reserve energy to be made available in time of emergency to adjacent factories or to be pumped into the networks of the private companies for more distant use. Meantime the value of investment of millions of citizens in the private utilities would enhance, due to the withdrawal of competition with their own government, purchasing power would be increased and private capital would flow into new investments which would and could be undertaken by the private power companies.

It is true that returns on the huge investment made by the government in these hydroelectric plants would be destroyed. This is just and proper, as national defense is for the benefit of all the people and its cost should be borne by all. It would put these power plants in the same category as a fortress or a battleship. Nobody expects a battleship to haul freight between wars to help pay its cost. It might be on the other side of the world when it was needed for battle.

ALBERT MILMOW.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 18, 1938.

Defensive Value Of Submarines

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

While submarines are important, I feel that, with the new defense measures developed against them since the war, we should be careful not to depend too much on them for our defense against an invading enemy. It is a fact that the Germans during the war had them, but were unable to win the war with them, although they did cause the Allies great loss and worry by their efficient work.

Our national defense must be worked out on the principle we are now working on, that we must have a navy great enough, and an air force great enough, to maintain the command of sea and air against any enemy or combination of enemies possible. This presupposes also that we must have enough to protect not only our own shores but also to protect this hemisphere from landing forces of enemy powers. To do this we must have a striking force on sea and in air large enough so that it would be suicide for any enemy to think of trying to come across the ocean and attack any of the American nations.

If we do not work on this principle we may find some day that an enemy has landed not on our shores but in some South or Central American point, and from that point we may be forced to meet a land invasion instead of fight-

tities of raw materials and the finished products of the industrial plants which are being organized, and of the military forces and equipment, without causing a serious disarrangement of our civil transportation requirements, or the possible collapse of the whole system. No other major country is as unprepared as we are in this respect.

The greatest need today is the creation of a Department of Transportation, composed of men experienced in civil and military transportation problems, and whose duty it would be, first to evolve a national policy of transportation looking to the proper coordination and correlation of all forms of transportation for both civil operations in time of peace and civil and military operations in time of war. That cannot be accomplished in a few days, or even a few months. It requires continued effort and perfection exactly the same as any other branch of the service. It must continually follow advances made in the fields of railroad, waterway, highway and air transportation, and be prepared to use some or all of them in a coordinated effort to assure success. It is, in fact, the key to success.

There has never been a greater need for the establishment of a national transportation policy than exists today. Our railroad situation is such that if no sound policy is evolved the government will soon have to take over the railroads. The carriers themselves, or those affected, cannot solve it, because of the divergent interests involved.

It must be evident that, under these circumstances, the responsibility for finding a satisfactory solution of this most perplexing problem rests upon the Administration and upon Congress. A Department of Transportation, or a Transportation Authority, should be created without delay, and charged with the responsibility of finding a solution of both our civil and our military requirements.

L. ALFRED JENNY.

New York, Dec. 19, 1938.

Transcontinental Waterways

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial on the Nicaragua Canal seems to me somewhat inexact.

Of course the improvement of the defenses of Panama is a necessity. But the security of the short line of communications between our two oceans is the keystone of our naval policy; unless this security is absolute, we cannot depend on a single fleet, but must have a

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However, our geographical situation enables us to keep out of the battle lines of foreign fighting countries.

Our most effective and economical forces would be a single department of defense—co-equal navy, air and army forces under a Cabinet Secretary of Defense. This official would coordinate and control the training and the operations of the armed forces and inspect their progress and efficiency. The air contingent going to war under navy command would, of course, in peace train under navy command and remain under that command. The same procedure would obtain as to the air force under army command. The chief of the air corps would control the reserve air force.

Nineteen countries have some form of the above organization for their forces. Here in the United States there is much opinion that we ought to leave any changes to be made during the confusion of preparations for war, that all branches would then be coordinated under the war powers of the Chief Executive. Any reorganization should, of course, be made during a period of peace.

WILLIAM C. RIVERS,
Major General, U. S. A. (retired).
New York, Dec. 19, 1938.

Electric Power Held Important

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Preparations planned for national defense will call for the expenditure of billions of dollars. One of the most important factors of such preparation is electric power. Nearly all industry is dependent on it for operation. It is flexible, and motors can be readily built and applied on short notice. Not so with the generating or power plant equipment, which takes a long time to build and install.

The hydroelectric plants built and building by the Federal Government are supposed to function with a threefold purpose, namely, flood control, navigation and power production. If the electric energy is sold now it cannot be reclaimed in case of war. This is true because the industries which it operates will immediately become "essential industries." All industry will be essential in the next war. Nor can it be withdrawn from the lighting of towns and cities.

It is suggested, then, that this Federal energy be not sold but held in reserve for war emergencies and the functions of navigation aid and flood control be retained for use in normal times. These functions can be performed much more fully if power is not sold. Reservoirs could be kept empty in wet seasons for catching flood waters and full for dry seasons when navigation must be artificially aided.

The furnishing of power for normal needs would then be left to the private power companies and the Federal

ing it away from our shores, where our civilian population, at least, will be spared some of the horrors of present-day warfare. We should be ready when the time comes to fight a winning war, not a defensive war, and the way to do that is and always has been to have the best navy, and now the best air force, and not to try to win by hiding under the waves, for wars cannot be won that way.

W. F. NUFER.
Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 19, 1938.

Editorial Analysis Is Approved

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Congratulations on the editorials which you have been running on the subject of national defense.

As one who knows something about aviation, I was particularly impressed by your analysis of the air defense. There seems to be a great deal of unjustified hysteria regarding the present situation, and it is gratifying to see you take a rational stand at this time, when straight thinking is so necessary.

C. S. (CASEY) JONES.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1938.

Coordinating Transportation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have read with interest your series of editorials entitled "A National Defense Program." You have clearly outlined our industrial preparedness program and you have stated some of the shortcomings, but you have not included among them the need for preparation in the field of military transportation. Very few people realize that we have no organization which, in time of an emergency, could promptly step in and direct our transportation.

Neither the Quartermaster Corps nor the Corps of Engineers is qualified to undertake the effective planning for, or the operation of, our railroads. They would have to depend upon men from civil life to do so under their direction. But how can they be expected to perform intelligent direction of so vast and intricate an operation as would be involved without having a basic knowledge of the requirements? Due to this lack of knowledge no effective preparations are made.

We cannot expect to have a year again in which to muddle along and prepare as we did during the World War. We must be ready for instant action. We must have plans of organization along sound lines with a nucleus constantly at work in planning and perfecting the transportation program and organization, to be enlarged in time of emergency by a well organized reserve, so that immediately upon mobilization it could spring into an effective organization over night and function smoothly. We must be able to superimpose upon our civilian traffic, upon a given day, the transportation of vast quan-

fleet in each ocean fully adequate to deal with any potential enemy.

The estimate of two days to pass through the Nicaragua Canal seems excessive. This will be a sea-level canal save for a possible single set of locks west of Lake Nicaragua. It should be possible to steam at fifteen knots for the seventy miles of transit across the lake and at ten knots in the San Juan River (eighty miles approximately). The transit ought to be possible in fifteen or sixteen hours altogether.

The gain by possessing two canals is not only one of increasing the speed of transferring the fleet from one ocean to the other by the use of both canals, but of having two means of transit instead of one. The theory that "bombers who attacked one (canal) successfully might easily attack the other on the same raid" hardly takes into account the difficulties to be encountered in such an attempt.

Bases for Bombers

These bombers must have a base—presumably on carriers, since a land base in the vicinity would be no easy matter to establish. Wherever their base, they must return to it after attacking one canal, to get a fresh load of bombs for the next—unless we are to assume that they will make only half an attack on one canal and save part of their bombs for the other: not exactly a method of warfare which promises much success at either place. In war one does not make half an attack; not if one hopes for success.

Since careful examination of the problem of air attack on such a position as Panama makes it thoroughly apparent that surprise is an essential ingredient of victory in such a case, what becomes of surprise in the second attempt? The attacker could hardly expect to surprise both defense forces.

The theory you express that "two fleets could shell the entrances of both canals simultaneously" does not go very deeply into the strategical problem involved, which has been well illustrated by Mahan in considering the advantages of two ports on a single maritime frontier—which the two canals would give us—and shows how an enemy fleet is thus compelled either (a) to divide its forces, exposing the fractions to being attacked in detail; or (b) to concentrate on one point, leaving the opposing fleet freedom of action from the other.

"Turn the military argument whichever way we please," therefore, it seems to the writer that the building of the Nicaragua Canal as quickly as possible is a form of military reinsurance which the United States cannot neglect to provide. We must either build two fleets or we must take every possible means of insuring the swift transit between our two oceans of the single fleet upon which all our security rests.

GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT.
Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1938.

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A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

3—The American Army

There is nothing in the present situation that calls for a change in our basic military policy. We do not need a large standing army. Nor do we need conscription. What we need is a moderate increase in the strength of our present army and the complete equipment of that army with the weapons of modern warfare.

The increase in strength is necessary partly for reasons of geography. We have today a Regular Army of 165,000 enlisted men (a small army as armies go, putting us eighteenth in numerical strength among the nations of the world). But of these 165,000 enlisted men, more than 40,000 are in our overseas possessions and other thousands are scattered about the United States itself—either garrisoned in small army posts which survive as relics of the past or distributed in small handfuls among hundreds of towns and cities, for the desirable purpose of giving military instruction to National Guardsmen, Organized Reserves, ROTC and CMTC. In addition, there are new branches of the army—its air service, for example—which cannot be operated efficiently without more personnel.

These circumstances warrant an increase of our Regular Army from 165,000 to 185,000 enlisted men, and of our National Guard from 200,000 to 215,000, together with the necessary increase of officer personnel. Along **with this increase should go a tactical reorganization of the army, in order to give us an adequate protective mobilization force. It is high time to abandon political army posts which exist** primarily for the prestige of Congressmen and to concentrate the army in large enough units to enable it to function as an army, with ample training areas. The Second Division, shortly to be concentrated at San Antonio for special field tests, should be stationed permanently there. The First Division should be concentrated in one area on the East Coast, and the Third at a similar concentration point on the West Coast. Meanwhile, the 100,000 officers of the Organized Reserve should be given at least fourteen days of active duty training every other year, and provision should also be made for the attendance of at least 300 Reserve officers annually at the general

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and special service schools.

The problem of equipment is, if anything, even more important than the problem of personnel. There is not a single modern anti-tank gun in the army. Considerably more anti-aircraft equipment is needed. (We do some of these things badly; the 37-mm. anti-aircraft gun recently adopted is essentially the same gun as a model first tested in 1926.) We need more tanks, and the manufacture of these weapons, now almost exclusively a Government monopoly at the Rock Island Arsenal, should be taught to commercial concerns by means of "educational orders," so that a basis will be laid for their production in quantity in case of an emergency. Modern "medium" tanks, only eighteen of which are now on order, should be substantially increased in number, and experiment with heavier types should be undertaken.

All these new weapons, however, are of limited application. In the provision of materiel the needs of the old reliable infantry and artillery ought to have priority. The supply of new semi-automatic rifles, designed to replace the old Springfields, should be speeded up. The infantry needs light machine guns, trench mortars and gas masks (there are only eight gas masks per hundred men in the National Guard today). The artillery requires, above all else, a very considerable reserve of ammunition. Lack of such a reserve is one of our greatest weaknesses. Faster production of the 105-mm. howitzer and of the new 8-inch howitzer should be developed. Both the Regular Army and the National Guard need many more motor cars and trucks. All this, it should be noted, is solely for the purpose of equipping our protective mobilization force of Regular Army and National Guard in accordance with plans already drawn.

Of scarcely less importance is the necessity of completing the modernization of our coastal fortifications along the Pacific seaboard; of taking in hand the projected program for strengthening Atlantic and Gulf Coast defenses; of adding certain anti-aircraft equipment to our already strong outposts in Hawaii and at Panama, and of establishing fortifications for a projected naval and air base in Puerto Rico.

SEA SCOUTING FEAT OF PLANE REVEALED

Patrol Craft Dogged 'Enemy' Fleet 30 Hours Far at Sea Undetected

ON JOB TILL GAS RAN OUT

Marines in Landing Exercises in Caribbean This Week as Part of Navy Manoeuvres

By HARWOOD HULL

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 5.—Mimic warfare may have its heroes no less than actual combat. At least approaching the heroic was the performance of a navy patrol plane and crew, belonging to Wing 1, but otherwise shrouded in anonymity, about which there is more talk than of any other single incident which has come to light since the completion of the Navy's Problem XX last week.

The opposing forces of Admiral E. C. Kalbfus and Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews were assembled under Admiral C. C. Bloch, the fleet commander, off Culebra Island long enough at the end of the war game for the story to get around. The more than 130 ships are now temporarily scattered.

The big patrol plane had orders to locate the White attacking fleet under Admiral Kalbfus and spy out its course as it approached the long string of islands which mark the eastern boundary of the Caribbean, of which one island was supposed to be seized for an enemy base if the attack succeeded.

The plane left its base near here and disappeared in the eastern sky. It located the enemy far out at sea from a height of three miles, so the story goes. It followed the wake of Admiral Kalbfus's ships hour on hour.

Darkness followed day and daylight came again. The patrol plane remained aloft, reporting back to its base the White fleet's movement.

Unmolested and Unrelieved

The plane was not forgotten, but for some reason not explained it was neither relieved nor did it get an order recalling it. It was not molested by the enemy nor detected by the umpires.

After more than thirty hours up there, the big plane came back and landed at its base with only fumes left in its fuel tanks.

The craft had been in the air for a longer time than was required in the non-stop flight from San Diego to the Panama Canal and probably had flown a greater distance than the more than 3,000 miles of that flight.

Much to his surprise, the plane commander on his return was asked where he had been.

His explanation was brief and simple. He quoted his orders. He had been sent on a mission and he had stuck to it at 15,000 feet in the air.

When no relief came he had just

at Vieques. The ships of the Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson and the First Brigade of the fleet marine force participating.

Whole War Game Photographed

Much information, particularly photographic, which was gained during the development of Problem XX will be available for the smaller-scale activities now scheduled. New aerial maps have been prepared for all the areas to be utilized in the coming exercises.

In fact, photography has played a far greater part in this Winter's manoeuvres than in any previous large-scale navy operation. Practically every action recordable by the photographic lens, whether from the air or from surface ships, has been supplied in pictures to Admiral Bloch.

One technique carried to a new point in the war game has been simultaneous photography from two or more planes with cameras operating under radio control.

These pictures will supplement the maps in telling the story of the White and Black fleets at the critique. Both maps and pictures will be seen for the first time by the navy flag and staff officers when they assemble at Guantanamo.

Six weeks after the critique, the fleet will be at New York for the World's Fair.

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Much to his surprise, the plane commander on his return was asked where he had been.

His explanation was brief and simple. He quoted his orders. He had been sent on a mission and he had stuck to it at 15,000 feet in the air.

When no relief came he had just continued dogging the enemy fleet and watching its foaming wake until only enough gas remained to fly back to his base.

There may be no official record involved in the performance, but quite possibly when all the facts are checked this plane's tour of duty may be found to mark a new high for sustained operation in simulated warfare.

At any rate the incident is being cited as demonstrating the value of the air service in hemisphere defense, as well as the possibilities for greater range at sea of planes operating from an advance base in the Eastern Caribbean, the importance of which President Roosevelt stressed on his return from the manoeuvres.

To Meet at Guantanamo

Today the ships of the combined fleet were in scores of ports on the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico or en route to ports. Many cruisers went to their name ports, some for the first liberty for their crews since they left the West Coast late in December.

But the Winter's work is not finished. Most of the war vessels are due at the base at Guantanamo, Cuba, on March 15, when a critique of Fleet Problem XX is scheduled to take place aboard Admiral Bloch's flagship, the Pennsylvania.

As chief umpire as well as commander of the fleet, Admiral Bloch is continuing the secrecy surrounding Problem XX. From his temporary base off Culebra, where the greatest number of American warships ever assembled, remained for some time the past week, Admiral Bloch sent word ashore that it was still the navys' policy not to discuss for publication any phase of the problem.

The rendezvous at Culebra coming immediately after the war game, revived speculation on the prospect of future greater use for fleet operations of Vieques Sound.

For several days this area had a thorough test as a fleet anchorage. Vieques Sound extends twenty to thirty miles east and west between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands channel and more than ten miles between Culebra and a string of small islands on the north and Vieques Island on the south.

All the islands afford many sheltered anchorages for all types of ships, generally of easy access and with optional exits. Land batteries mounted on heights on the islands might provide adequate protection against possible enemy approach. The area has been the subject of several navy surveys since soon after the purchase of the Virgin Islands from Denmark more than twenty years ago.

With Problem XX ended, new light is shed on the reasons the army did not participate beyond having observers with the navy's key units.

Essentially it was a problem in manoeuvring opposing forces far at sea, supported by airplanes operating either from shore or from sheltered bases. The use of troops ashore or getting them ashore was outside the scope of the problem. When the quitting whistle blew the White and Black fleets were scattered over more than 1,000 square miles of water.

Actual landing exercises, such as those in which units of the army's First Division participated last year, will be under way this week

or more planes with cameras operating under radio control.

These pictures will supplement the maps in telling the story of the White and Black fleets at the critique. Both maps and pictures will be seen for the first time by the navy flag and staff officers when they assemble at Guantanamo.

Six weeks after the critique, the fleet will be at New York for the World's Fair.

5,500 WAR PLANES POSSIBLE IN YEAR

Survey Shows Present Plant Facilities in This Country Can Deliver the Craft

WOULD DOUBLE EMPLOYES

L.W.Rogers,Head of Industry's Chamber, Says Program Calls for 74,000 in Three Shifts

TThe aircraft manufacturing industry of the United States can double its current production with the present plant space, Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday in making public the results of a survey just completed.

Mr. Rogers's report, which followed President Roosevelt's national defense message by several hours, stated that the industry could deliver 5,500 military planes a year with existing plant area.

"Our survey shows that the industry can increase its military output more than twofold by hiring more labor and installing machinery to prevent possible bottlenecks in production lines," Mr. Rogers stated.

"In 1938 the industry's production aggregated approximately 3,675 planes of all types. Of that production there were 150 transports, 300 private and business planes, 1,425 light planes and about 1,800 military craft, incluring those produced for export.

"[illegible]et, contrary to popular belief, the industry is nowhere near capacity production. Some of our important plants have practically no [illegible]ness."

[illegible]he survey showed, Mr. Rogers [illegible]orted, that the 1938 average of [illegible] military place a month had been [illegible]pped up toward the close of the [illegible]ar to an average of about 200 [illegible]aft.

Extra Machinery in Storage

Outlining conditions under which [illegible]e industry could meet the demands of a program calling for [illegible],500 planes annually, he assumed [illegible]hat such a program would be well coordinated, calling for heavy four-engine bombers, light twin-engine bombers, pursuit planes and both primary and advanced trainers of types and models which are now in service or have already passed satisfactory service tests.

"Some plants which have heretofore produced only commercial planes would be available to participate in such a military program," he continued.

"No important factory expansion would be necessary for either the [illegible] commercial manufac-

Roosevelt's Message on Defense

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on national defense.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In my annual message to this Congress I have spoken at some length of the changing world conditions outside of the American Hemisphere which make it imperative that we take immediate steps for the protection of our liberties.

It would be unwise for any of us to yield to any form of hysteria. Nevertheless, regardless of political affiliations, we can properly join in an appraisal of the world situation and agree on the immediate defense needs of the nation.

It is equally sensational and untrue to take the position that we must at once spend billions of additional money for building up our land, sea and air forces on the one hand, or to insist that no further additions are necessary on the other.

What needs to be emphasized is the great change which has come over conflicts between nations since the World War ended, and especially during the past five or six years.

Lessons of the World War

Those of us who took part in the conduct of the World War will remember that in the preparation of the American armies for actual participation in battle, the United States, entering the war on April 6, 1917, took no part whatsoever in any major engagement until the end of May, 1918.

In other words, while other armies were conducting the actual fighting, the United States had more than a year of absolute peace at home without any threat of attack on this continent, to train men, to produce raw materials, to process them into munitions and supplies and to force the whole into fighting forces. It is even a matter of record that as late as the Autumn of 1918 American armies at the front used almost exclusively French or British artillery and aircraft.

Calling attention to these facts does not remotely intimate that the Congress or the President have any thought of taking part in another war on European soil, but it does show that in 1917 we were not ready to conduct large-scale land or air operations. Relatively we are not much more ready to do so today than we were then—and we cannot guarantee a long period free from attack in which we could prepare.

I have called attention to the fact that "we must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities essential to insure sustained resistance and ultimate victory." And I have said "we must have the organization and location of [illegible] key facilities so that they [illegible]

000, of which sum approximately $210,000,000 would be actually spent from the Treasury before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940.

The survey indicates that of this sum approximately $450,000,000 should be allocated for new needs of the army, $65,000,000 for new needs of the navy, and $10,000,000 for training of civilian air pilots.

The several items will be submitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress by the departments concerned, and I need, therefore, touch only on the major divisions of the total.

In the case of the army, information from other nations leads us to believe that there must be a complete revision of our estimates for aircraft. The Baker board report of a few years ago is completely out of date. No responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations. We are thinking in the terms of necessary defenses and the conclusion is inevitable that our existing forces are so utterly inadequate that they must be immediately strengthened.

Would Add 3,000 New Planes

It is proposed that $300,000,000 be appropriated for the purchase of several types of airplanes for the army. This should provide a minimum increase of 3,000 planes, but it is hoped that orders placed on such a large scale will materially reduce the unit cost and actually provide many more planes.

Military aviation is increasing today at an unprecedented and alarming rate. Increased range, increased speed, increased capacity of airplanes abroad have changed our requirements for defensive aviation. The additional planes recommended will considerably strengthen the air defenses of the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. If an appropriation bill can be quickly enacted, I suggest that $50,000,000 of the $300,000,000 for airplanes be made immediately available in order to correct the present lag in aircraft production due to idle plants.

$110,000,000 for "Critical Items"

Of the balance of approximately $150,000,000 requested for the army, I suggest an appropriation of $110,000,000 to provide "critical items" of equipment which would be needed immediately in time of emergency, and which cannot be obtained from any source within the time and quantity desired—material such as anti-aircraft artillery, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, tanks, light and heavy artillery, ammunition and gas masks. Such purchases would go far to equip existing units of the regular army and the National Guard.

I suggest approximately $32,000,000 for "educational orders" for the army—in other words, to enable industry to prepare for [illegible] in an emer-

divided into (A) $44,000,000 for the creation or strengthening of navy bases in both oceans in general agreement with the report of the special board which has already been submitted to the Congress, (B) about $21,000,000 for additional navy airplanes and air material tests.

For Training of Air Pilots

Finally, national defense calls for the annual training of additional air pilots. This training should be primarily directed to the essential qualifications for civilian flying. In cooperation with educational institutions, it is believed that the expenditure of $10,000,000 a year will give primary training to approximately 20,000 citizens.

In the above recommendations for appropriations totaling $525,000,000, I have omitted reference to definite need, which, however, relates to the implementing of existing defenses for the Panama Canal. The security of the canal is of the utmost importance. The peace garrison now there is inadequate to defend this vital link. This deficiency cannot be corrected with existing forces without seriously jeopardizing the general defense by stripping the Continental United States of harbor defense and anti-aircraft personnel.

The permanent garrison in the Canal Zone should be increased to provide the minimum personnel required to man the anti-aircraft and seacoast armament provided for the defense of the canal. Such personnel cannot be increased until additional housing facilities are provided—and, in the meantime, additional personnel must be trained.

$27,000,000 for Canal Defense

I recommend, therefore, an appropriation of $27,000,000 to provide an adequate peace garrison for the Canal Zone and to house it adequately. Five million dollars of this sum should be made available immediately in order that work on necessary construction can be initiated.

All of the above constitutes a well-rounded program, considered by me as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and by my advisors to be a minimum program for the necessities of defense. Every American is aware of the peaceful intentions of the government and of the people. Every American knows that we have no thought of aggression, no desire for further territory.

Nevertheless, as the executive head of the government, I am compelled to look facts in the face. We have a splendid asset in the quality of our manhood. But without modern weapons, and without adequate training, the men, however splendid the type, would be hopelessly handicapped if we were attacked.

The young men of this nation should not be compelled to take the field with antiquated weapons. It would be economically unsound to provide in time of peace for all the modern equipment needed in a war emergency. But it would be nationally un[illegible] not to provide the critical [illegible]

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[illegible] yesterday in making public the results of a survey just completed.

Mr. Rogers's report, which followed President Roosevelt's national defense message by several hours, stated that the industry could deliver 5,500 military planes a year with existing plant area.

"Our survey shows that the industry can increase its military output more than twofold by hiring more labor and installing machinery to prevent possible bottlenecks in production lines," Mr. Rogers stated.

"In 1938 the industry's production aggregated approximately 3,675 planes of all types. Of that production there were 150 transports, 300 private and business planes, 1,425 light planes and about 1,800 military craft, incluring those produced for export.

"Yet, contrary to popular belief, the industry is nowhere near capacity production. Some of our important plants have practically no business."

The survey showed, Mr. Rogers reported, that the 1938 average of 150 military place a month had been stepped up toward the close of the year to an average of about 200 craft.

Extra Machinery in Storage

Outlining conditions under which the industry could meet the demands of a program calling for 5,500 planes annually, he assumed that such a program would be well coordinated, calling for heavy four-engine bombers, light twin-engine bombers, pursuit planes and both primary and advanced trainers of types and models which are now in service or have already passed satisfactory service tests.

"Some plants which have heretofore produced only commercial planes would be available to participate in such a military program," he continued.

"No important factory expansion would be necessary for either the military or commercial manufacturers, although there might be minor additions in some cases.

"Additional machinery would be necessary to eliminate certain bottlenecks in the production line. In many instances, however, such machinery is already in storage plants and could be put in operation immediately. In some few cases, the plants would have to buy new machinery."

About 36,000 persons were now employed in the industry, the survey showed, and a program calling for 5,500 military craft would raise the total of wage-earners in the airplane manufacturing business to about 74,000 persons working in three shifts daily.

Progression of the Output

Experience had shown, it continued, that about six months were required for training labor and eight or nine months for tooling up and jig installation.

"This does not mean that six months would be required to start production," Mr. Rogers explained. "Deliveries of most models could start immediately because they are already in production on present orders.

"As the plants completed their tooling operations, deliveries would increase progressively until at the end of eight or nine months full production would be reached."

An important item in such a program, he said, is experienced management, executive and supervisory personnel.

"There can be no substitute for experience in the manufacture of aircraft," he added. "In all cases where outside industries or other groups have been charged with aircraft-production programs the result has been delay and waste of funds."

"If the factors I have outlined are considered in drawing up a program," Mr. Rogers concluded, "the industry as it is now constituted can provide the defense service with the 5,500 planes as shown by our survey.

"It can also take care of all replacements, with emphasis on constant improvement through research and development, and at the same time be prepared for the vastly expanded production which would be necessary in the event of war."

The survey was made over a period of two months.

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or to insist that no further additions are necessary on the other.

What needs to be emphasized is the great change which has come over conflicts between nations since the World War ended, and especially during the past five or six years.

Lessons of the World War

Those of us who took part in the conduct of the World War will remember that in the preparation of the American armies for actual participation in battle, the United States, entering the war on April 6, 1917, took no part whatsoever in any major engagement until the end of May, 1918.

In other words, while other armies were conducting the actual fighting, the United States had more than a year of absolute peace at home without any threat of attack on this continent, to train men, to produce raw materials, to process them into munitions and supplies and to force the whole into fighting forces. It is even a matter of record that as late as the Autumn of 1918 American armies at the front used almost exclusively French or British artillery and aircraft.

Calling attention to these facts does not remotely intimate that the Congress or the President have any thought of taking part in another war on European soil, but it does show that in 1917 we were not ready to conduct large-scale land or air operations. Relatively we are not much more ready to do so today than we were then—and we cannot guarantee a long period free from attack in which we could prepare.

I have called attention to the fact that "we must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities essential to insure sustained resistance and ultimate victory." And I have said "we must have the organization and location of those key facilities so that they may be immediately utilized and rapidly expanded to meet all needs without danger of serious interruption by enemy attack."

New Tempo in Warfare

I repeat that "there is new range and speed to offense." Therefore, it has become necessary for every American to restudy present defense against the possibilities of present offense against us.

Careful examination of the most imperative present needs leads me to recommend the appropriation at this session of the Congress, with as great speed as possible, of approximately $525,000,-

tions. We are thinking in the terms of necessary defenses and the conclusion is inevitable that our existing forces are so utterly inadequate that they must be immediately strengthened.

Would Add 3,000 New Planes

It is proposed that $300,000,000 be appropriated for the purchase of several types of airplanes for the army. This should provide a minimum increase of 3,000 planes, but it is hoped that orders placed on such a large scale will materially reduce the unit cost and actually provide many more planes.

Military aviation is increasing today at an unprecedented and alarming rate. Increased range, increased speed, increased capacity of airplanes abroad have changed our requirements for defensive aviation. The additional planes recommended will considerably strengthen the air defenses of the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. If an appropriation bill can be quickly enacted, I suggest that $50,000,000 of the $300,000,000 for airplanes be made immediately available in order to correct the present lag in aircraft production due to idle plants.

$110,000,000 for "Critical Items"

Of the balance of approximately $150,000,000 requested for the army, I suggest an appropriation of $110,000,000 to provide "critical items" of equipment which would be needed immediately in time of emergency, and which cannot be obtained from any source within the time and quantity desired—material such as anti-aircraft artillery, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, tanks, light and heavy artillery, ammunition and gas masks. Such purchases would go far to equip existing units of the regular army and the National Guard.

I suggest approximately $32,000,000 for "educational orders" for the army—in other words, to enable industry to prepare for quantity production, in an emergency, of those military items which are non-commercial in character and are so difficult of manufacture as to constitute what is known as "bottlenecks" in the problem of procurement.

The balance should be used, I believe, for improving and strengthening the seacoast defenses of Panama, Hawaii and the Continental United States, including the construction of a highway outside the limits of the Panama Canal Zone, important to the defense of the zone.

The estimated appropriation of $65,000,000 for the navy should be

tance. The peace garrison now there is inadequate to defend this vital link. This deficiency cannot be corrected with existing forces without seriously jeopardizing the general defense by stripping the Continental United States of harbor defense and anti-aircraft personnel.

The permanent garrison in the Canal Zone should be increased to provide the minimum personnel required to man the anti-aircraft and seacoast armament provided for the defense of the canal. Such personnel cannot be increased until additional housing facilities are provided—and, in the meantime, additional personnel must be trained.

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I recommend, therefore, an appropriation of $27,000,000 to provide an adequate peace garrison for the Canal Zone and to house it adequately. Five million dollars of this sum should be made available immediately in order that work on necessary construction can be initiated.

All of the above constitutes a well-rounded program, considered by me as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and by my advisors to be a minimum program for the necessities of defense. Every American is aware of the peaceful intentions of the government and of the people. Every American knows that we have no thought of aggression, no desire for further territory.

Nevertheless, as the executive head of the government, I am compelled to look facts in the face. We have a splendid asset in the quality of our manhood. But without modern weapons, and without adequate training, the men, however splendid the type, would be hopelessly handicapped if we were attacked.

The young men of this nation should not be compelled to take the field with antiquated weapons. It would be economically unsound to provide in time of peace for all the modern equipment needed in a war emergency. But it would be nationally unsound not to provide the critical items of equipment which might be needed for immediate use, and not to provide for facilities for mass production in the event of war.

Devoid of all hysteria, this program is but the minimum of requirements.

I trust, therefore, that the Congress will quickly act on this emergency program for the strengthening of the defense of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House,
Jan. 12, 1939.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Immediate development of adequate and effective air forces by both army and navy and expansion of the productive capacity of the aircraft industry were urged today by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in its report for 1938 published simultaneously here and in Washington.

Without naming any nation, the committee pointed toward the tremendous development of air power in Europe and declared that advances in modern aircraft had been such that an entirely new concept of national defense had been thrust upon the United States and other great nations.

The committee operates the nationally subsidized scientific laboratory at Langley Field, Va., where the army and navy conduct most of their aeronautical research. One of its members is Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, whose report on European air power is said to have been considered in drafting the committee's annual report.

"The sudden and rather general appreciation of the potentialities of modern air power is the most signigicant event that has occurred in modern times in connection with strengthening the desires of peoples to avoid war," the committee stated.

"The imminent prospect of noncombatants being subjct to indiscriminate attack by aircraft has stirred the imagination of all."

Strides in Air Speed Cited

Apparently referring to the German air force, the committee said:

"The history of 1938 bears witness how a nation in the space of a few years by concentrating much of its scientific research and industrial resources on the development of air power, could gain, for the time being, a dominating position."

While a few years ago speeds of 200 miles an hour were satisfactory, the military forces were now striving toward 300 to 400 miles an hour, the report stated.

"It is not only good policy from a financial consideration, but also vital from the standpoint of national defense that Amreican aircraft have a performance equal or superior to that of a potential enemy," it continued.

This principle necessitates serious consideration of American aeronautical research and experimental facilities.

"The committee, therefore, in the interests of peace and security, recommends the development by the army and navy of adequate and efficient air arms and the early adoption of a program for expanding the productive capacity of the aircraft industry and methods for training the necessary active and reserve personnel."

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A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

5—The Organization of Supply

To a large degree the problem of an adequate national defense is an industrial problem rather than a military problem. This is so obvious to those countries which are now engaged in building aggressive war machines that they have organized their whole economy around the service of supply. Questions of normal industrial expansion, of higher wages for labor, of a better product and therefore a better standard of living for the consumer and of a satisfactory return for capital on its investment are now regarded as academic. Every regulation issued by an all-powerful government, every subsidy granted to the managers of industry, every control imposed on foreign trade and the transfer of currency, is now weighed solely from the point of view of its contribution toward the maintenance of an aggressive army in the field. These countries have ceased to function under a free economy. They have ceased in effect to be nations and have become essentially armed camps.

We cannot hope, nor should we wish, to follow the example of these nations. The price required for the effort is entirely too high a price to pay, and fortunately it is not necessary in our case. Our industrial capacity is already far in excess of that of the war-making nations. Nor are we seeking, as they are, to create a "mass" army. We are seeking to create an adequate navy and to equip a comparatively small protective mobilization force of Regular Army and National Guard with modern weapons. Nevertheless, in any survey of our present needs we are bound to consider the relationship between industry and government in the matter of national defense and to plan in advance, as thoroughly as we can, for the provision of an adequate service of supply in time of need. Here there are three things, specifically, that can be done. We can survey, and allocate to future needs, the present capacity of American industry to furnish war material. We can encourage certain industries to experiment with the production of highly specialized equipment which would be needed by the army or the navy. And we can accumulate reserve supplies of essential raw materials which the United States itself

terials which the United States itself does not produce.

So far as the first of these three projects is concerned, a start has been made (although much work remains to be done) toward the standardization of military equipment, now of such diverse make and design as to create manufacturing difficulties. Some 10,000 factories have been investigated, analyzed and earmarked for the production of some 7,300 military items in time of war. Most of these factories normally produce closely similar items in times of peace, so that no extensive retooling would be necessary in order to supply military needs and no great delay for plant expansion or reorganization would be involved.

But, as Assistant Secretary of War Johnson has pointed out, there is a bottleneck in "approximately fifty-five items so difficult of production, so different from ordinary peacetime needs, that industry will not be able to go into mass production of them without some education." Two million dollars was provided by the last Congress for the purpose of giving "educational orders" to industry in the manufacture of six of these fifty-five items. But there remain forty-nine other items equally essential —bomb sights for planes, canisters for gas masks, demolition bombs and fuses, 37-mm. guns, and so on—that cannot now be manufactured except in small quantities in Government arsenals. Here the device of the "educational order" should be employed on a much larger scale, for the benefit of both the army and the navy. The guaranty that there will be factories trained in the habit of producing even the most difficult war items, with a nucleus of expert employes for that purpose, is one of the most important requirements of national defense today.

As for reserve supplies of essential raw materials: it is an ironic fact that the United States Government is now importing (and burying in the ground) vast quantities of one raw material—silver—for which we have no use whatever, either in times of peace or war. It would be the part of wisdom to call a halt on this folly, and to use our funds to lay up stocks of those raw materials which would actually be of use in time of need—such materials as manganese and antimony, tin and tungsten, iodine and wool and rubber.

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A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

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2—America on the Seas

The most challenging naval question before the United States today is the proposal for a "two-ocean" navy. That proposal has been disavowed by President Roosevelt, but it is certain to meet with powerful support at the next session of Congress.

A "two-ocean" navy means a navy strong enough to cope simultaneously with the strongest fleets that can possibly be sent against us both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific. Our main fleet today is in the Pacific. The proponents of the "two-ocean" plan want a fleet of approximately equal strength in the Atlantic. They base their case for it upon two points: first, the indisputable fact that the defense of the two Americas has again made the Atlantic and the Caribbean of great strategic consequences to us; second, the more questionable assumption that the Panama Canal, connecting link for our present single fleet between the two oceans, is vulnerable to attack.

The assumption is scarcely strong enough to warrant the expenditure of the gigantic sum—at least three billion dollars for initial construction alone—that would be required for the creation of a second fleet for the Atlantic. The defenses of the Panama Canal doubtless need some strengthening—another set of wider and longer locks, and the flanking support of an adequate naval and air base in the Guantanamo Bay-San Juan-Culebra-St. Thomas area; but, even as it stands, the Canal is by no means vulnerable. Nor should the fact be overlooked that our naval strength, while confined principally to the Pacific, compares favorably with the naval strength of any nation in the world. The assumption that any likely alliance of hostile nations could afford simultaneously to strip their own

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coasts of all means of self-defense, in order to attack us at a great distance in two oceans, is so unlikely as to amount almost to the fantastic.

In these circumstances what we need on the seas is not a whole new fleet for the Atlantic, a fleet which could be built only at an inordinate cost, but rather a continuation of the program of expansion already authorized, and meantime a fresh approach to the problem of creating a better-balanced and more-rounded single fleet than we possess today.

Here our chief needs lie in details which may readily escape the attention of a Congress tempted to think of the problem of national defense in more dramatic terms. We have no present need of battleships, beyond those now building and authorized. But we do need more destroyers and more submarines, because most of those we have today are over-age. We need torpedoes for such ships (the reopening for production of the Alexandria, Va., plant only partially solves this problem). We need more aircraft carriers, more auxiliaries, a moderate strengthening of the marine corps and a more adequate merchant marine and shipbuilding industry to supplement our naval strength in time of war.

But the greatest need of our navy, paradoxically enough, lies on shore and not at sea. Here the organization of our national defense has shown itself to be wholly inadequate to the task before it. During the last five years few ships except submarines have been finished on time; today most of them are months behind schedule. The Navy Department itself admits the discovery of defects in new ships—defects which have increased costs and decreased efficiency. There is, within the Department and in the shore organizations, a somewhat antiquated machinery which is plainly in need of overhauling.

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A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

6—The Problem of Organization

In the last analysis the key to the problem of industrial planning for national defense lies in the organization, the administration and the methods employed by the War and Navy Departments. Manufacturers may do their part; business may support governmental programs wholeheartedly; but unless the wheels of the two departments turn smoothly and mesh perfectly any national defense program will be materially, perhaps fatally, handicapped.

Unfortunately, these wheels are not turning as smoothly or meshing as perfectly as they should. There is close cooperation, to be sure, between the titular heads of War and Navy Departments and their high-ranking assistants. But further down the line there is evidence of friction between the two departments, demonstrated by the antagonism which has long existed between some members of the military and naval air forces.

Moreover, friction of this kind is not only inter-departmental, but intra-departmental. The War Department at this moment is handicapped by political rivalry between its two highest civilian officials. In the Navy Department responsibility for the tremendous program of shipbuilding now under way is shared mainly by three bureaus, each headed by a Rear Admiral, each operating under its own budget, each jealous of what it believes to be its own rights and prerogatives. There has been friction between the Bureau of Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair, friction between the Board of Inspection of Survey and the Bureau of Engineering. To conditions of this kind must be attributed a substantial part of the delay which has occurred in the navy's shipbuilding program, and in the procurement of other supplies for both the army and the navy.

What is needed is the reorganization of certain parts of our defense machine, the appointment to key positions of relatively young and vigorous men who are primarily administrators, and the delegation to these men of the necessary authority and responsibility for the work which is now at hand

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Some continuity of command and administration is essential. Those officers who have shown themselves to be adept at procurement and procurement-planning should be retained at their present posts for an indefinite period. Routine transfers should be avoided in the midst of a new national defense program.

There are in the army and the navy many well-trained officers of high administrative ability. The selection of such men for key positions within the two departments; the abolition of politics from the promotion methods to the two services; the adoption of whatever new legislation is needed to cut red tape and promote efficiency; the redefinition by Congress of the duties of the Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy, and of the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations—these are the first essential steps to be taken in solving the program of industrial planning for national defense. Such a program is wiser than the re-establishment of a War Industries Board or the creation of a separate Department of Munitions, if only because of the inevitable resentment that would arise in the War and Navy Departments at the establishment of any superimposed agency. But it is certain that unless these two departments put their own houses in better order, there will be public demand for the creation of a new coordinating agency.

It remains only to be said that in solving the industrial problem for the army and the navy there is no reason or excuse for the passage of any such measures as the May bill, that "blueprint of dictatorship" which was so seriously considered in the House of Representatives eight months ago. There is no need for blanket legislation of this kind, no need for enacting now a program of government by fiat, no need in advance of war to legislate a surrender of that personal liberty which daily becomes more precious in a world that circumscribes and restricts all freedom. If war comes, there will be time to consider how far we need to go in the matter of increasing governmental authority. Meanwhile, in planning efforts to strengthen our national defense we must be careful not to draw a blank check on the future.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

A Program for Congress

There are compelling reasons why it is essential at this time to consider an increase in the defensive forces of the United States. We are living in a new age of imperialism and we have our own interests to conserve in a disordered world. We find that other nations have been building certain types of armaments at a much more rapid pace than ours, and we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that so long as this continues the ordinary rules of common sense require that we be prepared. We find in the case of our own armaments that entirely too much emphasis has been put upon the more dramatic aspects of a defense program, and that too little emphasis has been put on the less dramatic, all-important details.

In the light of these circumstances it has become necessary to reconsider the fundamentals of a sound policy of national defense. The question should be approached without hysteria, without politics and without yielding to the temptation — which will undoubtedly arise when Congress reconvenes — to tie in a program of national defense with a new program of "pump-priming," undertaken this time in the name of patriotism, seeking to concentrate attention exclusively on those types of armament which can be built most rapidly, regardless of whether or not they are most needed, because they offer the quickest way of making jobs or of boosting the business index.

The principal needs of our armed forces today should be supplied through a coordinated program so planned and so directed that haste does not mean waste and that none of our forces are automatic rifles and an adequate reserve of ammunition. Coastal fortifications should be strengthened and the defenses at Panama should be increased.

For the Air Forces

Instead of attempting to rush wildly into a program of new construction far beyond our present production rate, and certain, incidentally, to disrupt our whole commercial aviation industry, it would be better to plan for a gradual expansion which would increase the navy's strength in planes to the minimum figure of 3,000 already authorized and increase the army's strength to the same number. More adequate research in such matters as aerodynamics and aviation engineering is needed. Ways ought to be found to avoid delays in procurement and to economize on the time now spent in the testing of new models. Control of their own aviation forces should be retained by the army and the navy, but a better coordination between the two services has become imperative. The proposed air bases in the New England States, in Puerto Rico and in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands should be provided promptly.

For the Organization of Supply

By means of "educational orders," by means of mass orders, and in some few cases by means of Government subsidy, the industries of the country can be placed in a better position than they are today to supply the army and the navy with the essential materials and implements of national defense in case of an emergency. There are certain problems of organization in Washington which need to be ironed out. Friction between (and within) the War and Navy Departments is an expensive luxury as matters stand today. Both departments are in need of overhauling.

* * *

These are the immediate requirements of a sound policy of national defense under the control of a civilian government. They can be put into effect as soon as Congress meets, if public opinion is ready to support them. At the same time it is important not to lose sight of longer needs and of larger objectives. Without in any way postponing the fulfillment of the immediate and well-demonstrated needs of the army and the navy, the President could well appoint an expert advisory commission to consider within the next six months the whole question of our probable future needs in the matter of national defense. The goal of this commission should be to recommend for the first time a correlated program for all our defensive forces, adequate to our own national needs and to our obligation under the Monroe Doctrine to help defend the integrity of the two Americas.

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expanded needlessly at the expense of others. The outlines of such a program were discussed in detail in a series of editorials on this page last week. The recommendations toward which this discussion pointed may now be summarized:

For the Navy

Rather than the creation of a gigantic "two-ocean" fleet, which could only be constructed at inordinate cost, the rounding-out of our present fleet is much to be preferred. More aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and fleet auxiliaries are needed. In the enthusiasm of building them we ought not to overlook the necessity of an increased personnel to man these ships and of a steady supply of guns and torpedoes. Particularly does the navy need a reorganization and expansion of its shore establishment in the interest of more rapid and efficient shipbuilding. During the last five years few ships except submarines have been finished on time; today most of them are months behind schedule.

For the Army

A moderate increase of personnel—20,000 men for the Regular Army and 15,000 for the National Guard—is warranted under existing circumstances. With this increase should go a tactical reorganization of the army and a geographical redistribution of its troops. Political army posts should be abandoned and the army concentrated in large enough units to give us an adequate protective mobilization force. Better training facilities should be provided. Both the Regular Army and the National Guard need additional equipment, particularly in the matter of gas masks, anti-tank guns, semi-

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A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

4—An Adequate Air Force

Because the plane is the most spectacular of all instruments of battle and because it has brought the horrors of war home to civilian populations everywhere, aerial forces have been more dramatized in the interpretation of recent events in Europe than either land forces or sea forces. In the public mind the peace of Munich was a peace dictated by German armadas in the sky. To the man in the street the lesson seems obvious: the air is the medium of conquest and the plane is the dominant weapon of the day.

In view of this widely held but partially mistaken belief, it is convenient to consider here, as parts of the same problem, the present needs of both our army's Air Corps and our navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. But this should not be understood to imply endorsement of any move for a separate Air Department, a change which would require a radical revision of our whole national defense organization. Most impartial experts are agreed that at present and for the foreseeable future the existing division of responsibilities for air defense between the army and the navy is particularly suited to our geographical and strategical position.

Our combined air services today are clearly equal to, if not better than, the air fleets of the rest of the world in quality, and in quantity of first-line fighting planes are closer to the world's leaders than some exaggerated figures emerging from Germany and other nations would indicate. Nevertheless, some strengthening of our present forces is necessary and desirable, as part of a carefully planned defense program.

One immediate need is a considerably larger fund for research purposes, for in this respect our present efforts do not match what is being done in Germany, Italy and England. Hand in hand with pure research in such matters as aerodynamics and aviation engineering should go an expansion of practical experiment. There is need of further development of liquid-cooled engines like the Allison, and also of Diesel engines for aviation use. The autogyro should be studied further. Both the army and the navy should continue the development of long-range planes.

Such a program should be supple-

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mented by the immediate acquisition of additional planes. Our strength in the air today is not sufficient for our defense needs, although no tremendous increment is needed to make it so. For the Atlantic and Pacific are still effective barriers to the only kind of air attack that is of military consequence —continuous mass bombing—and without bases in the Western Hemisphere such an attack on us is impossible. So long as our navy is strong, the acquisition of such bases by a likely enemy is out of question.

But the navy needs an adequate air force, and it has at hand today fewer than two-thirds of the 3,000 planes authorized at the last session of Congress. The army has perhaps 1,800 to 1,900 planes. In both services the number of obsolete and experimental ships probably nearly equals the number of new ships under contract. In view of recent events abroad the army's authorized maximum strength of 2,320 planes should be increased to a figure comparable with the navy's goal of 3,000 planes, with emphasis on strengthening the combat planes of the General Headquarters Air Force. For both services, procurement methods should be speeded up. While care should be taken to avoid a hasty and overambitious program which might disorganize the industry, the production capacity of our factories should be gradually increased.

In addition to these major requirements the nation's two air forces have other corollary needs. There must, of course, be an increase of personnel in order to provide the dozen or so men per plane needed to pilot, maintain and operate the additional ships required. An expanded program of training will be necessary and has in fact been planned. Equipment is needed also. Pursuit ships are no good without machine guns, and more of these must be supplied. Air corps repair depots must have proper tools and equipment. Enough tenders should be built to service the navy's long-range patrol planes.

Finally, air bases are needed. The Wilcox bill has outlined a program for the army. For the navy a board of experts is now completing its studies and will shortly report to Congress. The proposed bases in the New England States, in Puerto Rico and in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands should be provided first. So far as the air is concerned they are in the front lines of our defenses.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THU

Midget Destroyers to Guard British Shipping; Craft Will Fight Submarines and Planes

12,22,38

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The construction of large numbers of small fast destroyers as guardians of merchant shipping in wartime was foreshadowed in the House of Commons today.

"The numbers of anti-aircraft and anti-submarine escort vessels available when the recent mobilization took place were inevitably smaller than the Admiralty would wish," said Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, answering a questioner.

It is understood next year's naval estimates will provide for one and possibly two flotillas of midget destroyers of World War tonnage, but with present-day engines and with anti-aircraft and anti-submarine equipment for use with the merchant fleet. The big destroyers, which have been approaching in size the light cruisers, thus will be freed for service with the battle fleet instead of being wasted on convoy duty.

The name of the 35,000-ton battleship Anson, now being built at Clydebank, was changed today to Duke of York, possibly as a tribute to King George VI, who held that title for sixteen years before his accession to the throne.

The new name is thought to be more appropriate because the vessel is to be a sister ship to the new battleships King George V and Prince of Wales, now half completed under the 1936 program. The two remaining 35,000-ton ships now under construction will be called Beatty and Jellicoe in honor of World War admirals.

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A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

I —Fundamentals of a Sound Policy

The peace of Munich, the conquest of Ethiopia and the overrunning of China by the armed forces of Japan have demonstrated that we are living in a new age of imperialism. We have our own interests to conserve in this disordered world. Those interests do not stop at our own borders. We cannot forget that the first line of our defense lies on the highways of the sea. Nor can we forget that there are rich lands to the south of us, lands now protected by few armaments and subjected to a steady infiltration of ideas alien to our own, which a few years hence may become a base of operations directed, if not against our own territory, at least against every principle of democratic government in

such armaments as we possess today. Wherever the fault lies, in Congress or elsewhere, too much emphasis has been put upon the more dramatic aspects of an armament program and too little emphasis on the less dramatic, all-important details. We have some excellent coast defenses, but a number of them are not even manned. We have large quantities of certain types of field artillery, but most of our ammunition is too old to be effective. We are building new destroyers and submarines, but we haven't enough torpedoes for them. We have one of the best light tanks in the world, but not a single modern anti-tank gun in the hands of American troops.

Second, there is the unpleasant but indisputable fact that armaments are wholly relative. Ships and guns, tanks and planes must be matched against the ships and guns and tanks and planes of other nations. And other nations, particularly a group of nations in whose purposes we have least reason to feel confidence, have been building certain armaments at a much more rapid pace than ours. So long as this continues, the ordinary rules of common sense and prudence require that we be prepared.

* * *

These are the essential arguments in favor of a further increase of American armaments at this time. To us they are convincing. They do not warrant a sudden sensational expansion of either our army or our navy. But they do constitute valid and persuasive reasons for giving prompt support to a new arms program that is intelligently conceived and specifically planned to meet the needs of the present situation.

There are three dangers to guard against:

First, there is the danger of hysteria, always present in matters of this kind. Unless we watch ourselves, we can easily become involved in a panic over a complete "defenselessness" which does not exist in fact, and be swept along on a high tide of oratory toward wholly unreasonable objectives.

Second, there is the danger of over-simplification of the problem: the danger that we shall concentrate our whole attention on one type of armament of a particularly dramatic character—airplanes, for example—when what we need above all else is a better balanced and better rounded force.

Third, there is the danger that the whole defense program will become involved with some new "pump-priming" plan, and that we shall begin building certain armaments not because we need them but because they offer the quickest way of making jobs or of boosting the business index.

It is as important to guard against these dangers as it is to arm. The situation calls for clear thinking on the part of every citizen. In an effort to contribute toward such thinking, THE TIMES begins today the publication of a series of seven editorials, to appear consecutively each day this week, dealing with problems of national defense. These editorials will consider the present needs of the armed forces of the United States on the sea, on land and in the air.



A NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

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In the light of these circumstances it is essential to reconsider the fundamentals of a sound policy of national defense.

* * *

It would be a mistake to believe that the American people are not already arming. We are spending today more than a billion dollars annually for national defense. That enormous sum has never before been equaled in any year of peace. Our forces on land, on the sea and in the air are stronger than they have ever been except in times of war. The last Congress authorized an unparalleled peacetime naval program which will increase the overall strength of our fleet by a probable 50 to 75 per cent. We have spent nearly two billion dollars during the past five years for the maintenance and improvement of our army. We are spending more than $150,000,000 annually on our air defenses, which is twice as much as we spent in 1933.

There can be no question, in these circumstances, of American "rearmament." We are already armed, and we may at once admit that "rearmament" is a misleading term. The real question is whether we should add to the extensive armaments we now possess, and on that ground the issue should be faced openly and frankly.

Why should it be necessary now to increase the armaments we have? Why should it be necessary to add more taxes to the heavy burden of taxation imposed upon American business, or to follow the alternative course of borrowing more millions from the banks? Why should it be necessary to invest in instruments of death and destruction funds which could be used more profitably for purposes of slum clearance and new housing, for the construction of roads and bridges, for the reforestation of hillsides and the control of floods, for the building of schools and hospitals and parks?

* * *

The case for a further increase of American armaments rests upon our inescapable interest in helping to protect the integrity of the two Americas and upon two immediate and immensely practical considerations.

First, there is the necessity of rounding out, into a better balanced and more modern machinery of self-defense,

danger that we shall [illegible] whole attention on one type of armament of a particularly dramatic character—airplanes, for example—when what we need above all else is a better balanced and better rounded force.

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'MUNICH MENTALITY' REMAINS A FACTOR IN BRITAIN'S POLICY

Despite Change in Attitude of the Government, a Peaceful Accord Is Still Sought

ITALY'S PLEDGE ACCEPTED

Downing Street Is Confident Mussolini Will Quit Spain—His Word on Africa Cited

By FERDINAND KUHN Jr.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—While the police search for more terrorist bombs of a sort that shattered two tube stations here last week, London thinks it can hear the steady ticking of still more dangerous time fuses planted by leaders of the "axis" powers.

Nobody knows just where the diplomatic bombs have been planted or when they will explode, but there is a fairly widespread belief that they will go off simultaneously in the Western Mediterranean and somewhere nearer Germany in the form of violent demands by the dictatorships upon the Western democracies.

How then will Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain react? Will the British Government resist a "second Munich" or will Mr. Chamberlain still be ready for a "peaceful redress of grievances" for the sake of averting the horrors of a new war?

There are signs this week-end pointing both ways, but in the light of all that happened last September indications of a willingness to accept a "second Munich" are too many to be ignored. If peace was worth so much last year, it is no less precious to British now. It may become doubly precious in the next

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Change in Attitude Noted

It is true that in the last few weeks a striking change has come over the public attitude of the British Government. Lord Chatfield, who is not only an outstanding naval officer but also one of the closest friends of Winston Churchill, will take over his new duties tomorrow as Minister for the Coordination of Defense. He flew all the way from India to lose no time and he is expected to put new energy into the effort to make Britain strong. The curve of British airplane production is rising steeply, although the monthly production rate is little more than half the German rate and it is not yet believed to be catching up appreciably with the rising output of the German factories.

Whatever their relative position may be, the British have suddenly abandoned their former technique of harping on the "deficiences" of the past. The stream of official confidence being pumped out to newspapers and political speakers is an effort to show the world that Britain now feels muscles in her arms that were not there in September.

A prodigious amount of organizing work has been done on civilian defenses in the last few weeks; orders for air raid shelters, gas masks and hospital equipment have followed one another in striking succession, and only last week the country learned that the twelve re-

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'MUNICHMENTALITY' A FACTOR IN BRITAIN

Continued From Page One

gional governments would soon be ready to function in time of war, in case communication with London is cut off by enemy bombers.

A national register of man power, unprecedented in peacetime, is now being compiled on a voluntary basis and, although recruiting for the various civilian services has fallen off since Chancellor Hitler's "reassuring" speech on Monday, the campaign at least shows that the British Government is waking up to the perils of the present situation in Europe.

"Deeds, Not Words" Stressed

Proof has come also from the speeches of government leaders, from Mr. Chamberlain down. Mr. Chamberlain went so far the other day as to speak of the "somewhat similar circumstances" that confronted William Pitt—as if the present Prime Minister now knows that he is facing a Napoleonic situation in Europe.

And not only Mr. Chamberlain but all his lieutenants are placing new emphasis on the "deeds, not words" of peace as prerequisites for the starting of any general negotiations with the axis powers.

But what has been called "the Munich mentality" is still very much alive in Downing Street. The Prime Minister has insisted again and again that he has no regrets over Munich and only the other day he said he would do it all over again if the same circumstances arose. Before many months similar circumstances may arise and to some they appear to be taking shape already.

Until the last few days of the protracted Czech crisis last year the British Government proceeded on the assumption that Herr Hitler wanted nothing more than the "unification" of the German-speaking peoples of Austria and the Sudetenland with the Reich; today there is a similar belief in Downing Street that Italy can be satisfied by the "adjustment" of minor "grievances" concerning Jibuti, the Suez Canal and Tunisia.

Not only Mr. Chamberlain but many of his Conservative colleagues and some of his most experienced advisers are confident that Italy will withdraw all her troops from Spain and keep no territorial or other advantage when

foreign power to dominate the Low countries.

Means Little to British

Moreover Holland means curiously little to the mass of the British public just as Czecho-Slovakia, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, was a "far away country" of which "we know nothing."

The average Englishman is apt to think of The Netherlands as a commercial rival, He is much less conscious of it as a home of Rembrandt or Erasmus or as the cradle of democratic institutions in West-

nomic collapse in Germany. Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, who is one of them was perfectly sincere the other night when he said that Britain did not want to choke Germany's world trade. In this, as in their desire for peace with Hitler's Germany, their motive is not pro-fascism, pro-Nazism or anti-communism, although Herr Hitler can still disturb many British Tories by warning them that the alternative to his regime is communism in Germany.

The real motive of "appeasement" is the longing for peace and the fear of war that might crack the

reassuring speech on Monday, the campaign at least shows that the British Government is waking up to the perils of the present situation in Europe.

"Deeds, Not Words" Stressed

Proof has come also from the speeches of government leaders, from Mr. Chamberlain down. Mr. Chamberlain went so far the other day as to speak of the "somewhat similar circumstances" that confronted William Pitt—as if the present Prime Minister now knows that he is facing a Napoleonic situation in Europe.

And not only Mr. Chamberlain but all his lieutenants are placing new emphasis on the "deeds, not words" of peace as prerequisites for the starting of any general negotiations with the axis powers.

But what has been called "the Munich mentality" is still very much alive in Downing Street. The Prime Minister has insisted again and again that he has no regrets over Munich and only the other day he said he would do it all over again if the same circumstances arose. Before many months similar circumstances may arise and to some they appear to be taking shape already.

Until the last few days of the protracted Czech crisis last year the British Government proceeded on the assumption that Herr Hitler wanted nothing more than the "unification" of the German-speaking peoples of Austria and the Sudetenland with the Reich; today there is a similar belief in Downing Street that Italy can be satisfied by the "adjustment" of minor "grievances" concerning Jibuti, the Suez Canal and Tunisia.

Not only Mr. Chamberlain but many of his Conservative colleagues and some of his most experienced advisers are confident that Italy will withdraw all her troops from Spain and keep no territorial or other advantage when the civil war is over. They are sure that if Italy will not withdraw them voluntarily the Spanish people and the new Spanish Government will do so. As for Italy's pledge to respect the "status quo" elsewhere in the Mediterranean—including Morocco, Tunisia and Palestine—Mr. Chamberlain feels bound to trust it until it is broken.

Troop Concentrations Growing

Th growing concentration of Italian troops in Libya, with an unknown number of German officers and technicians, has not passed unnoticed in London, but Mr. Chamberlain also appears genuinely impressed with the assurances Signor Mussolini gave him in Rome.

If Italy, with German support, should be foolhardy enough to attack France on the borders of Tûnisia there is little doubt here that Britain would help France resist, although the British commitment to France does not extend to French colonies. But if the technique of Munich is followed—the technique of threats backed by military force—enough of the Munich spirit remains in London and Paris to affect Anglo-French policy profoundly.

For if Mr. Chamberlain had his way now the Italians would come politely to Paris with their hats in their hands and would go home with a free zone in the harbor of Jibuti, a share in the directorship of the Suez Canal and additional privileges for Italians living in Tunisia. The Prime Minister wants the French to establish normal, friendly relations with Italy and the Franco regime in Spain—all in the unexpressed hope that he can at least bend the axis and keep Italy neutral in the first few weeks of war between Germany and the Western powers.

As for Germany, it is too early to say that the British would resist a repetition of the Munich method. An example is the case of The Netherlands. A military attack on The Netherlands would almost certainly bring British intervention; but an economic or ideological "squeeze" would be a different story. It is remembered that The Netherlands was never mentioned in former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's famous list—repeated several times by Mr. Chamberlain—of things that Britain would fight for. Belgium was included but not The Netherlands although it has been regarded as an axiom that Britain could not permit any foreign power to dominate the Low countries.

Means Little to British

Moreover Holland means curiously little to the mass of the British public just as Czecho-Slovakia, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, was a "far away country" of which "we know nothing."

The average Englishman is apt to think of The Netherlands as a commercial rival. He is much less conscious of it as a home of Rembrandt or Erasmus or as the cradle of democratic institutions in Western Europe.

The fault is partly with The Netherlands; just as the Czechs neglected their propaganda in Britain so The Netherlands have sent chiefly business men to London and very few writers or speakers who could impress upon the British Conservatives what Holland means politically and culturally to the Western world.

In any case the prevalent British conception of The Netherlands as rather disagreeable, stubborn business rivals is one that will influence world events if the Germans, for example, should divert their Rhine traffic from Rotterdam as economic pressure and then seek to encroach upon Holland's tolerance and freedom.

The German colonial claim is another point which the "Munich mentality" may easily make itself felt in spite of a decided stiffening of the British attitude recently. It is true that vast numbers of British Conservatives, who had no particular interest in Czecho-Slovakia, would be inclined to resist any cession of British colonial or mandated territory to Germany. The world had a taste of this resistance in 1935 when Sir Samuel Hoare, then Foreign Secretary, suggested appeasing Italy by a cession of Zeila, a forlorn desert port in British Somaliland. The outcry from Conservatives in the House of Commons might have prevented the deal being completed, even if Italy had been willing.

British Have Guilty Conscience

Yet the British also have a guilty conscience over their colonial acquisitions in 1919. They have an uncomfortable feeling that Herr Hitler has some justice in his arguments. Moreover workingmen in this country have no taste for "Imperialistic war" over distant colonies and it would be hard to arouse in them any enthusiasm for laying down their lives over such an issue. For all these reasons Mr. Chamberlain's government would discuss the colonial reshuffle if, as the Prime Minister suggested the other day, it could have a disarmament offer or some other tangible proof of Germany's peaceful intentions. And some prophets argue that if the combined pressure from Germany and Italy is severe enough the British might concievably be willing to discuss colonies without any prior assurance whatever.

For the truth of the matter is that many British Conservatives—even those who detest and fear Nazism—do not want to see an economic collapse in Germany. Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, who is one of them was perfectly sincere the other night when he said that Britain did not want to choke Germany's world trade. In this, as in their desire for peace with Hitler's Germany, their motive is not pro-fascism, pro-Nazism or anti-communism, although **Herr Hitler can still disturb many British Tories by warning them that the alternative to his regime is communism in Germany.**

The real motive of "appeasement" is the longing for peace and the fear of war that might crack the political, economic and social structure of this country beyond repair, whether Britain won the war or not. **Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues feel sure that the British Empire could survive a war with Germany at the cost of untold human misery;** but they are not so sure that the men and the system, which have ruled this country for so many years, will still be ruling it when the war is over. This is why, in spite of all indications to the contrary, the "Munich mentality" is still a force to be reckoned with on the eve of the new diplomatic showdown in Europe.

NAZIS WILL TRAIN FLIERS

Party Corps to Take Over Pre- and Post-Military Work

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Still another National Socialist organization was charged with pre-military and post-military training of German manhood when an announcement was made yesterday that "the National Socialist flying corps in the future will take over the training of those who will serve or have served in the air force."

Flying schools for this purpose have already been established at Koenigsberg, Hamburg, Bielefeld and Karlsruhe and others are being built.

Six British Bargemen Drown

SHARPNESS, England, Feb. 5 (Canadian Press).—Six men were drowned today as two barges were swept away and capsized by a strong tide in the Severn off Sharpness. To men were rescued.

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patch above, in which Britain's total submarine tonnage is put at 63,504 and the German at 31,282. Berlin says Britain has 63 craft built and building and Germany 65.]

Reich Has Many Tiny Craft

In total number of undersea craft, however, Germany will soon approach Britain. This is because a large part of the German submarine strength is in tiny 250-ton vessels suitable only for service in the North Sea and unable to operate as far from home as Bristol Channel.

In another twelve months Germany is expected to have at least seventy submarines in service, mostly of midget tonnage. Britain, on the other hand, will have sixty-nine in service, including at least forty-five ocean-going craft and not counting those that may be authorized under next year's program.

Unless Germany embarks on the construction of big submarines, her navy will not be able to interfere with Britain's oceanic trade routes as she did with such catastrophic effect in the World War. Her swarms of 250-tonners will, however, enable her to make the North Sea dangerous if not impossible for British shipping and may even prevent the British from using the port of London.

This has been known in London for a long time and the German notification now will not cause the Admiralty to change its wartime plans. It has been understood that in the next war the British Navy will not attempt to operate in the North Sea but with its base at Scapa Flow will hold a blockade line from the Hebrides to the Norwegian coast.

Because of the danger of air attack as well as of submarines British shipping will have to use the ports of Western England, Wales and Scotland.

No Great Alarm on Cruisers

If Germany intends to build two additional 10,000-ton cruisers, this too will not cause the British overmuch concern, although naturally they would like to prevent it.

Other nations are precluded under the treaty from building 10,000-tonners. The British have fifteen such cruisers, most of them comparatively old and clumsy; the Germans have launched three within the last two years—the Bluecher, the Admiral Hipper and the Prinz Eugen—armed with eight 8-inch guns.

Under the 1935 treaty Germany was allowed to possess five of these craft, but she laid down only three. In 1937, however, Russia won the right to build cruisers with 8-inch guns while other nations were still bound not to build any above 6.1-inch gun caliber. Accordingly, Germany claimed the right to build the remaining two of her heavy cruiser quota if special circumstances arose.

One oft he tasks of the British Admiralty misison now in Berlin is to discover what "special circumstances" have made it necessary not only to build additional heavy cruisers but also to seek parity in submarines.

The Absorbing Quetsion

The absorbing question of the moment, of course, is whether the present notification by Berlin is the first move toward denunciation of the naval treaties.

In a quantitative building competition with Britain it is useless for Germany to seek to escape the 35 per cent limit, for it is the universal belief here that she cannot possibly race Britain in new tonnage. She has not the necessary raw materials, she has not the money and she has not the shipyard facilities.

But the 1937 agreement with Britain is a different story, for this is a qualitative agreement fixing the sizes of ships and gun calibers in every category.

If Germany wanted to make mischief for Britain without too much expenditure, she might denounce the 1937 agreement and begin secret building of new types that might render whole sections of the British and French fleets obsolete. The German naval designers are ingenious, as the pocket battleships have proved, and they might make infinite trouble for the Admiralty by producing ships of a forbidden tonnage or gunpower.

For the present, however, it is believed in London that the Germans will stretch the existing treaties to the limit without actually denouncing them.

The time for denunciation may come if and when Germany tries to limit the size of the British air fleet, as Britain three years ago limited the size of the German Navy. Rejection of such a demand by Britain might be a pretext for denunciation of the naval treaties if Germany felt that it would serve the interests of herself and her Italian and Japanese allies.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Ti

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VOL. LXXXVIII...No. 29,565. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939.

TAXI STRIKE BEGINS; LITTLE DISORDER; MAYOR INTERVENES

La Guardia Invites Both Sides to City Hall Parley Today to Urge Mediation

HEAVY POLICE GUARD OUT

Force Put on Emergency Basis —Union Demands a Larger Share in Receipts

A general strike of taxicab drivers in the city, affecting 11,000 men operating 8,500 cabs and some 2,000 maintenance men, was called yesterday by the Transport Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate, in support of demands for a larger share of receipts, improved working conditions and more thorough unionization of the industry.

The strike was voted by members of the union at meetings last week, when the officers were empowered to set the date of the walkout, after negotiations for a new agreement had ended in a deadlock.

Union officials charged that the large operating fleets had "sabotaged" the negotiations and were seeking to institute company unions.

Late last night the effectiveness of the strike appeared to be increasing. Representatives of the Parmalee, Terminal and other large operators asserted that the strike call had made little difference in operation schedules, but union officials declared that 8,500 men and 7,000 cabs were idle, in addition to 1,000 maintenance men. There was increasing evidence in the streets of the effect of the walkout, with visible diminution in the usual number of cruising taxis. About 5,000 drivers who operate their own cabs were not affected by the strike call.

Observers in the Times Square area last night estimated that about 40 per cent of the cabs seemed to have been affected by the strike. Union officials asserted that the strike was 85 per cent effective and that it would reach complete effectiveness by **this morning.**

Mayor Urges Mediation

While Police Commissioner Val-

Tokyo Cabinet Out, Split Reported Over Policy to Be Followed in China

Konoye Resigns as Talk Is Heard of a Rift Between Fascist and Liberal Elements— Mobilization Law Is Also a Factor

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Premier Fumimaro Konoye resigned today amid reports of a split between Fascist and Liberal elements of his Cabinet over policy in China.

The resignation was announced shortly before noon by Akira Kazami, chief secretary of the Cabinet. Prince Konoye proceeded immediately to the imperial palace to inform Emperor Hirohito.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that although the Cabinet had **resigned the resignation would not become effective until after the prolonged Japanese New Year holiday,** which extends through Thursday.

Technically, Prince Konoye in his interview with the Emperor will ask permission to resign. He may be asked to form a new Cabinet himself.

A factor in the reported differences within the Cabinet was said to be the question of what "long-term construction" policies should be promulgated inside Japan and how rigidly they should be enforced. Some Ministers were said to have demanded full enactment of the National Mobilization Act and others control of the China Affairs Board.

The government long had recognized that the most critical period of the China war would come after positional warfare had ended and the nation undertook the enormous task of consolidation on the continent. The most urgent needs now are money and raw materials, and hence restrictions upon the national life are expected to become even more stringent.

The China Affairs Board, termed the "second Foreign Office" and designed to administer Japan's control over conquered China areas, already is credited with having brought the resignation of General Ugaki, former Foreign Minister. [General Ugaki, a Liberal, opposed the army on the general lines of its policies.]

It was reported that reactionaries were seeking to abolish or fuse political parties before Parliament convenes Jan. 20 and perhaps to dissolve that bdoy. The fact that the Diet must approve the 1939 war budget probably would block this.

The Japanese Cabinet underwent a severe shake-up less than a year ago when four of the most powerful figures in Japan, three of them generals, were appointed Ministers. The aim was to strengthen the government in a "united front" to bring a quick end to the undeclared war in China.

One of the most important changes was the appointment of General Seishiro Itagaki as War Minister, succeeding General Gen

Continued on Page Four

INSURGENTS CLAIM 'KEY TO CATALONIA'

Columns Converging From North and South Said to Have Met and Taken Artesa

By WILLIAM P. CARNEY

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LERIDA, Spain, Jan. 3.—Gen**eralissimo Francisco Franco's biggest success in the new year was claimed today in the capture of Artesa de Segre, thirty miles northeast of Lerida. Officers said they**

TUNISIA ACCLAIMS DALADIER WILDLY

Throngs Break Police Lines to Greet French Premier—He Gets Assurance of Loyalty

By P. J. PHILIP

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUNIS, Tunisia, Jan. 3.—This **French protectorate gave Premier Edouard Daladier such an enthu**siastic reception today that all contending claims for independence or **for the protection of Italy were**

NAVY BOARD URGES 41 DEFENSE BASES FOR ENTIRE NATION

Would Cover Atlantic and Pacific With Air, Submarine and Destroyer Units

TWENTY-FIVE FOR PLANES

Congress Is Advised in Report to Establish Fifteen of These at Once

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—**The Naval Board which Congress directed in the Naval Expansion Act of 1938, to survey the coastlines of** the United States and its possessions and report on sites which in the board's opinion are best suited for the establishment of air, submarine, destroyer and mine bases, necessary to the adequate defense of the United States and its possessions, submitted its findings to Congress today.

The report, the most complete ever written so far as the air and submarine defenses of the nation are involved, will be referred tomorrow to the House Committee on Naval Affairs and a bill, embodying the recommendations of the board, is expected to be one of the first defense measures to go before the session.

The board, of which Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, former commander-in-chief of the fleet, is the president, sets forth that at present forty-one bases, twenty-five of them for the Naval Air Service, are necessary to the proper protection of the Continental United States, Alaska, the Canal Zone and the island possessions. The need for shore-based facilities for naval aircraft, "far outshadows" the need for additional submarine, destroyer and mine bases, but this does not mean that the latter are not also necessary, says the report.

Urges Air Bases at Once

Of the twenty-five **air bases recommended, fifteen, in the opinion of the board, should be established** immediately. Eleven of these would be in the Pacific, the others in the Atlantic.

WPA FUNDS ... IN 3 STATES, ... CONGRESS O...

MINORITY IS ALERT

Day's Formalities Brief Pending President's Message Today

HE WILL LOOSEN THE REINS

Widest Latitude in Drafting of Legislation Will Be Left to Capitol by New Deal

By TURNER CATLEDGE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Amid signs of independence not seen in the legislative branch for six years, the Seventy-sixth Congress convened today, organized for business and prepared to face an assortment of legislative tasks and political contentions which may run its first session well into the Summer.

Among the political questions to be met was one of particular importance to the New Deal and the Democratic party, and one that will enliven the session as the search for an answer continues. It was whether the Republican gains in the last election were due to an unrelated series of local situations, strung out from Coast to Coast, as President Roosevelt is said to contend, or whether, as maintained by Vice President Garner and his followers, and, of course, by the Republicans, it was in fact a popular mandate for revision of some of the major acts and policies of the New Deal.

After a short perfunctory session **of the Senate and a longer one in the House, the latter punctuated by** dart-throwing from the rejuvenated Republican side, adjournment was taken until tomorrow when President Roosevelt will appear before

e New York Times.

CITY EDITION

Mostly cloudy, colder, light snow or rain today. Tomorrow cloudy, warmer with snow or rain.

Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 42; Min., 35

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939. THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY and Vicinity | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere Except in 7th and 8th Postal Zones.

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Dies Report Attacks Alien Isms; Ickes, Perkins, Murphy Assailed

Cabinet Officers Accused of Trying to Cripple Committee's Work—Two-Year Inquiry and $150,000 Fund Sought

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In a 185-page document assailing three Cabinet officers and other officials, and charging Communist infiltration into the Federal Government and Nazi penetration into secret national armament records, the special House committee investigating un-American activities for the last six months submitted its final report to Congress today.

The committee, whose life legally ended at noon, asserted, however, that it had only scratched the surface and asked that it be reconstituted and that $150,000 be provided to continue its inquiry for two years more.

The report charged that Secretaries Ickes and Perkins sought to cripple its activities, inferentially attacked Frank Murphy, new Attorney General, for his alleged intolerance of sit-down strikes while Governor of Michigan, and said that Nazi agents were functioning in airplane factories and had obtained secret plans for the newest battleships.

Although all seven committee members signed the report, Representative Healey of Massachusetts withheld his approval until today and then voiced agreement with it in a statement criticizing some of the committee's activities and methods of operation.

Representative Keller of Illinois, not a committee member, also offered a mock resolution ridiculing these activities and those of the chairman, Representative Dies of Texas. Mr. Keller proposed that the chairman marshal the Nazi group's "116 more or less followers" and the Communist party's "113 red shirts" and let them fight the issue out with each other "on the road to Mandalay."

The report recognized widespread criticism that had been made of the inquiry, pointing out that the committee had only $25,000 and received none of the departmental aid asked for.

It added that "unless the committee is supplied with adequate funds, with the definite understanding that the investigation shall continue along non-partisan lines," it should not be continued.

Because it was able merely to skim the surface of the subject, the committee said, it was unable

Continued on Page Ten

LEHMAN FOR PEACE IN ALBANY SESSION

Republicans of Legislature Hail Governor's Idea of Not Stirring Up Controversy

HIGH COURT BACKS NLRB IN FORD SUIT

Remand by Circuit Tribunal in Reinstatement Case Is Unanimously Upheld

ABUSES IN CAMPAIGN

Investigators Cite Evils in Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania

HOPKINS IS NOT CENSURED

But McNary Hints That Report Means Promotion Fight—16 Reforms Urged

Findings of Senate Committee are printed on Page 12.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Four Democratic Senators and one Republican who investigated last year's elections gave the new Congress its first assignment today: outlawing "unjustifiable political activity," which they said had occurred in connection with the Works Progress Administration in several States.

Reporting to the Senate as its Committee on Campaign Expenditures, the group declared that funds appropriated for the relief of those in need and in distress had been diverted in many instances to political ends.

Although the committee fixed no responsibility for this condition upon Harry L. Hopkins, the former WPA Administrator, whom President Roosevelt appointed recently to be Secretary of Commerce, it sustained some charges which Mr. Hopkins had denied concerning the WPA in Kentucky.

McNary Hints Hopkins Fight

Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, indicated strongly that the campaign committee's findings would be made the basis of a contest against confirmation

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tiveness by this morning.

Mayor Urges Mediation

While Police Commissioner Valentine, after a conference with high officials and subordinates of his department, announced elaborate preparations to guard against violence, such as marked the taxi strike of 1934, Mayor La Guardia intervened by sending identical telegrams to representatives of the union and the fleet owners inviting them to a conference at City Hall at 11 A. M. today. The Mayor suggested that the union and the companies avail themselves of the machinery of the State Mediation Board and announced he would impress upon both sides "the necessity of a quick settlement."

The strike call became effective at 3 P. M., when 100 union organizers were sent to garages of the Parmelee and Terminal Systems, the two largest operators, and of twenty independently operated fleets with instructions to intercept the men going on late afternoon and night shifts. The largest of the independents affected by the strike call were the Radio, Sunray, Bell, General, Atlas and Allied companies. The Parmelee System operates normally 2,000 cabs and employs 4,000 men. The Terminal System employs approximately 1,000 men and operates 600 cabs. Another 2,000 men are employed by the Bell and Allied companies, representing together more than 1,000 cabs.

800 Report for Picketing

More than 800 strikers had reported early last evening at Palm Garden Hall, 306 West Fifty-second Street, Manhattan strike headquarters, and registered for picketing duty. Union officials in charge announced that forty-two garages were being picketed. As fast as the men registered they were sent out to picketing posts at individual garages and into the Times Square, Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railroad areas. Drivers who own and operate their cabs appeared at the hall with requests for stickers identifying them as not affected by the strike call. They were informed that the stickers would not be ready for distribution until this morning.

Brooklyn strikers reported for registration at Transport Workers Hall, 98 Flatbush Avenue, in that borough. Like those in Manhattan, scores of Brooklyn garages were picketed.

The effectiveness of the strike in Brooklyn, according to investigation made at various garages of companies affected, was on the increase as the evening progressed. Independently owned taxicabs were doing a rushing business as fares, either unable to obtain one of the regular "chain" cabs or fearing possible violence, made business even better for the independents than on New Year's eve.

In announcing the dispatch of his telegram to the strikers and fleet

Continued on Page Twenty-two

eralissimo Francisco Franco's biggest success in the new year was claimed today in the capture of Artesa de Segre, thirty miles northeast of Lerida. Officers said they were "completing occupation" of the town, the center of Republican [Loyalist] defenses and communications in the Trem Balaguer area.

Republican supply trains, it is stated, must now make a wide detour through Ripoll, twenty miles southeast of Puigcerda, near the French frontier, and on to Manresa. This means nearly 200 extra miles for Republican transport along roads already heavily congested with war transport.

General Garcia Valino, one of the most active and hard-driving of General Franco's commanders, is credited with playing a major part in "the key to Catalonia," driving down from the north, while General José Moscardo pushed up from the south.

The Republicans, it is stated, offered tenacious resistance, leaving several hundred dead in their intricate network of trenches defending Artesa.

With the crossing of the Segre, the investment of Artesa and the cutting of the road leading to Seo de Urgel and Puigcerda on the French frontier, the Nationalists [Rebels] tonight boasted in an official communiqué that they had concluded "one of the most victorious days of the whole war."

More than 2,400 prisoners were reported taken today in this sector. The republicans are reported to have abandoned hundreds of dead, including a battalion commander, in their retreat.

General Camillo Alonso, commanding the army corps operating in the lower Segre sector, was said to have carried out successfully a surprise manoeuvre today by returning to the attack on Borjas Blancas. The Republicans apparently believed the Nationalists had temporarily abandoned Borjas Blancas as an immediate objective. They shifted some of their forces south to strengthen their defenses south of Falset, Reus and Tarragonna. This move today, it is stated, cost them Castelldans, seven miles west of Borjas Blancas, and 1,100 prisoners.

It was officially announced in Burgos that up to this morning more than forty towns and 19,000 prisoners had been captured. In the south, La Figueras, recorded as taken Sunday, is only six miles northwest of Falset.

Attack Declared Shifted

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 3.—Balked in repeated and presumably costly attempts to reach Borjas Blancas through Castelldans, to the southwest, the Insurgents were reported today to have shifted the direction of their main attack in the Seros bridgehead sector due

Continued on Page Four

French protectorate gave Premier Edouard Daladier such an enthusiastic reception today that all contending claims for independence or for the protection of Italy were swamped, at least for the day. What the Premier came here to seek he got in full measure.

He wanted to see if the forces and fortifications of the protectorate were sufficient, and he found they were. He wanted personal assurance of loyal cooperation by Sidi Ahmed, the Bey of Tunis, and got it eloquently, and it was accompanied by the Order of Aned el Aman, which is usually given only to royalty or heads of States.

He wanted the assurance of the Tunisians that they were contented under the French protectorate and he got that in an emotional demonstration as the crowd broke through police and troop lines and swarmed over the avenue as the Premier drove to the Residency. It turned his arrival into a triumph.

Display Is Spontaneous

This demonstration was not staged. It was so spontaneous that the police had no time to do anything to prevent it. What had been a patient crowd suddenly became an excited crowd. It swept through the police ranks in thousands and surged triumphantly and cheering around the Premier's automobile for 200 yards until he got past the Residency gates.

Most remarkable was the fact fact that this was not a French crowd. There were as many fezes as felt hats. There were Mohammedans from Tunisia and from Algeria and Negroes from the South Sahara.

For more than two hours they had stood waiting patiently, and they are accustomed to waiting. They are accustomed, too, to hiding their emotions. But today they did not hide them.

There were also in the crowd sturdy French "colons" who had come from their farms with their families to see the Premier and cheer France. Nor are they an emotional, demonstrative type, but when the moment they had been waiting for came, when they could shout "Vive la France!" so that the Premier could hear, they forgot their wives and children in the crowd and surged forward.

There were many Jews, anxious, inquiring and disturbed about what the future might hold. There were Italians; some even took an official part in the proceedings, carrying the Italian flag with other war veterans to the memorial statue on which M. Daladier laid a wreath.

Veiled Women Take Part

There were fewer women than men, as is always the case in public in a Mohammedan country, but among them were some in white burnooses with black veils over their faces, only their eyes showing. They did not remove their veils, but they ran with the others—to see, if not to cheer—when the

Continued on Page Five

ommended, fifteen, in the opinion of the board, should be established immediately. Eleven of these would be in the Pacific, the others in the Atlantic.

It is not possible at this time, the report stated, to give "any trustworthy approximation" of costs involved in the recommendations. That will be brought out in hearings, probably executive, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Points at which the immediate establishment of bases is recommended are:

Chesapeake Bay base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Southeastern base, near Jacksonville, Fla.

Pensacola, Fla. (Expansion of existing training station.)

San Juan, P. R.

Coco, Solo, C. Z.

Sand Point, Seattle, Wash.

Sitka, Alaska.

Kodiak, Alaska.

Ford Island, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Kaneohe Bay, Oahu Island, Hawaii.

Midway Island, Pacific.

Wake Island, Pacific.

Johnston Island, Pacific.

Palmyra Island, Pacific.

Guam, Pacific.

For subsequent completion the board recommended these bases:

Northeastern base, Quonsett Point, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Marine base, Quantico, Va.

Corpus Christi, Texas.

Guantanamo, Cuba.

Continued on Page Two

the House, the latter punctuated by dart-throwing from the rejuvenated Republican side, adjournment was taken until tomorrow when President Roosevelt will appear before a joint session in the House chamber to outline the Administration's legislative wishes.

Report Starts Relief Battle

The thirty minutes of the Senate session was long enough, however, for the special committee on campaign expenditures to submit a report, containing a virtual indictment of the present system of unemployment relief, particularly its susceptibility to political use.

The report undoubtedly will be used as ammunition in a major offensive of "moderate" Democrats and Republicans against the spending policies of the Roosevelt administration. It may likewise be used by Administration opponents in their effort to defeat confirmation by the Senate of Harry L. Hopkins, former relief administrator, as Secretary of Commerce.

The President's address tomorrow, in the nature of the annual report "on the state of the Union," as required by the Constitution, is expected to deal in large part with foreign affairs, especially the threat to democracy involved in the expansion of dictatorships throughout the world. This will be a prologue

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Roper Use of Government Boat Criticized; Acting Controller Assails Cost of 'Parties'

By The Associated Press.

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The report contained a detailed log of the Eala for part of 1934 and 1935.

Mr. Elliott also contended that "such items as Poland water, flowers, cigars, cigarettes, etc., purchases for members of parties, were vouchered as paint, provisions or supplies in some instances, and were paid from the appropriation."

The report added, however, that in some instances purchases were paid for by members of the parties.

Log entries for part of 1934 read in part as follows:

"July 21, Annapolis, received orders to proceed to Washington. Party boarded vessel 11:45 A. M. en route to Colonial Beach. Party consisted of Assistant Dickinson and guests. (John Dickinson was Assistant Secretary of Commerce at the time.)

"Sept. 22, Washington, Secretary Roper and party boarded Eala 12:15 P. M., sailed to Georgetown Channel to attend races. Party left vessel 5:35 P. M.

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Among the entries for 1935 was the following:

"Nov. 10, Washington, Assistant Secretary Mitchell and party boarded vessel and sailed for lower Potomac River, arriving Riverdale, at 8 P. M."

The report declared that the boat was used "for unauthorized purposes exclusively" for six months, with the exception of one week. It added:

"The records show that the operating expense of the vessel for the fiscal year 1935 amounted to \$19,773.96, on which basis the cost of operations for the six months would amount to \$9,866.98, or \$380.26 per week. Accordingly, it appears that an amount of \$9,506.72 for this six month period was not authorized under the appropriation provided for inspection services."

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Republicans of Legislature Hail Governor's Idea of Not Stirring Up Controversy

By WARREN MOSCOW

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Governor Lehman sent word to the legislative leaders today that so far as he was concerned they could count on a non-controversial session of the Legislature. The news was received with approval by Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the Assembly, and Perley A. Pitcher, the new majority leader of the Senate.

The word conveyed to the Republican leaders was that the Governor, in his annual message tomorrow, will declare the implementing of the new Constitution and the refining of laws already on the statute books, to be the principal task confronting both the Legislature and the Executive, although, of course, the recurring problems such as relief financing will be up as usual.

The Governor will not recommend the enactment of health insurance legislation at the current session. He feels that the problem is a far greater one, involving more people and more money than workmen's compensation and that extensive study must be given to it. This fits in with the Republican ideas. The New York County Republican advisory committee has publicly **recommended further study by an** enlarged committee. Whether the **committee will be enlarged has** not **been decided. The committee was created last year as the result of legislation sponsored by Robert F. Wagner Jr. and Leon Fischel.**

Republicans in No Rush

The Republicans have not attempted to work out a legislative program, counting on developing it as the session goes on. The members of Senate and Assembly alike were elected for two-year terms last Fall, and there is no point, responsible Republican leaders feel, in pushing a hastily formulated program in a non-campaign year.

They also feel that pointless controversies with the Governor should be avoided and that details of the housing and grade crossing plans can be worked out in conference. Last year, for the first time Republican leaders were called in by the Governor, even though that party controlled only one house, and the result was one of the most harmonious sessions in years. There is every prospect for continuance of that policy this year because of the Republican control of both houses.

The principal political manoeuvring in the session probably will center around the proposed legislative investigations of Albany County, the administration of which by the O'Connell organizations was attacked by Thomas E. Dewey in

Continued on Page Eight

Remand by Circuit Tribunal in Reinstatement Case Is Unanimously Upheld

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The National Labor Relations Board won a decision in the Supreme Court today when it ruled that the Sixth Circuit Court was correct in remanding to the board an enforcement order against the Ford Motor Company, so that the proceedings leading up to the order could be amplified. The order directed the company to cease alleged unfair labor practices at the River Rouge plant and to reinstate twenty-nine employes after labor troubles there in 1937.

Acting unanimously, except that Justice Roberts did not participate, the court laid down what seemed to be the general principle that Circuit Courts could remand board orders for further proceedings at any time for changes.

Incidentally, the opinion, handed down by Chief Justice Hughes, said that the board "sought to meet (the issue) by voluntarily doing what the court could have compelled," and that any delay was due to the Ford company's "resistance to that course."

The case hinged on procedural law—namely, whether the Circuit Court, having accepted jurisdiction of the order, could return it to the board.

Stockyards Case a Factor

The court has now agreed that this can be done and the board is free to do as it wished—that is, to hold a "full and fair hearing," as the Supreme Court, in the Kansas City Stockyards case, demanded that all administrative agencies must do before issuing orders against corporations.

The Ford opinion was the most important of about twenty rulings given out as the justices returned to the bench after two weeks of conference and study. Findings dealing with a variety of subjects were issued, for instance, upholding powers of State to control liquor traffic within their borders.

The order in the Ford case was issued by the board in December, 1937. A month later the board asked the Circuit Court to enforce the command, but last May, after the stockyards' decision, the board sought to withdraw the order, even though the transcript of proceedings had been filed. There was no secret that the reason was to include the omitted "full and fair hearing."

In June the Circuit Court remanded the case to the board over the protest of Ford lawyers, who argued that the court, having acquired jurisdiction, must either direct compliance with the order or set it aside as invalid.

Chief Justice Hughes, in his opin-

Continued on Page Seven

McNary Hints Hopkins Fight

Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, indicated strongly that the campaign committee's findings would be made the basis of a contest against confirmation of Mr. Hopkins's appointment to the Cabinet. He said that he would ask that the report be referred to the Commerce Committee, which would consider the nomination.

Another Republican Senator opposed to Mr. Hopkins predicted privately, however, that the former relief chief would be confirmed.

"There are a whole lot of fellows who condemn what has gone on," he said, "but regard the President's Cabinet as his own family and a matter of his own choice. I don't agree, but that is the situation."

The campaign committee was outspoken in its denunciation of an utterance made before a meeting of WPA workers here last June by Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, whose recent designation by President Roosevelt to head the National Youth Administration is not subject to Senate confirmation.

Says He Gave Coercive Talk

Relating that Mr. Williams had told the relief workers that "we've got to keep our friends in power," the committee declared:

"Where a supervisory official addresses an audience of the employes under him or composed mainly of such employes, and urges a certain political line of action, he uses a form of coercion contrary to public policy and the spirit of our government."

The committee's report was signed by all five of its members, Senators Sheppard of Texas, chairman; O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Walsh of Massachusetts, Harrison of Mississippi and White of Maine, the last-named a Republican.

Although reporting political abuse of WPA workers in Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, the committee said its evidence failed to sustain charges it had received of such wrongs in Maryland, Missouri, New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Ohio.

The investigators recommended, among sixteen suggestions for cleaning up elections, legislation that would do these things:

Prohibit any beneficiary of Federal relief funds or any one administering Federal relief laws from making contributions for any political purpose.

Prohibit any relief official from using his authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or group.

Make it a felony, instead of a misdemeanor as at present, for any one to deprive another person of work relief because of his race, religion, political affiliations, or membership in a labor organization.

Forbid relief officials from furnishing lists of those on relief to a political candidate or agent.

Prohibit political contributions by

Continued on Page Eleven

RISING ARMS BILL FACED IN EUROPE

This Year, Like Last, to Show Greater Outlay—French Spend 40% of Budget

£550,000,000 IN BRITAIN

Italy Uses About Half Billion Dollars—German Cost Is Secret, Russian Vague

The following dispatches from the five leading European capitals indicate the increases in arms expenditures during the past year and projected increases in 1939. Britain and France make their budgets public. Arms expenditures in Germany, Italy and Russia, where secrecy is maintained, must be estimated, unofficially.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—France this year is facing an expenditure of almost 40,000,000,000 francs for defense as compared with an outlay of about 25,000,000,000 francs in 1938. An additional burden of 15,000,000,000 francs in World War obligations will be carried this year, as it was last year.

Hence it is figured that of this year's total budget, amounting to 66,000,000,000 francs, 30,000,000,000 covers war costs or preparations for war. This is about 40 per cent of the entire budget.

In addition, there is a special appropriation for fortifications, armaments and navy and aviation building programs amounting to 25,000,000,000 francs. This is to be met by national defense bonds and the national defense fund.

The following tables show how the French war expenditures projected for this year compare with those of 1938, all figures being given in francs:

Ordinary Budget

	1938	1938
Army	5,074,101,200	5,795,226,415
Navy	2,190,750,986	2,671,675,437
Aviation	1,556,157,191	2,319,887,829
Colonial defense	1,559,210,944	1,856,974,8[illegible]

Extra-Budgetary

Army	7,000,000,000	10,500,000,000
Navy	3,500,000,000	5,500,000,000
Aviation	3,500,000,000	8,500,000,000
Colonial defense		500,000,000

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—**Although the tremendous bill that the British taxpayer must pay for armaments during the current fiscal year is not yet fully made out, the general picture of an enormous increase can be obtained.**

For the fiscal year ending March 31, the defense estimates for the fighting forces were as follows: army, £114,419,000; navy, £127,336,019; air force, £102,720,000.

But these are only the figures originally estimated. Supplementary estimates have already raised the air force estimate to £125,621,000 and the navy estimate to £129,746,019. To both these figures and to the original estimate must be added further sums to make up the difference between the original estimate of last March and the amount that the three services actually spend during the current fiscal year. **An example of some of these sums may be found in the tentative estimate of about £1,000,000 as the cost of mobilizing the fleet during the Czech crisis.**

Future estimates are closely guarded. But a general idea may be obtained from the fact that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has admitted that the government has already dropped last February's estimate of £1,500,000,000 as the total of the whole rearmament cost. He has indicated that the air force estimates for the year beginning April 1, 1939, will reach £200,000,000. The total estimate for that year, therefore, is being estimated at over £550,000,000.

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ROME, Jan. 3.—The total that Italy spends annually for military purposes is largely a matter of conjecture. **Ever since the beginning of the Ethiopian war there has been a "special" budget, which is not published, in addition to the "ordinary" budget. In this "special" budget are included most of the armament expenses.**

According to the best unofficial estimates Italy's total outlay for the three military Ministries, including both ordinary and extraordinary expenses, in 1938 amounted to approximately $500,000,000. In 1939 it is expected to amount to $450,000,000. There has been a tendency toward decrease since 1936 when a maximum of $916,000,000 was spent.

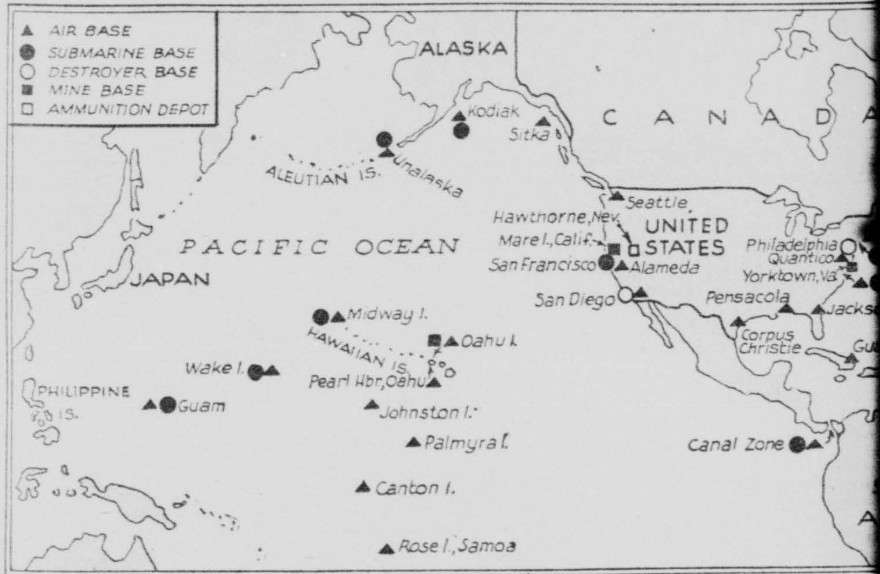
The estimated ordinary expenditure for the fiscal year from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, is $136,000,000 for the War Ministry, $102,000,000 for the navy and $67,000,000 for the air force. The corresponding estimates for the fiscal year 1939-40 are $178,000,000, $142,000,000 and $114,000,000.

It should be pointed out, however, that certain increases in the ordinary 1938-39 budget were authorized on Dec. 6. They brought the total estimates to $146,000,000 for the War Ministry, $190,000,000 for the navy and $74,000,000 for the air force.

No Budget in Germany

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BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Germany is almost the only country in the world without a national budget. The Annual Budget Law merely authorizes



LOCATIONS OF DEFENSE BASES PROPOSED BY SPECIAL U. S. NAV[Y]

This map shows the projects recommended, for early and later completion, in report submitted by Secretary o[f]

NAVY BOARD URGES 41 DEFENSE BASES

Continued From Page One

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

San Diego, Calif. (Expansion of existing base.)

Alameda, Calif. (Now under construction. Expansion recommended.)

Unalaska, Aleutian Islands.

Canton Island, Pacific.

Rose Island, Pacific.

Extent of Defense Area

Construction of the first fifteen bases "because of their strategic importance" is deemed "necessary of accomplishment at the earliest practicable date, and without regard to the expansion contemplated by the act of May 17, 1938."

This act, the billion-dollar au-

are so changeable and so severe that the most careful consideration must be given to operating conditions, living conditions and maintenance problems. Consequently, in spite of their favorable strategic location, the board does not favor the Aleutian Islands as a site for the main Alaskan base."

MID-PACIFIC AREA

"The importance of a secure defense of the Hawaiian Islands need not be emphasized in this report. So long as the United States retains command of the sea between Hawaii and the mainland, the Island of Oahu may be considered practically impregnable against hostile occupation. It is only, however, as a secure base for naval operations that the islands possess a great strategic value, either in the defense of the mainland or defense of possessions to the westward. In time of emergency it will be necessary to throw into the theatre of operations large numbers of planes in excess of normal com-

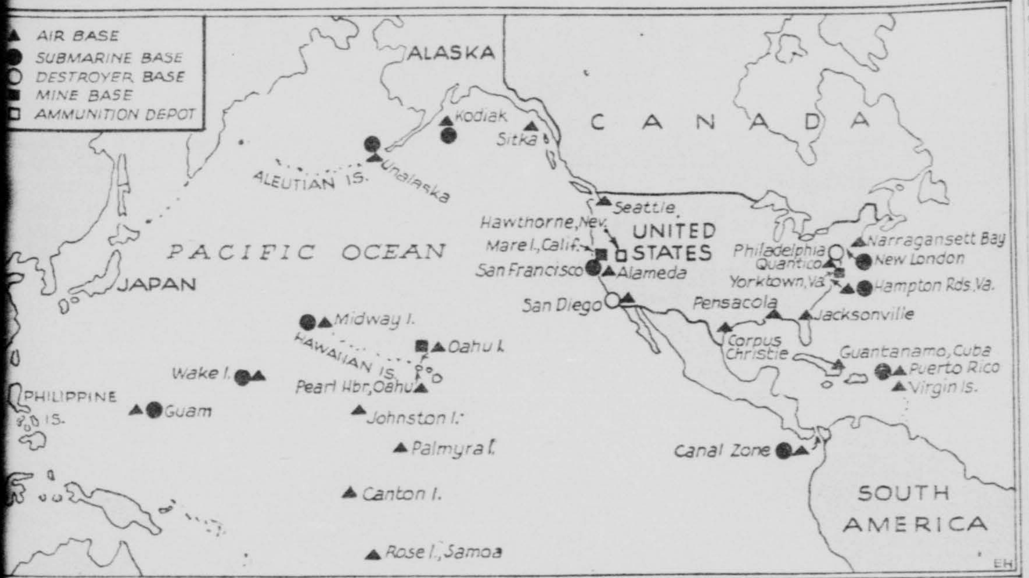
this board within the limits of its precept.

"Pending settlement of those questions of broad political and military significance which must be considered in connection with Philippine independence, the board recommends maintenance of existing facilities only. Within this board's purview in connection with the defense of Guam lie certain possibilities which greatly simplify the military problem of the defense of the Philippines.

GUAM

"The island is well adapted for the maintenance of an air force equal to or superior to any hostile force that could be assembled within a 1,200-mile radius; the facilities for a submarine base are excellent.

"So long as Guam existed as a strong air and submarine base, hostile operations against the Philippines would be a precarious undertaking. To an even greater extent Guam would greatly impede, if not actually deny extensive hostile



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It is, therefore, impossible to give any expenditures for the German Army and Navy in 1938 or even to make an intelligent guess at them and the same goes for 1939.

The total tax receipts of the Reich Government are estimated at more than 17,000,000,000 marks for the fiscal year from April 1, 1938, to March 30, 1939. To this must be added an 8,400,000,000 increase in the national debt for the first nine months of that period.

How much of these sums is being spent for the army and navy or for armaments generally is anybody's guess.

Soviet Figures Grouped

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—Such statistics as are available on Soviet defense expenditures are so general that estimates are necessarily correspondingly general.

The 1938 budget allotted 17,000,-000,000 rubles to the army and navy out of a total budget of 115,000,000,-000 rubles. This total budget was increased at the Supreme Soviet session last July to 131,000,000,000 rubles, but nothing has been made public to indicate that the defense budget was increased.

The defense budget for 1937 was 17,000,000,000 rubles. As Soviet military expenditures have been steadily increasing during the past few years, it can be taken for granted that they will go up still further during the coming year, though no official information is available.

In stating military expenditures, Soviet statistics lump the army and navy together, without indicating how much goes to each. Furthermore, the funds allotted to the army and navy do not include expenditures by the separate Commissariat of Defense Industries—the branch of the State that produces munitions and builds ships. These expenditures must be heavy, especially in view of the big navy program on which the Soviet Union has embarked.

Another reason why Soviet statistics are not illuminating is that the ruble cannot be translated into dollars. The ruble is officially worth about 20 cents, but that value is purely a bookkeeping one, since the ruble's purchasing power is much less, averaging about 4 cents.

o changeable and so severe the most careful consideration t be given to operating condi- s, living conditions and main- ance problems. Consequently, spite of their favorable strategic tion, the board does not favor Aleutian Islands as a site for main Alaskan base."

MID-PACIFIC AREA

The importance of a secure de- e of the Hawaiian Islands need be emphasized in this report. long as the United States re- s command of the sea between waii and the mainland, the Is- d of Oahu may be considered ctically impregnable against hos- occupation. It is only, how- r, as a secure base for naval rations that the islands possess great strategic value, either in defense of the mainland or de- se of possessions to the west- rd. In time of emergency it will necessary to throw into the the- e of operations large numbers planes in excess of normal com- this board within the limits of its precept.

"Pending settlement of those questions of broad political and military significance which must be considered in connection with Philippine independence, the board recommends maintenance of existing facilities only. Within this board's purview in connection with the defense of Guam lie certain possibilities which greatly simplify the military problem of the defense of the Philippines.

GUAM

"The island is well adapted for the maintenance of an air force equal to or superior to any hostile force that could be assembled within a 1,200-mile radius; the facilities for a submarine base are excellent.

"So long as Guam existed as a strong air and submarine base, hostile operations against the Philippines would be a precarious undertaking. To an even greater extent Guam would greatly impede, if not actually deny extensive hostile

PUBLIC NOTICES
AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES

thorization bill, fixed the aircraft strength of the navy at not less than 3,000 planes.

"The location of a base of any sort in any specific port or harbor within the continental limits of the United States with a view only to the local defense of such locality, is not," says the board, "in accord with sound naval policy as applied to the conditions confronting the United States.

"The development of naval operations has brought it about that our area of naval coastal defense must extend from the continental limits to a line many hundreds of miles to seaward, and over any direction of hostile approach. The location of air bases within continental limits should be determined by the requirements of defense over broad regions rather than specific localities.

"It is not too much to say that if all the planes now authorized were in hand by the time action can be taken on this report, they could be operated only at a fraction of their potential value, and would suffer a large measure of deterioration or obsolescence before adequate shore facilities could be provided."

The navy, the report disclosed, has prepared a program that calls for an additional 1,000 planes, the increase to be accomplished at the rate of 200 a year over a period of five years.

Facilities at Bases

The report makes it clear that a base at Quonsett Point in Narragansett Bay is a vital link in the Atlantic chain. This base is held necessary to protect the great industrial region of which New York is the center. It would have facilities for two airplane carrier groups, two patrol plane squadrons and facilities for plane and engine overhaul.

The channel would have to be dredged to permit the berthing of the aircraft carriers Lexington, Saratoga, Yorktown, Ranger and Enterprise, and the Wasp, the last still in the construction stage. Quonsett Point would be the main northeastern base.

The Chesapeake Bay base would have facilities for two carrier groups, expandable to four, and four patrol squadrons, expandable to six. The Jacksonville base in the St. John's River at Camp Foster, five miles south of Jacksonville, would care for two carrier groups, expandable to four, and four patrol squadrons, expandable in an emergency to six. The bases at Corpus Christi, San Juan, Coco Solo and St. Thomas would be vital links in the Atlantic chain.

As to the Pacific bases, the report says in part:

ALASKAN AREA

"Naval air bases in the Alaskan area will be essential in time of war. Such bases are necessary links in the patrol of the Eastern Pacific and for the defense of Alaska and the Pacific. Alaskan air bases mu[illegible] be designed primarily to serve patrol planes. From a strategic point of view, the area of greatest importance is in the Aleutian chain of islands.

"In addition to the question of strategic value, however, there is a controlling feature of the Alaskan situation which governs the effectiveness of air operations and which determines the choice of location and characteristics of naval air bases in this region. This controlling feature is weather.

"The weather conditions of Alaska

plement.

"There is but one site in the Hawaiian Islands that possesses the requisite natural features for a major naval air base, namely, Ford Island, within the limits of the Pearl Harbor Naval Reservation. There are, however, two other locations in the islands suitable for developments as auxiliary bases, Kaneohe Bay, Island of Oahu, and Midway Island."

PEARL HARBOR

"Present base inadequate in its present condition to carry out its mission. Needs facilities for two carrier groups, ten patrol squadrons."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"The defense of the Philippines involves matters of national policy which take precedence over the military problem involved. The military problem itself is one whose solution requires measures beyond any that could be recommended by

naval operations to the southward."

Guam should be developed into "a strong advance fleet base," the comment concludes.

As to submarine bases, the board recommended six for immediate construction. At San Juan, P. R.; Balboa, the Canal Zone; Unalaska, Canton Island; Rose Island and Guam.

The present base at New London would be expanded and other bases established at San Francisco, Kodiak and Hampton Roads.

A destroyer base for earliest completion is recommended for San Diego and another for later completion at Philadelphia. Mine bases are recommended for Mare Island, Calif.; Yorktown, Va., and Oahu, Hawaii, with an ammunition base at Hawthorne, Nev.

In addition to Admiral Hepburn the other members of the board, all of whom signed the report, are Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, until recently commander of the Yangtse patrol; Captain Arthur L. Bristol and Captain Ralph Whitman.



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RAYMOND LIQUORS, INC., SOLD LIQUOR store at 35 East 49th St., Manhattan, to Jules Zolme, Inc. Creditors present bills within five days to Weiner & Bandes, Attorneys, 521 5th Ave.

C. LIND NO LONGER WITH S. MORTMAN, 2,135 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn. Mortman pays debts. Lind not responsible for debts after Jan. 2. C. LIND.

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Capital to Invest

BUSINESS MAN WILL BUY ALL OR active partnership established retail ladies' apparel or accessories business. A 371 Times.

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The New York Tim

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VOL. LXXXVIII...No. 29,566. Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939.

LEHMAN DEMANDS ACTION TO PROTECT OUR CIVIC LIBERTY

URGES NEW LAWS

Tells Legislature a Wire-Tapping Ban and Other Statutes Are Needed

TO CONSULT REPUBLICANS

Governor, Delivering Message in Person, Gives New Policy —Little on 'Must' List

Governor Lehman's message to the Legislature, Pages 14, 15.

By WARREN MOSCOW

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Governor Lehman recommended to the Legislature today a long-range program designed to protect civil liberties by statutory enactments and also through the field of economic betterment. He coupled with this program a series of recommendations for the refinement and better administration of reform measures already on the books.

The tone of the Governor's address, delivered in person, was conciliatory, and he announced a new policy of continued conferences with the leaders of the Republican-controlled Legislature on the drafting as well as the pressing of legislation. Only three "program" bills, which used to conform to the Washington definition of "must" legislation, were prepared by the Gover-

New Zealand Government Bars Japanese Products

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Thursday, Jan. 5.—The first importers' licenses under the new government trade control struck a severe blow to business today. All Japanese trade appears to have been barred, possibly in retaliation for her not buying New Zealand wool.

Other imports were reduced 20 to 80 per cent. The government took trade totals for the first six months of 1938 as the basis for its calculations, which caused importers to protest that these figures were unusually low because they had reduced orders then after the 1937 boom.

There appears to have been no cut in the quota for automobiles from the United States. Other United States exports were cut as follows: Hardware, 66 per cent; metal goods, 79 per cent. Despite the promise that British trade would not suffer, some British products which are manufactured here are cut 50 per cent.

TAXICAB WALKOUT TO END TOMORROW

Drivers at City Hall Parley Agree to Return After Vote on Bargaining Agents

The strike of taxicab drivers and maintenance men called Tuesday by the Transport Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate, will end tomor-

FASCIST HIRANUMA IS TOKYO PREMIER; STRICT RULE SEEN

Financial Circles Fear New Restrictions—Ex-Ministers Believed in Danger

POST OFFERED TO KONOYE

Shanghai Expects Increased Effort by Japanese to End the War in China

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Jan. 4.—Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Fascist-inclined President of the Privy Council, was commanded tonight by Emperor Hirohito to form a new Cabinet to settle internal conflicts and mobilize Japan for "new policies" in China.

Baron Hiranuma is one of Japan's outstanding Nationalists. Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the retiring Premier, was thrust aside by a powerful movement, mostly behind the scenes, for an even more authoritarian government.

This movement represented elements within the army, inside and outside the government of the comparatively liberal Prince Konoye and within ultra-patriotic groups. Among its demands were more rigid control of economic life, new policies to consolidate conquests in China and the fusion of all political parties into a single Nationalist group.

Baron Hiranuma offered a portfolio to Prince Konoye "to strengthen the Cabinet" and the retiring Premier asked until Friday to consider the offer. Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita was invited to remain at his old post.

Political circles predicted that Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, and Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, War Minister, would retain their positions.

REBELS FORCE WAY TO BORJAS BLANCAS IN HEAVY FIGHTING

Report Pressure Relieved by Clearing the Heights South of Catalan Town

LOSS OF ARTESA DENIED

Loyalists Claim to Hold Key to Northern Defenses—Refugee Trains Bombed

By WILLIAM P. CARNEY

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALAGUER, Spain, Jan. 4—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Fourth Navarre Division of picked shock troops, commanded by General Alonso Vega, has rushed the Republicans [Loyalists] off key points on the heights south of Castelldans, about eleven miles southeast of Lerida. It is claimed they relieved all immediate Republican pressure on General Franco's legionnaires northwest of Borjas Blancas.

Advanced detachments of Nationalists [Insurgents] are now reported inside the first houses on the outskirts of Borjas Blancas, the first major key to the Republican defense of Tarragona, thirty-five miles southeast on the coast.

The personal appearance of General Franco with his forces is credited with speeding up the offensive. Near Artesa de Segre the main weight of his Urgel and Maestrazgo Army Corps is now pouring across the Segre River and making the difficult crossing of the Urgel Canal, which is believed to be the main hope of the Republican defenses in this area.

Several narrow military bridges have been thrown across the canal, and Republican planes cannot get low enough to destroy them on account of the Nationalist's deadly anti-aircraft batteries, which have

ROOSEVELT OFFE AGAINST RISING THREAT OF ECO

MAKES STIR ABROAD

Britain and France Hail Message as Italy and Reich Denounce It

NEUTRALITY REVISION SEEN

Japan Viewed as First Object of a Trade Boycott—British Broadcast Talk Over World

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LONDON, Jan. 4.—Britain and France officially welcomed tonight what they considered President Roosevelt's veiled threat of economic sanctions against aggressors.

Britain quickly rebroadcast in German and Italian pointed passages of his address to Congress.

The speech was heard clearly in Britain over the semi-official British Broadcasting Company's facilities. Thousands stopped in the rain to listen at open shop doors. Newspapers displayed the address prominently.

The British Broadcasting Company also scheduled important passages of the speech in various news bulletins on "beam" radio waves directed to every outpost of the British Empire. These broadcasts virtually blanketed the world.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, studied advance copies of the message to Congress in a conference at the Prime Min-

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The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939.

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CITY EDITION
Rain and slowly rising temperatures today; warmer tonight. Tomorrow rain and warmer.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 39; Min., 29

ROOSEVELT OFFERS A DEFENSE PROGRAM AGAINST RISING MENACE OF DICTATORS; THREAT OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS SEEN

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Highlights of Message

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Some of the points made by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress today were as follows:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace has not been assured. All about us rage undeclared wars, military and economic. All about us grow more deadly armaments, military and economic.

Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two, democracy and international good faith. Where freedom of religion has been attacked the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.

The world has grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other single powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table. For if any government bristling with implements of war insists on policies of force, weapons of defense give the only safety. We have learned that survival cannot be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins, for there is new speed and range to offense.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Even a nation well armed and well organized from a strictly military standpoint may meet defeat if it is unnerved by self-distrust, endangered by class prejudice, by dissension between capital and labor, by false economy and by other unsolved social problems at home.

Never have there been six years of such far-flung internal preparedness in our history without any dictator's power to command.

The nation looks to the Congress to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed. The object is to put capital, private as well as public, to work.

If government activities are fully maintained there is a good prospect of our becoming an $80,000,000,000 country in a very short time. With such a national income, present tax laws

AIMS OF PRESIDENT

Arms, Plant Facilities and National Unity Urged in Message

NEUTRALITY ACT A TARGET

If Congress Slashes Spending It Will Be Responsible for Any Recession, He Says

Text of President's message will be found on Page 12.

By TURNER CATLEDGE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In a message packed with warnings of dangers to democracy in a world harassed by the marching of dictators, President Roosevelt urged upon Congress today a three-point program of action designed to prepare America to meet threats to her institutions and discharge her responsibility of helping to protect the Western Hemisphere.

This triple-phased "adequate defense" which he proposed included armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack upon our shores. It involved, secondly, the immediate preparation of key facilities "to insure sustained resistance and ultimate victory." And finally—a point stressed most of all—it necessitated maintenance of a national unity which, he

nor's office to accompany his message and there will be few additions to the list.

Expressions of leaders on Capitol Hill today indicated that both the Governor and members of the Legislature will be taking advantage of the fact that there will be no legislative campaign until 1940, and no Gubernatorial campaign until 1942, to accomplish the work of the session with a minimum of political manoeuvring.

Wire-Tapping Ban Tops List

Heading the list of reforms designed to protect civil liberties by statutory enactment was one of the three program bills, an anti-wiretapping staute. It goes beyond the provisions of the recent Constitutional Convention, by barring the introduction in court of any evidence illegally obtained, and imposing a penalty up to $1,000 fine, or two years in jail, for any public officer willfully violating the act.

Tonight the Republicans had not made up their minds about this measure. It may embarrass them because they opposed a measure of that scope in the Constitutional Convention.

In the same field, the Governor asked also that any housing legislation enacted should contain provisions against racial discrimination.

He called also for extending the law which prohibits racial discrimination in employment by public utilities, to all businesses affected with the public interest and to all companies bidding on State contracts.

The Governor had stressed in his inaugural address on Monday the need for work toward economic betterment as part of his plan to make the democratic system unassailable. Today he included in that category the subjects of housing, health insurance, administrative law, mortgage moratorium, mortgage banks and other items.

Caution on Housing Urged

For housing, on which the Governor has prepared no bill yet, he recommended that the State make haste slowly, saying:

"The course of wisdom dictates some restraint so that we may adjust and readjust our plans, if necessary, in the light of accumulated experience."

In other words, the Governor does not favor immediate commitment by the State of all the $300,000,000 obligations that it is permitted to contract under the housing article of the new Constitution. He asked also that a new State agency, to supplant the present State Board of Housing, be created. He is believed to have in mind a paid administrator or board, responsible for approving project plans and determining whether they meet the conditions for State loans and subsidies.

The Governor devoted much of his 9,500-word address to emphasizing the gravity and complexity of the health insurance problem, and asked that it be studied further by

Continued on Page Fifteen

ducted by the State Labor Relations Board today to determine the collective bargaining agents for the 13,000 men of the various companies affected by the strike call.

Following the certification of collective bargaining agents by the board, they are to enter into negotiations with the respective companies. The results of the election are to be announced by the board tomorrow morning, after which the Transport Workers Union is to call off the strike

This plan of settlement was agreed upon yesterday by representatives of the T. W. U., the companies and various independent unions involved, at a conference called by Mayor La Guardia at City Hall yesterday morning. Attending the conference were also representatives of the city and the State Labor Relations Board.

Election in Armory

The election is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Voting wil begin at 3 P. M. Of the men entitled to participate, 11,000 are drivers and 2,000 are maintenance men.

Father John P. Boland, chairman of the State Labor Relations Board, announced last night that twenty-eight companies would be involved in the election. Of these, the employes of thirteen companies will vote yes or no on whether they desire to be represented by the Transport Workers Union. The employes of the fifteen other companies will vote for the T. W. U. or for an independent union formed within each of the companies and limited to the employes of each.

The election, it is hoped, will clear up the question long at issue in the taxi industry as to the actual strength of the Transport Workers Union and the extent of the movement for independent unions that has made itself felt in the industry in recent months.

Allied Men Not to Vote

Father Boland announced that the Allied System, Inc., one of the large independents in the taxi field, would not participate in today's election, although it has been included by the T. W. U. among the fleets affected by the strike call. An election of the Allied employes was held by the State Labor Relations Board on Dec. 27, when the Allied Employes Company, a so-called company union, was chosen as the collective bargaining agent. On protest of the T. W. U., certification was held up by the board pending a hearing to be held in about two weeks. The Allied employs about 1,000 men.

Father Boland requested that all taxicab drivers appearing to vote today bring with them their hack licenses bearing their pictures. Maintenance men were requested to bring along their social security cards as means of identification.

The Seventy-first Regiment Ar-

Continued on Page Two

was intense, fear was expressed for the personal safety of some retiring ministers, especially Seihin Ikeda, the Finance Minister. He had angered extremists by blocking army demands for government control of corporation capital, dividends and investments.

The Emperor made the customary gesture of sending Kurahei Yuasa, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to consult 89-year-old Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the last of the Elder Statesmen, before issuing the mandate to Baron Hiranuma.

For nearly a decade Prince Saionji, a Liberal, had been credited with blocking the Baron's aspirations for the premiership. But this time the militarist-nationalist pressure was greater and the Elder Statesman apparently gave his consent.

Baron Hiranuma was the head of Kokuhonsha [Foundations of the Country Society], a group of political action although not recognized as a political party. It was disbanded when the Baron became president of the Privy Council in March, 1936. That post is held to be above politics.

At its inception the society advocated support for the army, the

Continued on Page Five

been rushed up to cover the passage of troops and guns. The Nationalists found two proper bridges intact across the canal.

The carnage at Artesa de Segre is declared to have been terrific. Republican troops, although surrounded, refused to surrender and fought until annihilated.

Trenches around the town were piled with dead. Three thousand Republican prisoners were reported taken in today's operations.

Artesa Again Claimed

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Jan. 4 (AP).—The Spanish Insurgent command tonight officially announced the capture of Artesa de Segre, "gateway to Catalonia," sixty-five miles northwest of Barcelona.

The fall of the city was claimed in dispatches from Burgos, Insurgent military headquarters, twenty-four hours before but was flatly contradicted today by the Barcelona government command.

Insurgents did not reiterate the claim until tonight, when the official communiqué asserted the textile town had fallen before attacks of two Insurgent columns which crossed the Segre River on pontoons and waded through fields

Continued on Page Six

Salvador Extends President's Term 6 Years; Nazis and Fascists Backed Propaganda

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 4.—The Constitutional Congress now in session here has extended the term of President Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez for six years from March 1, when it would normally expire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Republic of Panama, Jan. 4.—The extension of the term of General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez as President of El Salvador is the third recent instance of its kind in Central America, and a fourth is now in process of enactment in Nicaragua for President Anastasio Somoza. Presidents Jorge Ubico of Guatemala and Tiburcio Carias Andino of Honduras have continued in power by the same method.

Supporters of General Martinez in El Salvador have used methods typical of Hitler and Mussolini. They maintained months of barrage extolling the virtures of General Martinez and the need of keeping him in power for the good of the country and the people. The campaign was carried out through the government-owned radio, the controlled press and motion pictures of well organized demonstrations. Expert assistance was given to his supporters by Fascists and Nazis, including Colonel Sergio Belice, an Italian arms agent.

The German Consul in San Salvador, Baron von Hundelhausen, is manager of the government-owned Farm Loan Bank. Another German, General Eberhardt Bonstedt, is director of the military schools and instructor of the army.

These key positions are of great economic and political influence. Naturally the situation does not discourage the introduction of totalitarian ideology. That fact is not permitted to be mentioned in the controlled press, which apparently is free to attack democracy, but not totalitarianism.

One newspaper editor is now exiled in New York as a result of publishing a forbidden editorial complimentary to France on Bastille Day.

One Salvadorean newspaper published the canard of German origin about President Roosevelt's cablegram of congratulation to Joseph Stalin, without question of its veracity. Another newspaper apologized merely because its caption on a picture of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, referring to his arrogant appearance, offended Baron von Hundelhausen.

The recent report of the declaration of martial law in El Salvador is incorrect, but a so-called state of siege has been in effect since General Martinez first rose to power. When the Constitutional Congress met, a number of prominent citizens requested that the state of siege be lifted during the adoption of a new Constitution. There immediately followed a flood of petitions to Congress to continue the state of siege and no action was taken.

General Martinez now joins Presidents Ubico and Carias among the "constitutional dictators."

ister's residence.

Few German Listeners

The German people had not been forewarned of the broadcast, a Berlin dispatch said, and apparently few listened. In Italy the speech could be heard by persons with powerful radios, but there was no indication as to how widely it had been picked up.

The Italian press, however, said the new Congressional session had opened in an atmosphere of "scandal" and accused United States officials of using relief money for political purposes.

The first Berlin press reaction to the address came in the Lokal-Anzeiger, which commented under the heading "In the Tracks of Wilson" that the address had been "what was expected."

Though there was general agreement on all of the President's observations about aggressors, both Britain and France gratefully noted these two passages:

"We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim," and "war is not the only means of commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

New Neutrality Act Expected

The first of these statements was accepted here as a prelude to a new modified Neutrality Act. The second was taken as a threat of economic sanctions against, first, Japan, then perhaps Insurgent Spain, and finally against any major aggressor in Europe.

Amendment or abolition of the United States Neutrality Act might run counter to the Anglo-French policy of non-intervention in the Spanish civil war. British officials, however, expressed the belief that such action might be of immense practical value to the democracies if a major war came.

The passages on the Neutrality Act and on "commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" were among those rebroadcast by Britain in German and Italian.

Translators hastily transcribed the address into these languages, and as the President finished speaking German and Italian-speaking announcers immediately read 440 words selected from the President's message.

Also included in the broadcasts in German and Italian was what a British news agency termed the President's "ruthless assault on dictators."

Broadcasts in these languages were started during the Czecho-Slovak crisis as a means of getting British views to the German and Italian people. They were continued after the peace of Munich.

France "Approves All Points"

French ofifcials were more outspoken in favor of the President's address than the British. An official of the French Foreign Ministry said France "approves all points."

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Continued on Page Ten

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SEE QUIET S IN DOMEST

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Special to THE NEW Y

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Continued on Page Ten

will yield enough each year to balance each year's expenses.

SEE QUIET SESSION IN DOMESTIC FIELD

Members of Congress Predict Little New Legislation—Spending 'Spree' Is Hit

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Expres- sions of opinion that President Roosevelt would not ask for a great deal of new legislation in the do- mestic field and that his requests, when presented in specific terms, would not arouse as much contro- versy as formerly, came today from members of both parties in their comments on his message.

Although Mr. Roosevelt spoke of legislative needs in much more gen- eral terms than usual, men on both sides of both houses seemed pretty well agreed on the nature of his objectives. The general terms of the recommendations, however, led sev- eral members with special hobbies to see endorsements of their de- mands that might not be present in specific terms.

Republican criticism was directed chiefly at the President's recom- mendation for continuation of a government spending program to boost national income to $80,000,- 000,000 a year and to his alleged lack of a solution of the unemploy- ment problem. There was not much Democratic comment on the spend- ing theory.

From both sides came indications of belief that Congress is to be put more largely on its own.

"Spending Spree" Attacked

Senator Vandenberg, in sharp criticism of the continuance of spending, said:

"The Roosevelt of 1939 has now completely deserted the Roosevelt of 1933, when his first annual mes- sage bravely demanded national solvency as a basis for national re- covery and, as a result, got more recovery in ninety days than ever previously known in economic his- tory. Each annual message since then has continued to promise the prospect of a balanced budget while serially failing in its subsequent production. Now all pretense is abandoned.

"The President is frankly off on a spree w[illegible] the spenders. The bootstrap lifters have him. [illegible] Hop- kins [illegible]dn't say what they said he said, he should have said it."

Mr. Vandenberg predicted, how- ever, that if the President's pro- posed defense program was merely another spending device, he would not get it over.

Another Republican, Senator Townsend, attacked "continuance of this spending spree" and the use of armament needs as an excuse for it. Two Democrats, Senators

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PRESIDENT BACKED ON DEFENSE VIEWS

Congress Leaders' Opinions Fail, However, to Give Trend on Neutrality Act

By CHARLES W. HURD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—An un- exceptionable endorsement, which Democratic Congressional leaders gave today to President Roosevelt's general statement of foreign and defense policies in his message, wherein he linked them almost in- separably, did little to clarify the question as to what legislation might supersede important provi- sions of the current Neutrality Act, which expire next April.

Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, alone among influential leaders endeav- ored to interpret the message, and he saw in it a decision by the gov- ernment to back up protests against invasions of American rights "with moral, commercial and financial sanctions."

"Do you think Congress will fol- low along on that policy?" he was asked, after he had outlined his views in some detail.

"I think they will," he said, "of course, short of war. But then, why shoot a man when you can starve him to death?"

Senator Pittman said he proposed to have his committee immediately begin considering all "responsible" plans for achieving that objective. There was no prepared measure in existence, he emphasized, but one should develop within a month by evolution through committee stu- dies.

To Work With House Group

Mr. Pittman said he proposed to have his committee cooperate fully with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House on studies and legisla- tive proposals; but this program was necessarily one which could not be worked out today as the latter committee was without a chairman for the time being, through the illness of Representa- tive McReynolds.

Opposed to Senator Pittman's ideas, however, was an obviously large bloc of persons who could easily and conscientiously endorse the President's message, but who, on the basis of their records, would hesitate to give the authority neces- sary to take such instantaneous ac- tion as Senator Pittman suggested on his own responsibility.

The same factors and feelings which originally limited the Neu- trality Act to a scope which has made it ineffective, from the Pres- ident's viewpoint, still obtain, and

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maintained, had been assured by the spreading of common opportu- nity through his economic policies of the last six years.

"Our nation's program of social and economic reform is a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves," he said.

The President intimated strongly that he would soon seek to free the Executive Department of the fet- ters of the Neutrality Act in direct- ing international affairs. Other points in his address were taken to mean that he might also be con- sidering use of economic sanctions to meet recurring threats to world peace.

The message, to be followed soon by one devoted specifically to the armed defenses, was delivered by the President in person to a joint session of the new Congress, which was host to himself and his Cabinet this afternoon in the House Cham- ber.

Thomsen in Diplomatic Gallery

The thousand visitors crowded into the galleries included the larg- est group of foreign diplomats at- tending such a ceremony in recent years. In a prominent place in the diplomatic gallery was Dr. Hans Thomsen, chargé d'affaires of Ger- many, who figured in the near break between Germany and the United States only a short time ago. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, who spoke for Secretary Hull in that famous interchange, repre- sented the Secretary of State on the House floor today.

Diplomats or no diplomats, the President lashed out at the dicta- torships which he regarded as con- stituting a threat to the very insti- tution of democracy. He called upon Congress to recognize the danger and prepare this country to meet the challenge now being flung down by the dictators to the ideas of faith and humanity—those foundation stones on which governments and civilization are based.

"We are off on a race to make de- mocracy work," he said with a tone and a manner that pumped into the microphones words carried by radio throughout the land and to the four corners of the earth.

So long as the President remained on the theme of defense of democ- racy his audience was with him to the man, as demonstrated repeat- edly by applause and later by the comments of members of the House and Senators in approval of his general remarks.

When he started to specify, how- ever, and especially to defend his lending-spending economic program on the basis of national defense, there developed lines of differences which finally were manifested by a good-natured exchange between him and the Republican side of the Chamber.

Insists on Continued Outlay

Further details of expenditures policy will be disclosed when the budget message is delivered to Con- gress tomorrow. As for today, the President practically defied Con- gress to curtail it, saying the leg- islative branch would have to take

Continued on Page Twelve

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General Martinez now joins Pres- idents Ubico and Carias among the "constitutional dictators."

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

GORMAN IS 'OUSTED' BY TEXTILE UNION

Executive Council Reaffirms Its Allegiance to C. I. O. in Repudiating President

HE IS ACCUSED OF DUALISM

His Support of Rhode Island Units Chartered by A. F. L. Is Alleged in Proceedings

Francis J. Gorman, who last month advised the 700 locals of the United Textile Workers of America to stop paying dues to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and to vote on reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor, was "ousted" yesterday from the presidency of the United Textile Workers by the union's executive council.

Mr. Gorman was accused of supporting "a dual and antagonistic organization, namely, the Providence and Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted Council, consisting of local unions chartered by the A. F. of L. in opposition to the U. T. W., which is affiliated with the C. I. O."

The ouster resolution declared that Mr. Gorman had forfeited his membership in the United Textile Workers by becoming a member of an A. F. of L. local in Rhode Island last November. He was also accused of attempting to usurp powers vested by the union's constitution in the executive council. This charge related to Mr. Gorman's effort to have four vice presidents expelled for opposing his move to lead the U. T. W. out of the C. I. O.

According to an announcement from the offices of the T. W. O. C., the decision to oust Mr. Gorman as president was made by fifteen members of the executive council of the U. T. W. The council has a total membership of twenty, including Mr. Gorman, who was notified that he would be placed on "trial" but did not appear at yesterday's meeting.

George Baldanzi, second vice president of the union, was designated to serve as president until a permanent successor to Mr. Gorman is named.

The affiliation of the U. T. W with the C. I. O. was reaffirmed by the executive council in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the executive council reaffirms the position taken by the 1936 convention of the United Textile Workers of America in continuing its affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization (now the Congress of Industrial Organizations) and pledges its full and whole-hearted support to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Further resolved that the executive council fully approves the splendid organizational activities of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and hails the progress made in organizing the unorganized textile workers under the banner of the Textile Workers Organization Committee and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, reaffirms the agreement of March 9, 1937, between the Textile Workers of America and the Committee for Industrial Organization and pledges its continued and unqualified support to the work of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee."

Private Drivers' Union Meets Opposition; 700 Say Organizations Cannot Aid Them

An effort by the American Federation of Labor to organize private chauffeurs in this city is being combatted by a group of drivers that believes employers are so "fed up" with unions that they will put their cars in storage rather than bargain collectively in their own households.

The A. F. of L. union, which has received a charter as Local 800 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was described last night by Michael J. Cashal, international vice president of the parent organization, as "a very, very conservative group without any radical ideas."

"It is about the most conservative group I have ever seen," said Mr. Cashal, most of whose experience has been gained in the unionization of truck drivers.

Wages and hours occupy no place in the immediate program of the private chauffeurs' union. The first concern of its leaders, according to Mr. Cashal, is to free chauffeurs from the necessity for spending off hours filling in for the butler, washing dishes or mowing the lawn.

"Chauffeurs put in a mighty busy day without any side duties," the union executive insisted. "They have to take their employer to the office early in the morning, then dash back to take the children to school, after which it is time to take the madam shopping. In the afternoon the children must be brought home and the employer has to be picked up. At night there is the theatre and a night club, so that the chauffeur is not through until 2 or 3 A. M."

The views of the group that is opposing unionization were summed up by one of its organizers at the Devonshire Garage, 207 West Seventy-sixth Street. He said 700 of the city's 5,500 chauffeurs had already signed a petition setting forth their conviction that neither the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O. could improve their lot and that their interests would best be served by forming an independent organization without affiliation and without dues.

"We believe," this spokesman said, "that an outside union could not do anything for us and would just antagonize the boss. We think unionization would be practically impossible for our group in any case because we could not go out on strike. If we did, the employer would just put his car in cold storage and use a taxi until the strike was over, or he would put an out-of-State license plate on his car so his driver would not have to join the union."

Pressure is being exerted on chauffeurs hostile to the union by A. F. of L. garage workers who threaten not to service automobiles driven by non-union men, the union foe declared. Despite this pressure, all the six private chauffeurs' clubs in New York City are supporting the move for an independent body, he added.

MAY FREE MOONEY AT ONCE

California Governor Hints He Will Act Next Saturday

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—Two hours after he walks into the Assembly chamber of the State Capitol Saturday morning, Tom Mooney may walk out a free man.

Governor Culbert L. Olson announced today he did not expect that the hearing would take more than two hours. If, as appears virtually certain, the Governor pardons Mooney at the conclusion of the hearing, the prisoner will not even have to return to San Quentin, where he has served twenty-two years following conviction for participating in the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco.

Asked at a press conference today whether he would take Mooney to the Governor's victory barbecue on Saturday afternoon, the Governor said:

"No, I'll leave it to you boys to take him."

MARTIN ATTACKS C. I. O.

Asks Aid in Overthrowing Foe of U. A. W. A. Autonomy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Homer Martin today took his battle for control of the United Automobile Workers of America to the membership, in an appeal for aid in overthrowing a C. I. O. coordinating committee which he alleged was serving his opponents as a cloak for "factionalism."

He made public a letter he was sending to all local unions and international officers of the U. A. W. A., contending that the coordinating committee was destroying the autonomy of the union.

His action presages a showdown at the meeting on Feb. 6 of the U. A. W. A.'s international executive board, with Martin demanding full autonomy for the union and his full constitutional prerogatives, his allies indicated.

A majority of the executive board members have been hostile to Martin since September, when the C. I. O. negotiated a "peace" pact, signed by all board members except Irvan Carey of California. Although Martin signed the agreement, he did so in good faith and is justified in attacking it now because of its "wholesale violation," his allies contend.

HIS IMPERSONATOR HEARD BY COTILLO

Phonograph Record of Busch Strikers' Broadcast Played for the Justice

SUBMITTED BY COMPANY

Court Reserves Decision on Plea for Extension of Ban on All Picketing

Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo heard himself impersonated yesterday as a recorded transcription of a radio broadcast dramatizing the strikers' side of the Busch jewelry dispute was played in Supreme Court. A feature of the broadcast was the alleged suicide of a striker who had returned to work.

The broadcast was re-created for the benefit of the court as part of the Busch company's plea for the extension of an injunction granted last June by Justice Cotillo enjoining two C. I. O. unions representing employes from picketing in any manner. The injunction was recently affirmed by the Appellate Division.

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Justice Cotillo said he would decide later whether the broadcast would be received in evidence. Its reception was opposed by counsel for the unions. He also reserved decision on the company's plea for the extension.

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15,418 MORE IN[...] CLAIM JOB [...]

5 Emergency Offices [...] Number of Applica[...]

Special to THE NEW Y[...]

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ADS PROTEST W[...]

Workers Dropped [...] Tell of Lost 'Dig[...]

Special to THE NE[W YORK TIMES.]

ASBURY PARK, [...] Local WPA work[...] the recently annou[...]

TAXICAB WALKOUT

mence immediately between the [...]

uniformed police and detectives, [...]

e Drivers' Union Meets Opposition; Say Organizations Cannot Aid Them

by the American Fed- Labor to organize pri- feurs in this city is be- ted by a group of drivers s employers are so "fed nions that they will put in storage rather than llectively in their own

of L. union, which has charter as Local 800 of ational Brotherhood of was described last night J. Cashal, international nt of the parent organi- "a very, very conserva- without any radical

ut the most conservative ve ever seen," said Mr. st of whose experience ined in the unionization rivers.

d hours occupy no place mediate program of the uffeurs' union. The first its leaders, according to l, is to free chauffeurs ecessity for spending off g in for the butler, wash- or mowing the lawn.

urs put in a mighty busy t any side duties," the cutive insisted. "They ke their employer to the y in the morning, then to take the children to er which it is time to adam shopping. In the the children must be ome and the employer has to be picked up. At night there is the theatre and a night club, so that the chauffeur is not through until 2 or 3 A. M."

The views of the group that is opposing unionization were summed up by one of its organizers at the Devonshire Garage, 207 West Seventy-sixth Street. He said 700 of the city's 5,500 chauffeurs had already signed a petition setting forth their conviction that neither the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O. could improve their lot and that their interests would best be served by forming an independent organization without affiliation and without dues.

"We believe," this spokesman said, "that an outside union could not do anything for us and would just antagonize the boss. We think unionization would be practically impossible for our group in any case because we could not go out on strike. If we did, the employer would just put his car in cold storage and use a taxi until the strike was over, or he would put an out-of-State license plate on his car so his driver would not have to join the union."

Pressure is being exerted on chauffeurs hostile to the union by A. F. of L. garage workers who threaten not to service automobiles driven by non-union men, the union foe declared. Despite this pressure, all the six private chauffeurs' clubs in New York City are supporting the move for an independent body, he added.

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nder the banner of the rkers Organization Com- the Congress of Indus- nizations, reaffirms the of March 9, 1937, be- Textile Workers of Amer- e Committee for Indus- nization and pledges its and unqualified support k of the Textile Workers Committee."

E MOONEY AT ONCE

Governor Hints He Act Next Saturday

ENTO, Calif., Jan. 4 hours after he walks embly chamber of the l Saturday morning, y may walk out a free

Culbert L. Olson an- day he did not expect earing would take more ours. If, as appears vir- ain, the Governor par- ey at the conclusion of g, the prisoner will not o return to San Quentin, has served twenty-two wing conviction for par- n the 1916 Preparedness g in San Francisco.

a press conference to- r he would take Mooney ernor's victory barbecue y afternoon, the Gover-

leave it to you boys to

mediately between the

MARTIN ATTACKS C. I. O.

Asks Aid in Overthrowing Foe of U. A. W. A. Autonomy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Homer Martin today took his battle for control of the United Automobile Workers of America to the membership, in an appeal for aid in overthrowing a C. I. O. coordinating committee which he alleged was serving his opponents as a cloak for "factionalism."

He made public a letter he was sending to all local unions and international officers of the U. A. W. A., contending that the coordinating committee was destroying the autonomy of the union.

His action presages a showdown at the meeting on Feb. 6 of the U. A. W. A.'s international executive board, with Martin demanding full autonomy for the union and his full constitutional prerogatives, his allies indicated.

A majority of the executive board members have been hostile to Martin since September, when the C. I. O. negotiated a "peace" pact, signed by all board members except Irvan Carey of California. Although Martin signed the agreement, he did so in good faith and is justified in attacking it now because of its "wholesale violation," his allies contend.

uniformed police and detectives,

HIS IMPERSONATOR HEARD BY COTILLO

Phonograph Record of Busch Strikers' Broadcast Played for the Justice

SUBMITTED BY COMPANY

Court Reserves Decision on Plea for Extension of Ban on All Picketing

Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo heard himself impersonated yesterday as a recorded transcription of a radio broadcast dramatizing the strikers' side of the Busch jewelry dispute was played in Supreme Court. A feature of the broadcast was the alleged suicide of a striker who had returned to work.

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Justice Cotillo said he would decide later whether the broadcast would be received in evidence. Its reception was opposed by counsel for the unions. He also reserved decision on the company's plea for the extension.

Pending his decision he urged both sides to make further efforts to obtain an amicable settlement of the dispute. He suggested that a referee be appointed to reconcile existing conflicts between the management and employes and said that he would dvise the company to rehire pickets convicted of violating his injunction should a settlement be reached.

The opposing attorneys agreed to confer privately on the court's suggestion.

15,418 MORE IN JERSEY CLAIM JOB BENEFITS

5 Emergency Offices to Close as Number of Applications Drop

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, Jan. 4.—Today, the second for filing unemployment compensation claims, 15,418 applications for weekly benefit payments were added to the 18,983 received yesterday at the eighteen emergency offices, including sixteen armories, and the thirty-five branch offices of the State Employment Service. It had been expected by the Unemployment Compensation Commission that 90,000 claims would be filed during the first two days.

Former Governor Harold G. Hoffman, executive director of the commission, said tonight that five of the armories would be closed and applications handled at the employment service offices in the areas affected. It had been planned to keep all of the armories open at least two weeks.

The Paterson and Mount Holly armories will not reopen tomorrow and Teaneck, Burlington and Somerville armories will be closed after tomorrow.

As was the case yesterday, the largest number of claims was filed today at Newark, where 2,964 were accepted. Jersey City ranked second, with 1,286, and Camden third, with 1,250. Two applicants appeared at Lakewood, but neither established a valid claim.

ADS PROTEST WPA LAY-OFF

Workers Dropped at Asbury Park Tell of Lost 'Dignity and Joy'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Local WPA workers affected by the recently announced Federal lay-off order organized here today and bought newspaper advertising space to advance their campaign for a concerted protest to President Roosevelt and members of Congress.

Headed by Lorenzo Harris, the group formed a protest committee and urged residents to send to the President and New Jersey members of Congress "10,000 letters of protest." The workers' advertisements in local newspapers charged the lay-off orders had "struck terror to the hearts and dashed the hopes of workers who had found dignity, joy and happiness in WPA projects."

PUBLIC NOTICES
AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

TAXICAB WALKOUT TO END TOMORROW

Continued From Page One

mory will be divided into sections for the employes of each of the companies and they will vote by secret ballot.

Instructions for today's voting to members of the Transport Workers Union were given at a meeting held last night in the Royal Windsor Hall, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. About 3,000 men attended the meeting. Union officials stressed that the strike was to continue until official word is given by the union to return to work tomorrow. Picketing of the forty principal taxi garages in Manhattan and about twenty others in other boroughs is to continue throughout today.

Strike Was Gaining

The strike appeared to be growing in effectiveness as the City Hall conference assembled at 11 A. M. While the effectiveness of the walkout was uneven among the respective companies, a conservative estimate was that about half of the drivers had joined the walkout. However, because of the continued operation of some 5,000 cabs of individuals and operated by the owners not affected by the strike, there was no dearth of taxicabs. This was particularly true at railway and ferry terminals, hotels, clubs and theatres. Union officials claimed the strike was 90 per cent effective.

No instances of serious disorder were reported during the day. There were a score of scattered arrests for minor infractions and suspicion of mischief. Most of those arrested were released.

The effectiveness of the emergency measures taken by Police Commissioner Valentine as soon as the strike was declared made itself manifest in all boroughs and constituted a marked contrast to the disorders and the struggles that characterized the taxi strike of 1934. The impressive array of police of all services scattered throughout the city and concentrated particularly in the main centers precluded any danger of trouble. Strike leaders themselves stressed appeals to the men to refrain from disturbances.

Announcement by Mayor

Mayor La Guardia announced after the conference at City Hall that today's election would be under the direct supervision of John D. Moore, a member of the State Labor Relations Board. In announcing the agreement on the election the Mayor said:

"Mr. Moore is now ready to proceed. The employers and the representatives of the employes have agreed to an immediate election to determine the bargaining agency in accordance with the provisions of the State law. The State board is ready to provide the machinery for an election. All matters of procedure and all questions arising in the operation of the election are left entirely to the judgment of the State board.

"The representatives of the employes as well as the representatives of the employers have agreed to abide by the result of the election. That means that after the result is announced on Friday morning the men will return to work and negotiations will com- [illegible] by the men as their representatives."

The Mayor said it was also agreed that any award or decision will date from the time the men return to work.

Among those at the conference were Nathan L. Frankel, the Mayor's counsel on labor relations; Councilman Robert K. Straus, Manhattan Fusionist and sponsor of taxicab legislation; Arthur S. Meyer, member of the State Mediation Board; E. A. Danneman, president of the Parmelee System, largest fleet operator in the city; Henry Silverman, counsel for the company; N. M. Seymour, president of the Terminal System, another of the largest fleet operators; Harold Riegelman, its counsel, and N. W. Math, counsel for the Joint Board of Taxi Unions, comprising seven independent unions who will participate in today's election.

The Transport Workers Union was represented by Councilman Michael J. Quill, international president; Austin Hogan, president of the local unit; John Santo, international secretary; Eugene P. Connolly, director of the taxicab division; Harry Sacher, attorney for the union, and Warren G. Horie, chairman of the taxi strike committee.

City Hall Guarded

City Hall, the park and vicinity were under guard of seventy-five policemen as the union and employer representatives arrived for the conference. Another twenty-five policemen were held in reserve in various rooms of the building but out of sight.

From City Hall the representatives of the Transport Workers Union, the various independent unions and the employers went to the office of the State Labor Relations Board, where formal agreements for the election were signed.

The independent unions represented were the Joint Board of Taxicab Unions, the Greater New York Hackmen's and Taxi Drivers Union, the Metropolitan Taxi Workers Union, the Bell Transportation Union Committee and the Peerless Transportation Union Committee.

After the conference at City Hall Mr. Quill announced that the strike would continue until the final ballot to be cast in the election is counted. He emphasized that this was a "peaceful strike" and expressed the desire that all strikes be conducted in the "same American way of peace."

Later Mr. Quill made a tour of garages affected by the strike. He said he found most cabs, particularly those of the Parmelee, Terminal and Bell systems, tied up.

Charges Police Interference

Afterward Mr. Quill telephoned City Hall, complaining that the police at various points were "sabotaging strike activities" by interfering with pickets and "using the clubs." Mr. Quill charged also that union organizers were being picked up by the police without cause, taken to police stations and detained temporarily without charges.

The strike situation in Brooklyn was similar to that in Manhattan, being about 50 per cent effective with independent individually owned cabs very much in evidence and the number of fleet-operated cabs materially reduced. Both in Brooklyn and Manhattan, as in other boroughs, the police were on the alert against disorders last night. The Times Square, Pennsylvania Station and Grand Central Terminal areas were heavily guarded by [illegible] sticks.

Feverish preparations were under way on the part of the companies and of the Transport Workers Union for today's election. The T. W. U. was thought to have an advantage in that the several thousand strikers, not being at work, will be in a position to vote more freely than drivers and maintenance men not on strike. To overcome this advantage, it was learned, the companies were appealing to non-strikers to be sure to vote and promised to facilitate the appearance of all employes at the polls.

The National Transportation Company, operating part of the Parmelee System, mailed a notice to all its 4,000 employes urging them "to vote at this election in order that the collective bargaining agent elected may truly express the wishes of the employes in this very important matter."

The Transport Workers Union is demanding a renewal of the closed shop agreement, which expired last Saturday night, increases from the present 42½ per cent to 45 and 50 per cent in drivers' commissions, vacations with pay, a nine-hour day, stronger contract enforcement clauses and "elimination of racketeering" in the industry. Other demands include ending of "racial discrimination," seniority rights, all hiring to be done through a union hiring hall and improvement of sanitary and health conditions in garages.

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21st St., Manhattan, do hereby give notice that on and after Jan. 1, 1939, Frank M. Fischer is in no way connected with the above concern. CHARLES GREEN, REA LICHTENSTEIN.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ISIDORE ECKstein and Morris Landau, formerly doing business as I. D. Manufacturing Co. at 370 West 35th St., New York City, has been dissolved as of Dec. 30, 1938.

MANNY JACOBSON, HAVING LEFT OUR employ, we are no longer responsible for any transactions made by him in our behalf. Leswyn Printing Company, 27 Warren St.

FRED BROCKHURST, FORMERLY OF Boston, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with stepdaughter, Mrs. W. G. Purcell, Route 1, Box 637, Pasadena, Calif.

WILL NO LONGER BE RESPONSIBLE for debts of Olympic Bead and Novelty Co. of 307 5th Ave., New York City, which has been dissolved. JACOB ROSEMAN.

MY WIFE, ANN HOCHMEYER, LEFT MY bed and board; am no longer responsible for her debts. Louis B. Hochmeyer, 6,802 21st Ave., Brooklyn.

Commercial Notices

NEW JERSEY BUILDING LOAN SHARES BOUGHT FOR CASH. Part-paid books or certificates. H. D. Shuldiner Co., 40 Exchange Pl. N. Y. Att. M. E. Schwartz. Digby 4-4958-9.

EQUESTRIANS! FURNISHED RANCH houses on my Dude Ranch, hour city, miles bridle paths, horses and sports; non-sectarian. AShland 4-7247 or write B. S., Room 806, 232 Madison Ave., city.

SPLENDID BANQUET FACILITIES FOR groups of 10 to 200; also meeting rooms Hotel Victoria. Circle 7-7800. Banquet Dept.

CALL THE ROVING SECRETARY, EXpert stenographer-typist; by hour, day, week. FLushing 9-2216, 143-16 Sanford Ave., Flushing.

HISTORIAN OR GENEALOGIST WANTED with national reputation, to direct publication of book; personal interview in New York or Washington. X 2333 Times Annex.

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CITY Title Insurance Co.
32 Broadway. WHitehall 4-5900.

Commercial Notices

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS
Existing loans refinanced and new loans made against the loan value of life insurance policies at low interest rates; repayment of principal optional with borrower, we attend to all details. Inquire Hudson County National Bank. Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

HIGH QUALITY! LOW COST! PICTORIAL advertising literature, promotional material, catalogues, bulletins, broadsides; 500 copies (8½x11"), $2.63; additional hundreds, 22c; all sizes available; quantity orders lower prices; request representative; samples Laurel Process, 480 Canal. WAlker 5-0526.

COMMON SENSE HAIR CULTURE; WE do not claim to perform miracles; we do offer and effective scientific hair treatment; founded on years of research by an eminent physician; provenly successful; reasonable in price. Vitex Hair Institute, 521 Fifth Ave., 43d St. MU. 6-6648.

REGISTERED NURSE WISHES EVENING work, caring invalid or child; nominal salary; references. Call after 5:30. ATwater 9-6562.

VENETIAN BLINDS—ODD LOTS.
Factory selling stock of ivory, white blinds, most sizes available. GRamercy 5-0985.

PRINTING—AMAZINGLY LOW PRICE! Kloss Press, 12 East 15th St. ALgonquin 4-3443.

ACCOUNTING TAX SERVICE; SMALL firms $5 monthly. X 2236 Times Annex.

GOOD IDEAS NEED PUBLICITY.
Cloud-Gorman Associates, 338 West 89th. SChuyler 4-1074.

ACCOUNTING TAX SERVICE; CERTIfied accountants; small firms $5 monthly. D 85 Times.

FOR A PERSONAL LOAN—STRICTEST confidence—Call Personal Finance Co. Columbus 5-3556, ask for Miss Young.

GHOSTWRITING—PUBLICITY.
Competent service by experts; moderate rates. D 72 Times.

WHAT A LOVELY SHAPE!
Shapes count in cigars, too. Feast your eyes and palate with Natural Blooms.

DIAMONDS, GOLD, SILVER BOUGHT. Empire Gold, Empire State Building, 5th Ave. (34th).

WANTED—WORN FUR COATS; CASH. I. M. Fur Co., 1 West 34th. WIs. 7-7969.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RATES: *$1.05 an agate line weekdays, $1.25 Sundays*

Three business references required. Closing time for Sunday, Midnight Wednesday

Capital Wanted

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
Recognized Agency wants investor to acquire a 25% interest with or without services. This is a progressive, well staffed organization with an unblemished record. We have a large number of medium-sized and small accounts, around which a larger agency can be built. The man with an appropriate background will be offered the office of President of the agency and will find himself supported by a fine, loyal, intelligent group of men and women. We have outlined what the agency has to offer you. What have you to offer the agency? R 288 Times.

FINANCIAL BACKER, $5,000 OR MORE, for low-cost Negro lodging project, Newark, N. J. Experienced management, good profit possibilities. X 2366 Times Annex.

SALES EXECUTIVE, SUBSTANTIAL INvestment, as partner, wanted by large popular-priced ladies' handbag manufacturer. X 2372 Times Annex.

BROADWAY THEATRE; APPEALING play; artistic, profitable enterprise; investor $5,000. A 381 Times.

Capital to Invest

HAVE $5,000-$10,000. SEEK ABLE ASsociate, knowledge good business. R 285 Times.

Business Connections

AMPLE CAPITAL AND ABILITY.
Executive with financial contacts will assist in development of established business; highest references. R 272 Times.

PARTNER WANTED, FOR MANUFACturing carpet rugs; established business; cash needed, $2,000. Wonderful opportunity. Strong Rug, 112 West 18th.

Distributors Wanted

TO SELLING ORGANIZATION OR INDIvidual able substantially increase sales in our pocketbook business (dollar bags) we offer exclusive selling rights. X 2371 Times Annex.

Stores, Departments & Concessions

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY, MODERN kiddie shop in select Brooklyn community. Branch of New York Store. X 2363 Times Annex.

Garages—Gasoline Stations

GASOLINE STATION, SELLS 21,000 GAL. per month. Excellent proposition private party or have experienced man willing to buy as partner. Terms. Siegel, 220 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

GARAGES, GAS STATIONS, DIRECT from owner; security only. Lipkowitz, 11 West 42d.

Plants and Factories

FOR SALE OR LEASE, FULLY EQUIPPED machine shop in perfect condition with one 15-ton electric crane and 1 3-ton electric crane; size approximately 166'x92' adjoining building 83'x92', located on East River Drive, N. Y. C.; terms reasonable. For more complete particulars write BB 81 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

WOODWORKING PLANT, 50x106, FULLY equipped, for rent; ground floor. 157-59 East 128th St.

Restaurants, Bars, Grills

GOING IN BUSINESS? WE DESIGN, build, equip, finance your complete installation. Ganger, 71 W. 45th. LOngacre 3-4058.

Beauty and Barber Shops

BEAUTY SALON, 5TH AVE. EXCLUSIVE clientele, established; profitable investment. R 269 Times.

BEAUTY SALON BOOTHS FOR RENT; 5th Ave., well located. R 268 Times.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE OR LEASE—COMPLETELY equipped airport, sound system, refreshment stand, big return, small investment; assumed success to good manager. For information, Harry Gordon, 48 Rockaway Turnpike, Lawrence, L. I.

ESTABLISHED PORTRAIT, COMMERcial photograph studio for sale. Madison Ave. R 260 Times.

AUTOMATIC MERCHANDISING ROUTES, immediate income; $110 up, financed. Robot, 55 West 42d.

Business Service

BOOKKEEPING (COMPLETE) SERVICE. Firms without bookkeepers; weekly, monthly; moderate fee. Zupman, 720 West End Ave.

CONGRESS DIVIDED ON THE MESSAGE

Most Democrats Praise It, but Republicans Say That It Encourages Spending

DIFFERENCES ON DEFENSE

President's Stand on Arming Stirs Wide Discussion—Labor Issue Comes to Fore

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Congress divided sharply today in commenting on President Roosevelt's annual message.

Republicans who discussed the speech were critical. Many Democrats were liberal with their praise. A few members of the Democratic party who have differed with the Administration in the past took issue with portions of the message or commented reservedly.

Among the viewpoints expressed were these:

The Senate

BARKLEY, Democrat of Kentucky, the Majority Leader—It was one of the most comprehensive messages on the state of the Union that the President has delivered, and in my judgment it will receive the acclaim of the nation.

McNARY of Oregon, Republican Senate Leader—It was a revealing message. It sounded like a nominating speech for a third term.

SENATOR WHEELER, Democrat of Montana—It was a great speech. I think it will go down in history as one of the great state papers.

TOWNSEND, Republican of Delaware—I am opposed to the continuance of this spending spree. I am in favor of a reasonable amount of armaments expenditure, but not to be used as a smoke screen for avoiding domestic issues.

SCHWELLENBACH, Democrat of Washington—The most interesting thing about the message was the way in which the President put the Republicans and the conservative Democrats behind the eight ball on the question of cutting expenses.

BYRNES, Democrat of South Carolin—It was a splendid message and particularly in his discussion of world affairs.

HARRISON, Democrat of Mississippi—The President's criticism of dictatorship to me was the high point of his message.

CLARK, Democrat of Idaho—An excellent address as far as domestic matters were concerned. I am a little concerned about the implications of the foreign policy expressed in the message.

REED, Republican of Kansas—He made a charming political speech in which he used beautiful long-sounding phrases but he said nothing definite. Generally speaking it was what lawyers called "a plea of confession and avoidance."

TAFT, Republican of Ohio—The logical conclusion is another war

The President utterly failed to present any program of a constructive character calculated to restore public confidence in his leadership. The message was largely an appeal to the passions and fears of the people to justify a military program far in excess of the real needs of this nation.

COLLINS, Democrat of Mississippi—It was a splendid message and covered the field from both foreign and domestic standpoints. It admitted that we should have a well-armed defense army and navy.

NORTON, Democrat of New Jersey—Forceful, opportune and important.

WOODRUM, Democrat of Virginia—A fine, constructive speech.

SENATOR BRIDGES, Republican of New Hampshire, said that he agreed with the President that the foreign situation was serious, "but that shouldn't be used to prevent the amendment of the more vicious New Deal acts in this session of Congress."

TWO GET 10 TO 20 YEARS

Police Aspirant Caused Capture of Young Robbers

Two young gunmen, who committed a bold daylight hold-up in the office building at 2 East Thirty-fourth Street on Dec. 6 were sentenced yesterday in General Sessions by Judge Morris Koenig to ten to twenty years in Sing Sing as second offenders.

They were Josepn F. Donato, 21 years old, of 544 Brook Avenue, and Alexander Grenlick, 22, of 1,244 Clay Avenue, both in the Bronx. They had just held up the Household Finance Corporation for $185, when Sol Kass, 25, of 72 Tapscott Avenue, the Bronx, who aspires to be a policeman, happened to pass. He saw two girls leaning out of windows of the concern on the third floor, crying: "Robbers!"

A few seconds later two youths walked out of the building and jumped into a taxicab. Krass took the license number and speedily notified the police. A radio alarm brought about the arrest of Donato in the taxicab two blocks away and he implicated Grenlick. They pleaded guilty to the robbery last week, and admitted that, in 1936, they had been convicted of a hold-up in Queens and sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

DOOMED MAN'S PLEA FAILS

High Court Denies Alex's Third Move to Avoid Murder Penalty

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Michael Alex, 27, of New York who has gone on trial for first-degree murder six times and has three times been sentenced to die in the electric chair, only to have a higher court reverse the ruling, lost his battle for freedom in the Court of Appeals today.

The court unanimously affirmed Alex's third conviction, dooming him to die within the next two months unless Governor Lehman intervenes. Two previous convictions were set aside by the Court of Appeals.

Alex was convicted of slaying Jack Ehrlick, an insurance collector, during an attempted robbery

MURPHY PRESENTED TO SUPREME COURT

New Attorney General Is Also Admitted to Practice Before the High Tribunal

WELCOMED BY HUGHES

Commission, Read to Court, Expresses Roosevelt's 'Special Confidence' in Appointee

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Frank Murphy, the new Attorney General, was presented to the Supreme Court in his official capacity today and was also admitted to practice before the high court.

As soon as the court met at noon, Robert H. Jackson, the Solicitor General, stood beside Attorney General Murphy at the pleader's bar. Unrolling a large parchment, Mr. Jackson presented Mr. Murphy's Presidential commission and referred to the wording in which President Roosevelt expressed "special confidence" in the new Cabinet officer.

During the same ceremony the Solicitor General moved Mr. Murphy's admission to the Supreme Court bar, where he will now represent the government in important issues. When the Solicitor General concluded his brief remarks, Chief Justice Hughes said to Mr. Murphy:

"Mr. Attorney General, we welcome you to participate in the increasingly important work of the administration of sound justice. We will receive your commission and you may now take the oath."

Mr. Murphy then advanced with Mr. Jackson to the left of the bench where Charles Elmore Cropley, the court clerk, administered the regular oath sworn to by all new members of the Supreme Court bar. Afterwards, the Attorney General went to the clerk's office where he paid the necessary $15 fee for admission, as do all other applicants.

Many officials of the Department of Justice were present as Mr. Murphy took the oath, including Joseph B. Keenan, assistant to the Attorney General; Brien McMahon, Carl McFarland and James W. Morris, Assistant Attorney General; Golden W. Bell, Assistant Solicitor General, and Gordon Dean, special executive assistant to the Attorney General.

KILLS SELF BY LEAP

New Yorker, Ill, a Suicide at Philadelphia Hotel

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—John E. Rossell Jr., 47, a New York furniture salesman who formerly operated a wholesale furniture house in this city, leaped to his death from the fourteenth floor of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel today. His home was at 415 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Mr. Rossell left a note addressed to "My only dear friend," Elliott Glenn, an insurance agent here, revealing his plans and asking that his body be cremated.

Mr. Rossell received a bayonet wound in action in France during the World War and cancer later developed in his left lung. He had been undergoing treatment in New York and talked with Mr. Glenn this morning about further treatment.

He checked in at the hotel a half hour before his leap. He left a widow, Mrs. Regina Rossell.

Severs Own Thumb Held in Car

CANTON, Pa. (AP).—Eighty-one-year-old Fred Watts cut off his own thumb the other day to free himself from his wrecked automobile. He feared the machine would catch fire after rolling down an embankment. Opening his hunting knife with his teeth, Watts whacked off his left thumb caught in a door and then walked five miles over snowy mountain roads to a doctor's office. Watts was going deer hunting when the accident occurred.

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with American troops again sent across the ocean.

Foreign Affairs Views Upheld

PITTMAN, Democrat of Nevada—I am absolutely and entirely in accord with the President's statement on foreign affairs.

CAPPER, Republican of Kansas—I was not impressed by the alarm the President seemed to express as to the possibility of international disturbances. I don't think that we're in any great danger.

BARBOUR, Republican of New Jersey—The Democratic post-election attitude could not be disguised and the absence of "crackdowns" was very welcome. But most of all the admission that "the Congress alone has the power to do these things" shows how "mandates" change.

BROWN, Democrat of Michigan—The President goes unerringly to the vital problem of today—our international relations.

GURNEY, Republican of South Dakota—Very impressive presentation. Now that the ship of State is in uncharted waters, he asks Congress to take the helm.

WAGNER, Democrat of New York—It was a fine thing that every American should read.

PEPPER, Democrat of Florida—The message carries the greatest breath of world perspective of any since the messages of Woodrow Wilson.

CARRAWAY, Democrat of Arkansas (Only Woman Senator)—I can't speak for the other women of the country but the President's message is along the lines that I think are right.

Representatives

Speaker BANKHEAD—The message was very excellent in every aspect. It was moderate, fair and logical.

RAYBURN, Democrat of Texas, the majority leader—A masterful setting forth not only of the state of the union but of world affairs and trends. I think it is a message calculated to be very encouraging to the public in general.

MARTIN of Massachusetts, Republican leader—I was sorry that there wasn't something constructive offered in the message which would give hope to the 10,000,000 unemployed people.

SABATH, Democrat of Illinois—The greatest message ever delivered to Congress. A sound word of warning to the nation.

REED, Republican of New York—

in a New York city apartment building Dec. 18, 1937. Previously he had gone on trial five times for the slaying of Frank Pendlebury, a grocer in Queens, but two convictions were reversed and three trials ended in disagreements.

Shot by Crazed Relief Client

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—An unidentified assailant, believed to be a crazed relief client who had been hiding in the relief storage room at the municipal building here, shot Paul Arvidson, City Hall custodian, twice through the hand today and fled. Mr. Arvidson said the man was wildly shouting "cabbages, cabbages," while firing. The reference was believed to be to the cabbage which has been distributed through the Surplus Commodities Commission to relief applicants since Sept. 1. Although police have questioned several relief clients answering the description given by Mr. Arvidson, they have made no arrests.

Davey Fund Solicitor Convicted

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 4 (AP).—A jury convicted the State Highway Director, Ivan R. Ault, tonight on two counts of soliciting funds from civil service workers for Governor Davey's unsuccessful primary campaign. The maximum penalty for each count is a fine of $500 or six months in jail or both. Ault's attorney said he would seek a new trial. Workers testified they were asked to contribute 5 per cent of their wages to the Governor's campaign. Seventeen other Davey supporters are under indictment in Columbus on similar charges.

2149

merly priced $34.75. All reduced for a limited time to



$27.50

These are the identical Grayson clothes for which many of New York's best-dressed men have gladly paid $34.75. Superb tailoring; a wide range of fabrics for all-year-round wear. Select now and save!

SPECIAL LOT!

382 Suits • O'coats • Topcoats

Formerly $29.75 and $34.75 — **24.50**

Selected from regular stock. Broken sizes...only one or two of a kind...but an excellent choice for early comers!

Due to the radical price reductions, we are compelled to make a nominal charge for alterations.

FORMAL CLOTHES NOT INCLUDED IN SALE

GRAYSON

557 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 46th STREET

Mothers out of 5 Children's Colds

"I USE VAPORUB JUST AS MY MOTHER DID, IT HAS NEVER FAILED ME"

VICK HOMES—3 out of 5

For two generations Vicks VapoRub has been mothers' standby for relieving the discomfort of all the family's colds. Today it is used in more homes than *all other* medications of its kind put together.



CAN BE USED FREELY...VapoRub is an external treatment. There's no "dosing"—no risks of stomach upsets. You simply massage it on throat, chest, and back.

ACTS DIRECT...VapoRub goes right to work to bring relief, *two direct ways at once:* (1) It acts *direct* through the skin like a poultice; (2) Its medicated vapors, released by the warmth of the body, are inhaled *direct* to the irritated air-passages with every breath. This direct poultice-and-vapor action quickly loosens phlegm—clears the air-passages—checks tendency to cough—eases muscular soreness or tightness—relieves local congestion—brings comfort and invites restful sleep.

DOUBLY-PROVED...VapoRub has been *proved* in daily use by two generations of mothers—*further proved* in one of the largest series of clinical tests ever made on colds. Just treat one cold with VapoRub—see for yourself how effective it is—and we believe that you, like most mothers, will always keep it handy in your home.

VICKS VAPORUB

method of operation. It's a sensible method, too, because it promotes mutual understanding. And it is, of course, the only method by which such great savings are possible in Simon Ackerman Clothes, because nothing could induce us to disturb our forty-year-old reputation for quality.

Every SIMON ACKERMAN *Garment is identified by the* SIMON ACKERMAN *label*

OUR STANDARD PRICES	OUR DIRECT PRICES	OUR STANDARD PRICES	OUR DIRECT PRICES
$45.00	$34.50	$75.00	$54.50
50.00	39.50	85.00	59.50
55.00 / 60.00	44.50	95.00	64.50
		110.00	79.50
65.00	49.50	125.00	89.50

Simon Ackerman Clothes INC.

212 FIFTH AVE., *at 26th* ST. (*Opp. Madison Sq.*)
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1364 BROADWAY (*Between 36th and 37th Street*)

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1115 BROADWAY (*Corner 25th Street, 12th Floor*)

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Text of President Roosevelt's Message as Read by Hi

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

In reporting on the state of the nation, I have felt it necessary on previous occasions to advise the Congress of disturbance abroad and of the need of putting our own house in order in the face of storm signals from across the seas.

As this Seventy-sixth Congress opens there is need for further warning.

A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted; but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured.

All about us rage undeclared wars—military and economic. All all about us grow more deadly armaments—military and economic. All about us are threats of new aggression—military and economic.

Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith.

Religion, by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors.

Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows.

International good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilized nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men.

Three Complementary Issues

In a modern civilization, all three—religion, democracy and international good faith—complement each other.

Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.

An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering, and retains its ancient faith.

There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their churches, their governments and their very civilization are founded. The defense of religion, of democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all.

[illegible] what might happen to



Times Wide World

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSING THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Mr. Roosevelt delivering his message in the House of Representatives yesterday. In the back are Speaker William B. Bankhead, left, and Vice President John Nance Garner.

of armaments cease and that commerce be renewed.

But the world has grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other single powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table.

For if any government bristling with implements of war insists on policies of force, weapons of defense give the only safety.

In our foreign relations we have learned from the past what not to do. From new wars we have learned what we must do.

We have learned that effective timing of defense, and the distant points from which attacks may be launched are completely different from what they were twenty years ago.

We have learned that survival cannot be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins—for there is new range and speed to offense.

Preludes to Military Action

We have learned that long before any overt military act, aggression begins with preliminaries of propaganda, subsidized penetration, the loosening of ties of good will, the stirring of prejudice and the incitement to disunion.

We have learned that God-fearing democracies of the world [illegible]

ly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not let that happen any more.

And we have learned something else—the old, old lesson that probability of attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an ever-ready defense. Since 1931 world events of thunderous import have moved with lightning speed. During these eight years many of our people clung to the hope that the innate decency of mankind would protect the unprepared who showed their innate trust in mankind. Today we are all wiser—and sadder.

Three-Point Preparedness

Under modern conditions what we mean by "adequate defense"—a policy subscribed to by all—must be divided into three elements. First, we must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities essential to insure sustained resistance and ultimate victory. Secondly, we must have the organiation and location of those key facilities so that they may be immediately utilized and rapidly expanded to meet all needs without danger of serious interruption by enemy attack.

In the course of a few days I shall send you a special message

front in its attack on a democracy, the attack must be met by a united democracy. Such a democracy can and must exist in the United States.

A dictatorship may command the full strength of a regimented nation. But the united strength of a democratic nation can be mustered only when its people, educated by modern standards to know what is going on and where they are going, have conviction that they are receiving as large a share of opportunity for development, as large a share of material success and of human dignity, as they have a right to receive.

Our nation's program of social and economic reform is therefore a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves.

Against the background of events in Europe, in Africa and in Asia during these recent years, the pattern of what we have accomplished since 1933 appears in even clearer focus.

For the first time we have moved upon deep-seated problems affecting our national strength and have forged national instruments adequate to meet them.

Achievements of Six Years

Consider what the seemingly piecemeal struggles of these six years add up to in terms of realistic national preparedness.

We are conserving and developing natural resources — land, water, power, forests [illegible]

nation than we were in 1929, or 1932.

Never have there been six years of such far-flung internal preparedness in our history. And all this has been done without any dictator's power to command, without conscription of labor or confiscation of capital, without concentration camps, and without a scratch on freedom of speech, freedom of the press or the rest of the Bill of Rights.

New Tools for a New Role

We see things now that we could not see along the way. The tools of government which we had in 1933 are outmoded. We have had to forge new tools for a new role of government in democracy—a role of new responsibility for new needs and increased responsibility for old needs, long neglected.

Some of these tools had to be roughly shaped and still need some machining down. Many of those who fought bitterly against the forging of these new tools welcome their use today. The American people, as a whole, have accepted them. The nation looks to the Congress to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed, provided that in the process the social usefulness of the machinery is not destroyed or impaired.

All of us agree that we should simplify and improve laws if experience and operation clearly demonstrate the need. For instance, all of us want better provision for our older people under our social security legislation. For the medically needy we must provide better care.

Hint of Labor Law Changes

Most of us agree that for the sake of the employer and employe alike we must find ways to end factional labor strife and employer-employe disputes.

Most of us recognize that none of these tools can be put to maximum effectiveness unless the executive processes of government are revamped—reorganized, if you will—into more effective combination. And even after such reorganization it will take time to develop personnel and experience in order to use our new tools with a minimum of mistakes. The Congress, of course, needs no further information on this.

With this exception of legislation to provide greater government efficiency, and with the exception of legislation to ameliorate our railroad and other transportation problems, the past three Congresses have met in part or in whole the pressing needs of the new order of things.

We have now passed the period of internal conflict in the launching of our program of social reform. Our full energies may now be released to invigorate the processes of recovery in order to preserve our reforms, and to give every man and woman who wants to work a real job at a living wage.

"To Mke Democracy Work"

But time is of paramount importance. The deadline of danger from within and from without is not within our control. The hour-glass may be in the hands of other nations. Our own hour-glass tells us that we are off on a race



PRESIDENT'S W

Mrs. Franklin D. ... the new Secretary of ... dent, and Mrs. Sara R

osevelt's Message as Read by Him in Congress Session



Times Wide World

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Times Wide World

PRESIDENT'S WIFE AND MOTHER HEAR ADDRESS

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, holding Dianna Hopkins, daughter of the new Secretary of Commerce; Frederick Delano, uncle of the President, and Mrs. Sara Roosevelt listening to the President.

are spending more than we can afford. That is not so. Despite our Federal Government expenditures the entire debt of our national economic system, public and private together, is no larger today than it was in 1929, and the interest thereon is far less than it was in 1929.

The object is to put capital—private as well as public—to work.

We want to get enough capital and labor at work to give us a total turnover of business, a total national income, of at least $80,000,000,000 a year. At that figure we shall have a substantial reduction of unemployment, and the Federal revenues will be sufficient to balance the current level of cash expenditures on the basis of the existing tax structure. That figure can be attained, working within the framework of our traditional profit system.

The factors in attaining and maintaining that amount of national income are many and complicated.

They include more widespread understanding among business men of many changes which world conditions and technological improvements have brought to our economy over the last twenty years—changes in the interrelationship of price and volume and employment for instance—changes of the kind in which business men are now educating themselves through opportunities like the so-called "monopoly investigation."

truth that the welfare of labor itself depends on increased balanced output of goods.

To be immediately practical, while proceeding with a steady evolution in the solving of these and like problems, we must wisely use instrumentalities, like Federal investment, which are immediately available to us.

Here, as elsewhere, time is the deciding factor in our choice of remedies.

Would Hold Federal Investments

Therefore, it does not seem logical to me, at the moment we seek to increase production and consumption, for the Federal Government to consider a drastic curtailment of its own investments.

The whole subject of government investing and government income is one which may be approached in two different ways.

The first calls for the elimination of enough activities of government to bring the expenses of government immediately into balance with income of government. This school of thought maintains that because our national income this year is only sixty billion dollars, ours is only a sixty-billion-dollar country; that government must treat it as such; and that without the help of government, it may some day, somehow, happen to become an eighty-billion-dollar country.

If the Congress decides to accept this point of view, it will

takes the position that this nation ought not to be and need not be only a sixty-billion-dollar nation; that at this moment it has the men and the resources sufficient to make it at least an eighty-billion-dollar nation. This school of thought does not believe that it can become an eighty-billion-dollar nation in the near future if government cuts its operations by one-third. It is convinced that if we were to try it, we would invite disaster—that we would not long remain even a sixty-billion-dollar nation. There are many complicated factors with which we have to deal, but we have learned that it is unsafe to make abrupt reductions at any time in our net expenditure program.

By our common sense action of resuming government activities last Spring, we have reversed a recession and started the new rising tide of prosperity and national income which we are now just beginning to enjoy.

If government activities are fully maintained, there is a good prospect of our becoming an eighty-billion-dollar country in a very short time. With such a national income, present tax laws will yield enough each year to balance each year's expenses.

It is my conviction that down in their hearts the American public—industry, agriculture, finance—wants this Congress to do whatever needs to be done to raise our national income to eighty billion dollars a year.

Investing soundly must preclude spending wastefully. To guard against opportunist appropriations, I have on several occasions addressed the Congress on the importance of permanent, long-range planning. I hope, therefore, that following my recommendation of last year, a permanent agency will be set up and authorized to report on the urgency and desirability of the various types of government investment.

Investment for prosperity can be made in a democracy.

As Dictatorships Do It

I hear some people say "This is all so complicated. There are certain advantages in a dictatorship. It gets rid of labor trouble, of unemployment, of wasted motion and of having to do your own thinking."

My answer is "Yes, but it also gets rid of some other things which we Americans intend very definitely to keep—and we still intend to do our own thinking."

It will cost us taxes and the voluntary risk of capital to attain some of the practical advantages which other forms of government have acquired.

Dictatorship, however, involves costs which the American people will never pay: the cost of our spiritual values. The cost of the blessed right of being able to say what we please. The cost of freedom of religion. The cost of seeing our capital confiscated. The cost of being cast into a concentration camp. The cost of being afraid to walk down the street with the wrong neighbor. The cost of having our children brought up not as free and dignified human beings, but as pawns

[illegible] United States if the[illegible] of the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace.

A Pledge for Protection

That hemisphere, that peace and that ideal we propose to do our share in protecting against storms from any quarter. Our people and our resources are pledged to secure that protection. From that determination no American flinches.

This by no means implies that the American republics disassociate themselves from the nations of other continents—it does not mean the Americas against the rest of the world. We as one of the republics reiterate our willingness to help the cause of world peace. We stand on our historic offer to take counsel with all other nations of the world to the end that aggression among them be terminated, that the race [illegible] treaties and good faith in their dealings with other nations cannot safely be indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere. They cannot forever let pass, without effective protest, acts of aggression against sister nations—acts which automatically undermine all of us.

Obviously they must proceed along practical, peaceful lines. But the mere fact that we rightly decline to intervene with arms to prevent acts of aggression does not mean that we must act as if there were no aggression at all. Words may be futile, but war is not the only means of commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people.

Error of Neutrality Laws

At the very least, we can and should avoid any action, or any lack of action, which will encourage, assist or build up an aggressor. We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfair- [illegible] making recommendations for those two essentials of defense against danger which we cannot safely assume will not come.

If these first two essentials are reasonably provided for, we must be able confidently to invoke the third element, the underlying strength of citizenship—the self-confidence, the ability, the imagination and the devotion that give the staying power to see things through.

A strong and united nation may be destroyed if it is unprepared against sudden attack. But even a nation well armed and well organized from a strictly military standpoint may, after a period of time, meet defeat if it is unnerved by self-distrust, endangered by class prejudice, by dissension between capital and labor, by false economy and by other social problems at home.

Call for a United Democracy

In meeting the troubles of the world we must meet them as one people—with a unity born of the fact that for generations those who have come to our shores, representing many kindreds and tongues, have been welded by common opportunity into a united patriotism. If another form of government can present a united [illegible]

We are trying to provide necessary food, shelter and medical care for the health of our population.

We are putting agriculture—our system of food and fiber supply—on a sounder basis.

We are strengthening the weakest spot in our system of industrial supply—its long smouldering labor difficulties.

We have cleaned up our credit system so that depositor and investor alike may more readily and willingly make their capital available for peace or war.

We are giving to our youth new opportunities for work and education.

We have sustained the morale of all the population by the dignified recognition of our obligations to the aged, the helpless and the needy.

Above all, we have made the American people conscious of their interrelationship and their interdependence. They sense a common destiny—and a common need of each other. Differences of occupation, geography, race and religion no longer obscure the nation's fundamental unity in thought and in action.

We have our difficulties, true—but we are a wiser and a tougher [illegible] to make democracy work, so that we may be efficient in peace and therefore secure in self-defense.

This time element forces us to still greater efforts to attain the full employment of our labor and our capital.

The first duty of our statesmanship today is to bring capital and man power together.

Dictatorships do this by main force. By using main force they apparently succeed at it—for the moment. However we abhor their methods, we are compelled to admit that they have obtained substantial utilization of all their material and human resources. Like it or not, they have solved, for a time at least, the problem of idle men and idle capital. Can we compete with them by boldly seeking methods of putting idle men and idle capital together and, at the same time, remain within our American way of life, within the Bill of Rights, and within the bounds of what is, from our point of view, civilization itself?

In Defense of Spending

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They include th[illegible] new techniques—[illegible] and Federal—to [illegible]lic interest in [illegible] wider markets fo[illegible]

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ROOSEVELT OFFERS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Continued From Page One

responsibility for any business recession that followed such a step.

He implied, too, that the reform crusade of the last few years had been completed and that henceforth recovery should be the main one of the three "R's" of the New Deal, hitherto listed as "Relief, Recovery and Reform." In his message he substituted "revision" for "reform," saying it was increasingly necessary, in the interest of national mobility, for Congress to make workable those laws which contributed to the unity and economic sufficiency of the people.

The goal for the renewed recovery drive was announced as a national income of $80,000,000,000, which, Mr. Roosevelt said, would have to be supplied in part through "government investing." The national income for this year is estimated at about $60,000,000,000.

"At that figure ($80,000,000,000) we shall have a substantial reduction of unemployment," he said, "and the Federal revenues will be sufficient to balance the current level of cash expenditures on the basis of the existing tax structure. The figure can be attained, working within the framework of our tarditional profit system."

He suggested, however, the revamping of the tax relationships between Feedral, State and local governments and consideration of "relatively small tax increases to adjust inequalities without interfering with the aggregate income of the American people."

All Themes Touch on Defense

Even in his discussion of the domestic situation, the idea of preparing for defense ran throughout. Congress was told that there were practical and peaceful ways in which a country could proceed to defend its interests and command for itself "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

"There are many methods short of war, but stronger and fore effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our people," he said.

These words were interpreted throughoue Washington as indicating the purpose of this government to attempt to apply economic sanctions against nations with which it may be at odds, or which may be threatening the peace of the world.

Later, and by more direct reference, the President indicated his desire to be rid of the fetters of the present neutrality law. When we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, he said, "laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to a victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more."

As he said this some Senators who engineered the present neutrality law through Congress looked straight ahead without joining in the mild applause which greeted the remark.

The lesson as to the ineffectiveness, or possible reverse effect of neutrality laws, was one of the lessons learned of late, the President said. But he added that this country had learned something else, namely, "the old, old lesson that probability of attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an ever ready defense." It was at this point that he disclosed his three-point plan of rearmament, revitalization of certain industries and vigorous prosecution of the economic policies which he had followed in recent months.

He let the matter of rearmament and resucitation of key facilities suffice with rather general reference, putting off full discussion until his supplemental defense message next week. At that time he is expected to recommend an additional authorization of $500,000,000 for aircraft for the army and navy, and possible arrangements for government aid to industries to help prepare themselves for the possibilities of war.

Six Years of Reforms Emphasized

Today he went quickly to the improvements which, he maintained, had taken place in the internal affairs of the United States and had made it more invulnerable to outside attack. He asked Congress to consider the accomplishments since 1933 against the background of events in Europe, in Africa and in Asia.

He mentioned the Administration's program for conservation of national resources, for extending food, shelter and medical care to the population; for rehabilitating agriculture; for attempting to end the long smouldering labor difficulties in industry and for extending security to the aged and helpless. Never, he said, had there been six years of such far-flung internal preparedness in the country's history.

"And all this has been done without any dictator's power to command, without conscription of labor or confiscation of capital, without concentration camps, and without a scratch on freedom of speech, freedom of the press or the rest of the Bill of Rights," he said.

He added that the public now looked to Congress to improve the new machinery which had been permanently installed to provide for the common good. Furthermore, he asked for authority to reorganize the administrative arm of the government, so that the tools now at its command would be put to maximum effectiveness.

"We have now passed the period of internal conflict in the launching of our program of social reform," he continued. "Our full energies may now be released to invigorate the processes of recovery in order to preserve our reforms, and to give every man and woman who wants to work a real job at a living wage."

Can We Compete, He Asks

In the drive for recovery, the time element called for greater effort to attain the fullest employment of labor and capital, he said. "The first duty of statesmanship today is to bring capital and man-power together," which was done in the dictatorships by main force.

"Like it or not they have solved, for a time at least, the problem of idle men and idle capital," he added. "Can we compete with them by boldly seeking methods of putting idle men and idle capital together and, at the same time, remain within our American way of life, within the Bill of Rights, and within the bounds of what is, from our point of view, civilization itself?"

It was in this connection that he announced his national income goal of 80,000,000,000. The factors for attaining and maintaining so much are many and complicated, he said, and included a widespread understanding among business men of changes which world conditions and technological improvements have brought in the last twenty years. They included too, the perfecting of the farm program; whole-hearted acceptance of new standards of honesty in the financial markets; reconcilement of enormous, antagonistic interests in the railroad and general transportation field; the working out of new techniques to protect the public interest and the development of a wider market for electric power.

"They include the perfecting of labor organizations and a universal, ungrudging attitude by employers toward the labor movement," the President continued, "until there is a minimum of interruption of production and employment because of disputes, and acceptance by labor of the truth that the welfare of labor itself depends on increased, balanced output of goods."

Laughs as Republicans Applaud

It was in discussion of the government spending program, which he labeled as "government investing," that the President had his tilt with the Republican side. He had begun to say that there were two ways to approach the subject.

"The first," he said, "calls for elimination of enough activities of government to bring the expenses of the government immediately into balance with income of government."

Here the Republicans broke in with wild applause. The President was forced to suspend for a moment. As the applause continued, stronger in volume, the President looked toward the source, threw back his head and laughed. His display of good nature brought silence, and he continued:

"This school of thought maintains that because our national income this year is only $60,000,000,000, ours is only a $60,000,000,000 country."

With this, the shouting of Democrats broke into the applause and the Republicans grinned. The President followed in a second with his practical dare to Congress to try to cut expenditures. If Congress decided to reduce the present functions of government, it would have to select those to curtail. He mentioned agricultural relief, veterans' pensions, flood control, highways, waterways and other public works, grants for social security and health, Civilian Conservation Corps activities, relief for the unemployed and the national defense among the activities which might have to be reduced.

As he detailed the list, Senators and members of the House began to laugh. Obviously they recognized the chops which go into the pork barrel.

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The Senate held a brief session during which scores of bills were introduced, recessed to hear the President's message and adjourned at 1:45 P. M. until noon tomorrow.

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Bill Would Fre[illegible] Of Departme[illegible]

By The Associate[illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]ator Ashurst of Ar[illegible] Congress today to p[illegible]istrative duties of F[illegible] in a separate divisio[illegible] Chief Justice of [illegible] States.

The chairman of th[illegible] committee offered a[illegible] would take away fr[illegible]partment of Justice [illegible] financial and other co[illegible] it now exercises ov[illegible] courts.

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...ted nation may ...is unprepared ...tack. But even ...ed and well or- ...strictly military ...after a period of ...if it is unnerved ...endangered by ...dissension be- ...labor, by false ...other social prob-

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...troubles of the ...meet them as one ...unity born of the ...generations those ...to our shores, rep- ...kindreds and ...been welded by ...unity into a united ...another form of ...present a united

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We have sustained the morale of all the population by the dignified recognition of our obilgations to the aged, the helpless and the needy.

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In Defense of Spending

We suffer from a great unemployment of capital. Many people have the idea that as a nation we are overburdened with debt and

Perfecting of Farm Program

They include a perfecting of our farm program to protect farmers' income and consumers' purchasing power from alternate risks of crop gluts and crop shortages.

They include whole-hearted acceptance of new standards of honesty in our financial markets.

They include reconcilement of enormous, antagonistic interests—some of them long in litigation—in the railroad and general transportation field.

They include the working out of new techniques—private, State and Federal—to protect the public interest in and to develop wider markets for electric power.

They include a revamping of the tax relationships between Federal, State and local units of government, and consideration of relatively small tax increases to adjust the inequalities without interfering with the aggregate income of the American people.

They include the perfecting of labor organization and a universal ungruding attitude by employers toward the labor movement until there is a minimum of interruption of production and employment because of disputes and acceptance by labor of the

logically have to reduce the present functions or activities of government by one-third. The Congress will have to accept the responsibility for such reduction; and the Congress will have to determine which activities are to be reduced.

Certain expenditures we cannot possibly reduce, such as the interest on the public debt. A few million dollars saved here or there in the normal or in curtailed work of the old departments and commissions will make no great saving in the Federal budget. Therefore, the Congress would have to reduce drastically some of certain large items, such as aids to agriculture and soil conservation, veterans' pensions, flood control, highways, waterways and other public works, grants for social and health security, Civilian Conservation Corps activities, relief for the unemployed, or national defense.

The Congress alone has the power to do all this, as it is the appropriating branch of the government.

For an Eighty-Billion Nation

The other approach to the question of government spending

...ied human beings, but as pawns molded and enslaved by a machine.

If the avoidance of these costs means taxes on my income; if avoiding these costs means taxes on my estate at death, I would bear those taxes willingly as the price of my breathing and my children breathing the free air of a free country, as the price of a living and not a dead world.

A Lesson in Europe

Events abroad have made it increasingly celar to the American people that dangers within are less to be feared than dangers from without. If, therefore, a solution of this problem of idle men and idle capital is the price of preserving our liberty, no formless selfish fears can stand in our way.

Once I prophesied that this generation of Americans had a rendezvous wtih destiny. That prophecy comes true. To us much is given; more is expected.

This generation will "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. * * * The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless."

...asked Congress to ...omplishments since ...he background of ...e, in Africa and in

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Applause from both sides came a second later, however, when the President said:

"The Congress alone has the power to do all this, as it is the appropriating branch of the government."

The President said that the "commonsense action of resuming government activities last Spring," had reversed a recession and started the "new rising tide of prosperity and national income which we are now just beginning to enjoy."

"It is my conviction that down in their hearts, the American public—industry, agriculture, finance—wants this Congress to do whatever needs to be done to raise our national income to $80,000,000,000 a year," he said.

Bill Would Free Courts Of Department Control

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Ashurst of Arizona asked Congress today to put all administrative duties of Federal courts in a separate division under the Chief Justice of the United States.

The chairman of the Judiciary committee offered a bill which would take away from the Department of Justice many of the financial and other controls which it now exercises over Federal courts.

For Suspending Immigration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Senator Reynolds of North Carolina said today that he was drafting a bill to suspend all immigration for ten years "or until every unemployed American is back to work." He added that he also was preparing measures to deport "every alien criminal" in America and to require compulsory registration and fingerprinting of aliens.

SEE QUIET SESSION IN DOMESTIC FIELD

Continued From Page One

Geray and Adams, also were cold to the idea, the former expressing regret that the President "apparently still believes you can spend your way back to recovery in spite of six years' experience and many millions still out of work." Several Republican House members took similar views.

The House Minority Leader, Mr. Martin, and the Minority Whip, Mr. Englebright, insisted on knowing what the President's plans were for helping the unemployed. Representative Wigglesworth held that the message offered no assurance of work through a helping hand to enterprise, and still another Republican, Representative Knutson, said the message would encourage only the munitions makers.

A freer hand for Congress and little additional New Deal experimentation was seen in the message by Mr. Vandenberg who applauded the President's "challenge to concentrated power" and his "assurance that New Deal innovations are at an end," a conclusion also reached from the message by Representative McCormack, Democrat.

Hold New Deal Gains Assured

Senator Bridges noted "a departure in that no threats were uttered." Representative Cox, a conservative Democrat, commented that "he showed more consideration for Congress as a coordinate branch," and Senator Schwartz predicted that "we are not going to enact much new legislation, but we are not going to sacrifice any of the New Deal gains either." Senator Pepper echoed this last idea and Senator Russell said it seemed to be the President's view.

The President's approval of improving New Deal machinery was seen by Senator Burke as an indorsement of changes in the Wagner Labor Relations Act; by Senator Downey as a peg on which to hang demands for larger old-age pensions, and by Representative May, a Democrat, as an indorsement of the encouragement of private industry. All are special aims of these legislators.

Senator Holt took exception to the assertion that there were few places where expenses could be cut without eliminating or curtailing essential services, and added that he saw plenty of potential savings "by cutting needless jobholders off the payroll."

Senator Schwellenbach said that in his expenditures statement "the President put the Republicans and the conservative Democrats behind the eight ball."

Both Senators Holt and Gerry thought the domestic phases of the message were "very general," but Senator Wheeler saw in them a request for a reorganization bill, new railroad legislation, and "perhaps" some revision of New Deal laws, but not surrender of reforms already achieved. Representative Gavagan, a Democrat, said that "domestically, the President hurled a challenge to big business to prove that the profit system can work in a democracy."

FRAUD SUSPECTS HEARD

Buckner and Partner to Go on Trial in U. S. Court Tomorrow

William P. Buckner Jr., broker, and William J. Gillespie, his partner in the promotion of Philippine Railway bonds, appeared yesterday before Federal Judge Murray Hulbert and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with mail fraud.

Judge Hulbert continued Buckner in bail of $5,000 and Gillespie in bail of $2,000 and set tomorow as a tentativ edate for their trial. Meanwhile John C. Walsh, Assistant United States Attorney, is in Hollywood questioning motion picture actors and actresses who are supposed to have bought bonds on Buckner's rceommendation.

Record of Strife Overseas Is the Background of Roosev

PRESIDENT'S STAND GUIDED BY EVENTS

It Ties to the Broad Diplomatic Base Laid Down in Recent Years of World Conflicts

NEUTRALITY ISSUE RAISED

Officials Hold Act Has Failed, Posing Question of Repeal by the Present Congress

By BERTRAM D. HULEN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A broad diplomatic base exists for President Roosevelt's observations and recommendations on foreign affairs in his annual message to Congress.

His threat to employ economic retaliation, and condemnation of neutrality legislation coupled with a recommendation for its erasure from the statute books, are supported by a long record of events.

The record dates from the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in September, 1931. It includes the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish civil war, the controversies with Germany over trade discriminations and persecution of religious and racial minorities, the Sino-Japanese warfare, and the drive to implant totalitarian ideologies in Latin America.

Should relations with Germany become more serious, the President could apply the retaliatory provisions of Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by imposing countervailing duties and embargoes, for the diplomatic record shows that Germany has practiced discrimination against American trade and investments.

Action on Japan Held Less Clear

It is not so clear, however, that the section could be employed against Japan because of her course in China, for it authorizes retaliation only against acts conducted within another country. According to officials, it does not cover acts committed within dominated territory abroad, such as the zones occupied by Japan in China.

This could be taken care of by a simple amendment enlarging Section 338 and it is considered possible that the Administration may in time request enlargement of its provisions to cover Japanese activities in discrimination against the United States on the mainland of Asia.

As for the neutrality statutes, it was considered clear from the President's address that he has denounced them as unworkable and has asked their repeal. Officials admit that it had already broken down before the President spoke. It was inconclusive in the Italo-

Glass 'Ignores' 81st Birthday Anniversary; Garner, Davis Among Many to Honor Him



Times Wide World

Carter Glass on the job in the Senate Office Building yesterday

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Carter Glass of Virginia observed his eighty-first birthday anniversary today by ignoring it.

"Why make any fuss over it?" he said. "I'm not, and it's my birthday."

Asked how he felt, the Virginian replied:

"I feel like the devil."

"Why?"

"There are eighty-one reasons why."

His apartment was banked with flowers and appreciative tears were in his eyes, but he said:

"I won't talk about it. I'm ignoring it."

Two years ago the oldest member of the Senate said that it was his birthday wish to live to be 80. Today, at 81, his handclasp is firm. His clear eyes are searching. His voice is strong.

Mr. Glass revels in life. For good fun in sports he likes wrestling. During the last session of Congress he was a frequent ringside spectator.

Despite his occasional belligerence, the Senator is a mellow man. His friends know this well. Two of those friends, Vice President Garner and Norman Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, visited him in his office today.

"Senator Glass used to be my boss when he was Secretary of the Treasury," Mr. Davis told newsmen. His first government job was a dollar-a-year man under Mr. Glass in the Treasury Department back in 1917.

SESSION OF SENATE

$36,500,000 ASKED

FIRST SENATE BILLS ASK RELIEF CHANGE

Many Courses Are Suggested, but All Embody Switch From Control by the WPA

PEPPER PENSION PLAN IN

Would Increase Aid for Aged—Hatch Calls for Congress to 'Police' the Elections

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Many possible courses which the Federal relief program might take were indicated in a batch of bills dropped into the Senate hopper today when the first opportunity came for introduction of Senate measures.

None of these bills was authoritative or official in the sense that they were introduced by leaders, and none bore the stamp of approval either of the White House or the small group of members who determine policy for the Senate. Probably none of them will ever reach the Senate floor for consideration, except as called up by their sponsors in attempts to insert them as amendments into officially sponsored bills.

Their importance lay in the trend they indicated, and the bills, whether introduced by Democrats or Republicans, were notable in their universal suggestion that administration of relief be switched from the highly centralized control of the Federal Government as manifested in the Works Progress Administration.

The special Senate committee designated to study relief and unemployment, named at the last session with Senator Byrnes as chairman, will study these measures, but withhold its recommendations until the White House officially or unofficially indicates the course that it wishes to take. Then a decision on a single major bill will be made, and it may easily include some of the proposals incorporated in the suggestions offered today. Following that action, the Senate must collaborate with the House.

Pepper's Bill Is No. 1

Senator Pepper, whose re-election in Florida was marked by an endorsement by James Roosevelt, won the honor of introducing "Bill No. 1," a proposal to enlarge and liberalize pensions for persons over sixty years of age, on a formula similar to the Townsend plan. It was not expected that "Bill No. 1" would win the approval necessary to make it a law.

Senator Hatch put before the Senate two companion measures which may easily become an integral part of the next relief law despite opposition at the last session, led by Senator Barkley, majority leader, which defeated simi-

Foreign Comments on

Following are press comments from abroad, as gathered by correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, *on President Roosevelt's message to Congress:*

Great Britain

Change in Policy Cited

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"How far American opinion is yet ripe for such a volte face remains to be seen, but the mere fact that the President should have voiced it will scarcely be lost upon certain nations who may care to fit this particular shoe to their foot."

New Strength Is Seen

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This paper suggests that although the November election returns "cannot have failed to weaken his hold over his party in internal politics," his handling of foreign relations "has brought him new strength."

"In his description of American ideals and of American reaction to the world's troubles he was the authentic voice of the American people," says The Times, and it will be heard with full sympathy and understanding in all communities that share the political faith and practice of the United States and mean to preserve them.

"Guided by these ideals the strength of the republic, while it threatens no country's peace, can make a decisive contribution to the maintenance of international order and national freedom."

Practical Method Stressed

The News Chronical (London)

This paper finds that in urging the revision of the Neutrality Act President Roosevelt has "suggested a practical method by which the United States can maintain the ideals that the President holds dear—religion, democracy and international good faith."

The motive behind the act was to prevent the United States from becoming embroiled unnecessarily in war," writes The News Chronicle, "but in practice it has been found to confer great advantages on the aggressor; for the aggressor nation is generally able to do without American armaments better than its victim.

"This is the reason why the President without audible protest has refused to apply the act to the 'incident' between China and Japan. In its present form it is a boon to aggressors and it is greatly to be hoped that Congress will take the President's advice."

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...verseas Is the Background of Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

...thday Anniversary; ... Many to Honor Him



Times Wide World

...Office Building yesterday

...t 81, his handclasp is firm. ...ar eyes are searching. His ...s strong.

...Glass revels in life. For good ... sports he likes wrestling. ... the last session of Congress ... a frequent ringside spec-...

...e his occasional belligerence, ...ator is a mellow man. His ... know this well. Two of ...iends, Vice President Gar-... Norman Davis, chairman ...American Red Cross, visited ...is office today.

...or Glass used to be my ...en he was Secretary of the ...y," Mr. Davis told news-...s first government job was ...-a-year man under Mr. ... the Treasury Department ...1917.

...00,000 ASKED

FIRST SENATE BILLS ASK RELIEF CHANGE

Many Courses Are Suggested, but All Embody Switch From Control by the WPA

PEPPER PENSION PLAN IN

Would Increase Aid for Aged—Hatch Calls for Congress to 'Police' the Elections

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Many possible courses which the Federal relief program might take were indicated in a batch of bills dropped into the Senate hopper today when the first opportunity came for introduction of Senate measures.

None of these bills was authoritative or official in the sense that they were introduced by leaders, and none bore the stamp of approval either of the White House or the small group of members who determine policy for the Senate. Probably none of them will ever reach the Senate floor for consideration, except as called up by their sponsors in attempts to insert them as amendments into officially sponsored bills.

Their importance lay in the trend they indicated, and the bills, whether introduced by Democrats or Republicans, were notable in their universal suggestion that administration of relief be switched from the highly centralized control of the Federal Government as manifested in the Works Progress Administration.

The special Senate committee designated to study relief and unemployment, named at the last session with Senator Byrnes as chairman, will study these measures, but withhold its recommendations until the White House officially or unofficially indicates the course that it wishes to take. Then a decision on a single major bill will be made, and it may easily include some of the proposals incorporated in the suggestions offered today. Following that action, the Senate must collaborate with the House.

Pepper's Bill Is No. 1

Senator Pepper, whose re-election in Florida was marked by an endorsement by James Roosevelt, won the honor of introducing "Bill No. 1," a proposal to enlarge and liberalize pensions for persons over sixty years of age, on a formula similar to the Townsend plan. It was not expected that "Bill No. 1" would win the approval necessary to make it a law.

Senator Hatch put before the Senate two companion measures, which may easily become an integral part of the next relief law despite opposition at the last session, led by Senator Barkley, majority leader, which defeated simi-...

Foreign Comments on the Message

Following are press comments from abroad, as gathered by correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, *on President Roosevelt's message to Congress:*

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"This is the reason why the President without audible protest has refused to apply the act to the 'incident' between China and Japan. In its present form it is a boon to aggressors and it is greatly to be hoped that Congress will take the President's advice."

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The most enthusiastic comment of all comes from this Laborite paper, which finds in President Roosevelt's speech the "will to encourage every nation that needs encouragement, warn every nation that needs warning."

"With a superb vigor and with a passionate faith that puts to shame some of our tired and ailing Ministers Roosevelt proclaims the great principles of Liberal civilization," says The Daily Herald.

"There are times in history—this is one—when a pure proclamation of faith can inspire men; can, therefore, influence events.

"But the President does more than proclaim. The President acts. Money goes to China. Food goes to Spain. Part of the fleet goes to a permanent station in the Atlantic. The German protest against the Ickes speech is rejected. Now comes the outline of new action."

The President's passage on the Neutrality Act, in The Herald's opinion, shows "that he does not like 'neutrality' between right and wrong."

"Wisely does he add that to influence history it is not necessary to go to war," says The Herald. "That is the vital part of the Democrat's faith. These words and actions which go with them will influence history."

Germany

Arms Proposals "Transparent"

The Voelkischer Beobachter (Berlin).

This leading party organ reprints an editorial entitled "America in Attack," which appears in its provincial edition, with the substitution of a new final paragraph.

The armament plans of the United States, says this paper, "are reasonable only if all America is interpreted under the Monroe Doctrine as being 'an appendage of the United States,'" but "the South American States at Lima did not seem to feel that way about it."

"Propaganda" for this rearmament program, the editorial goes on, has for some time concerned itself with the argument that the United States is threatened with attack and that, in addition, the authoritarian States plan an invasion of South America.

"We have often emphasized that we are here concerned with an arbitrary assumption that does not find the slightest basis in fact," the Beobachter says, "and we furthermore refuse to believe the Washington Government is so shallow as to the reasons it advances for its armament plans. * * *

"Similar transparent tendencies like the President's armament proposals are contained in his closing sentences about internal policies of 'dictatorial' and 'democratic' systems of government. Franklin Roosevelt may tell his countrymen twice as many horror stories about the 'lack of freedom' of Central Eu-...

...few new viewpoints and Mr. Roosevelt contented himself with merely a repetition of the all too commonplace and inconsequental phrases that one could expect from the well-known spiritual poverty that is presumed for politicians in the United States.

"Mr. Roosevelt's message is meaningful only in that it clearly allows to be recognized that the United States Chief Executive himself has responsibility over the political-intriguing course of American publicity against authoritarian States and that he is quite openly determined to steer this course further in the future.

American circles speak about German-American relations becoming worse in increasing measure and say an official break in diplomatic relations is to be reckoned with. One must not overlook whether the United States Government really intends to take such a step. Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation, meanwhile, could almost be taken as provocation for such a break in relations."

"Protector of Jews"

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (Berlin).

"To a certain extent it is difficult to analyze Roosevelt's grounds for attacking the authoritarian States. They lie in his dependence on Jewish circles; it appears that he wishes to go down in history with the title of protector of Jews. The second reason, as recently pointed out, is the growing opposition to him within his own party. The two together in the land of plutocratic democracy lead us to assume the third: Roosevelt appears, in opposition to American tradition, to be steering toward a third term.

"He wishes to play—as did his predecessor Wilson—the role of preserver of democracy. He certainly appears to have forgotten how Wilson ended politically, how the people of the United States let him fall and how the Democratic party did not arise again for one and a half decades because the American people did not wish any ideological adventures, but peace and well-being.

"We print a summary of the speech itself below," continues the paper, "but we beg our readers to reflect in contradistinction upon our Fuehrer's courageous, peaceful and thankful New Year's message."

Other Issues Ignored

The Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin)

This paper finds it particularly amazing that "in his Congressional message Roosevelt found no word for other problems designated as particularly urgent. The question of pensions, social security, demanded revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the burning tax question, farms and other problems—all that is suspicious."

The Boersen Zeitung, which often speaks for the Foreign Office, does not even mention the fact that President Roosevelt made a speech today.

France

HOUSE BILLS BASED ON DIES TESTIMONY

One Would Allow Deportation of Alien Advocating Foreign Fealty

NEUTRALITY SHIFT SOUGHT

Repeal of Act of 1937 Is Again Proposed and Ludlum Offers a New Measure

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Proposals to deal with activities such as those disclosed in testimony before the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities were among the bills, numbering more than 1,200, introduced in the House yesterday and today.

Representative Voorhis, Democrat of California, was the author of two such measures. One would authorize the deportation of an alien who advocates that any citizen of the United States or any alien permanently resident here owes fealty to a foreign government. Another would make it a felony, punishable by five years imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both, for any person to organize, participate in the organization of or join any civilian military organization, unless such an organization shall have obtained from the President a permit to function as a civilian military organization.

The President would be permitted to license such an organization subject to review by Congress which, in any event, could revoke a permit at any time.

Representative Fulmer, Democrat of Mississippi, introduced a bill making it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence.

Peace Measures Put In

Representative Maas, Republican of Minnesota, re-introduced his bill to "keep America out of war" by repealing the Neutrality Act of 1937. It contains a pledge to the world that the United States will never invade a foreign nation and will never acquire new territory for itself by the use of armed forces.

Representative Ludlow, Democrat of Indiana, introduced a new neutrality bill which would require the President, upon the outbreak of war between two nations or more, to forbid by proclamation exports of all kinds and all loans and credits to the belligerent nations. It would also forbid transportation of goods by American vessels in violation of the proclamation.

It would go even further than any present legislation by requiring the President to warn American citizens traveling on vessels of bel-...

Ethiopian War and it has worked unequally in Spain, where it has handicapped the Loyalists. It never has been applied in the Sino-Japanese warfare, and it would have broken down in Europe, according to officials, if a war had developed from the crisis of last September.

The act was to have been taken up at this session for revision in view of the expiration in May of the cash-and-carry provisions. The question now posed is whether it will be erased from the books entirely.

In that event, Loyalist Spain would be in a position to buy munitions freely in this country, as would also the Insurgents.

Foods to Both Sides in Spain

In the meantime, the United States is sending foodstuffs to civilians on both sides in Spain, but more heavily to Loyalist territory, for there is where the greatest privation is being experienced. However, officials emphatically reiterated today that this had no political implications, that the motive was exclusively humanitarian and that international policies would not be played with human misery.

The President spoke in the case of Japan after the period of note-writing had virtually ended with the United States communication of last Saturday rejecting the Japanese thesis of a "new order" in East Asia. If American rights continue to be flagrantly violated, it is assumed that the President will do more about it than write notes. Already he has extended credits to China through the Export-Import Bank for acquiring motor trucks, and he may find similar ways of encouraging China.

In the meantime he will consult with Nathan T. Johnson, the American Ambassador to China, who has been summoned here for a report and consultation and is due soon.

Furthermore, Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador to Japan, will return here in the Spring. He has not been summoned home, but is returning in accordance with plans he made last year to visit the United States in the Spring of 1939.

As for the hope expressed by the President for arms reduction and limitation, the State Department, through public statements, is already on record for such a move. At the same time it has admitted that no present prospect existed for a disarmament conference in view of the temper of the world and the feverish re-armament race.

Accord With Other Americas

In Latin America, where efforts to spread totalitarian ideas are causing concern, the United States has taken concerted measures with other American republics through the Pan-American Conference at Lima. It also has set up a division of cultural relations in the State Department to disseminate information and in general to encourage closer understanding in the Western Hemisphere through educational programs.

In the case of Germany, hopes for ...ore friendly relations have not ...en abandoned and efforts are ...ing made through the intergov...mental committee in London to ...e the refugee problem. The ...ted States has made known, ...ever, through her attitude to... the German protest against ...tary Ickes's Cleveland speech ...she will give as good as Ger...sends; that if attacks on the ...ent and other officials con... Germany, that country can ...attacks like those of Secre...es to continue here.

...ountry is continuing to in... Germany accord fair treat... American citizens in Ger... to American investments

GOES SPEECHLESS AS NEW NAVY FUND

First Regular Meeting Takes Only 18 Minutes, Without a Member Trying Real Talk

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate, which convened only for formal organization purposes yesterday, met in regular session for the first time today—and not a single member tried to make a speech.

Observers with long memories could not recall another instance when at least one member did not rise to make an observation on something.

As it was, a session scheduled to last for one hour was concluded in eighteen minutes, and Senator Barkley, majority leader, was enabled to ask for a recess over the time intervening between the ending of the regular Senate ssion at 12:18 P. M. and 12:40 when members gathered again informally to walk in a body to the House to hear President Roosevelt deliver his message at 1 P. M.

Senate business moved with the precision of a well-oiled clock.

Thomas Takes the Oath

Vice President Garner called the members to order at noon, prayer was said by the Rev. Ze Barney T. Phillips, and then Mr. Garner administered the oath of office to Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, re-elected member who aws unable to be present for the general administration of the oath yesterday.

This being the Senate's first "morning hour," the Vice President said that he could not call for "reports of committees," as there technically are no committees as yet. These will be officially designated later in the week, with old chairmen and members holding their usual places and new members receiving their assignments.

The second call by the chair was for "Memorials and Addresses." On that call Senator Johnson introduced a petition said to contain 100,000 names, asking for legislation on the "migrant problem," which particularly concerns California, and Senator Bridges put into the Record printed attacks on the new Cabinet members, Attorney General Murphy and Secretary Hopkins.

Eden Speech Put in the Record

Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, also obtained unanimous consent to print in the Record the speech which Anthony Eden delivered in New York before the National Association of Manufacturers, a speech which Mr. Pittman characterized as "the ablest exposition of democracy I have ever read."

With "Memorials and Addresses" completed, Mr. Garner chuckled, banged his desk again with his gavel, and opened the floodgates of legislation by saying:

"And now, bills by members."

Fully half of the members of the Senate rose to their feet in a single movement and pages scurried among them collecting bills as individuals were recognized.

Some had only single bills; others had sheafs which filled both hands. All were introduced without comment and "referred to the appropriate committees."

With the last bill introduced, Senator Barkely arose, looked around to make certain that no one was on his feet with a manuscript in his hand, and then moved the recess.

President Tells House Added Sum Is Needed This Year for Ships and Ordnance

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — The naval expansion program authorized last year will require an additional $36,500,000 before June 30, President Roosevelt told the House today in requesting that amount for hulls, machinery and ordnance to be included in the First Deficiency Bill, which will be considered soon by the House Appropriations Committee.

The item for the navy was one of thirteen submitted by the President to Congress, the aggregate in the bill being $50,340,998.96 for various governmental departments.

When the naval expansion program was being considered last year, navy officials told Congress that the $154,113,150 authorized for construction and ordnance during this fiscal year would fall short of providing enough funds to carry on the program. The sum now recommended by the President, therefore, was said by navy officials to be necessary to keep up the construction and armament program for the rest of this year.

A part of the $36,500,000 will be used to purchase two tankers from the Maritime Commission. The total cost for these two auxiliary vessels is expected to be about $7,000,000.

Other recommendations for appropriations to be included in the first Deficiency Bill were as follows:

Legislative establishment, House —$11,000, telephone and telegraph expenses.

General accounting office—$150,000 for additional expenses incident to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938.

Export-Import Bank—$20,000 for general expenses due to increased business.

Federal Housing Administration—$5,000,000, of which $2,750,000 is to be taken from the mutual mortgage insurance fund and $2,250,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The sum asked is to meet increased expenses of administration.

Postoffice Department—$30,000, for personal and property damage claims.

District of Columbia—$97,855.96, for general governmental expenses.

United States Employes Compensation Commission—$2,000,000, because of substantially increased numbers on the relief rolls to whom must be paid disability or death compensation.

Treasury Department—$3,604,000; for rebuilding Coast Guard stations and communication lines, $104,000; acquisition of site for building for Bureau of Census, $3,500,000.

Interior Department—$1,395,043, of which $1,000,000 is for irrigation systems on Indian reservations and $200,000 for the Alaska Railroad.

State Department—$192,500, of which $140,000 is for contingent expenses of the foreign service, and $42,500 for salaries for an increased number of foreign service clerks, and the balance for general expenses.

War Department—$191,000 to restore sections of Fort Michie and Fort Terry, New York, damaged by the hurricane of last September.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission—$75,000 to continue work.

lar bills at that time.

One of the Hatch measures would forbid all Federal employes except elective official and policy-making ones to participate in political activity. The other would authorize a form of "policing" of primary and general elections by Congress and prohibit coercion of voters "by any person." Both proposals have gained wide popularity since their initial defeat.

Tax Protest by Vandenberg

Senator Vandenberg introduced a measure, as a minority protest against New Deal legislation, which would suspend increases in payroll taxes under the Social Security Act, but this bill has virtually no chance of adoption.

Senator King incorporated in a bill a suggestion that the Treasury disburse relief money to the States, on proof of need, under the supervision of a special joint committee of the Congress.

Many other measures are in prospect.

Meanwhile, considerable favorable comment continued to be made on the report by the Sheppard committee concerning the conduct of the WPA in the last election.

Senator George, victor over a "purge" effort in which President Roosevelt personally intervened by making a speech against the Senator in his native State of Georgia, predicted that "as a result of all these legislative proposals there will be some form of legislation to prevent the use of Federal funds directly or indirectly for political purposes."

Civil Service for 35,000 in WPA

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, announced today that 35,000 administrative employes of the agency would be placed under civil service on Feb. 1. The move, he explained, would involve all administrative personnel, in Washington and the field, with the exception of a "small number of policy-making positions."

He said that the step was mandatory under a Presidential order approved last June 24, and that he heartily endorsed it.

HONOR PRESS EXECUTIVE

60 Gather at Herald Tribune to Mark Hills's 50th Year

William G. Hills, credit manager of The New York Herald Tribune, was the guest of honor at a reception yesterday to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his association with the newspaper. The reception, held in the executive dining room of the Herald Tribune Building, 230 West Forty-first Street, was attended by about sixty persons, including staff executives and members of the Newspaper Credit Managers Association.

Robert Cresswell, treasurer of The New York Tribune, Inc., introduced the guest of honor and Ogden Reid, president of the corporation. Mr. Reid, after thanking Mr. Hills for his "willingness to serve so long" with the newspaper, presented him with a gold watch and chain.

Mr. Hills, who is 68 years old, plans to continue in active service with the organization.

Asks Legislators' Time Clocks

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP).—Representative George Duncan filed a resolution in the Legislature today calling for time clocks for members. Under his resolution they would punch the clocks when they arrived and left and be paid proportionately. The legislators receive $200 a year.

No Assurances Seen

The Daily Express (London)

Lord Beaverbrook's paper, which day after day preaches isolation to 2,500,000 readers, warns that "there is nothing in Roosevelt's message which need cause us to relax our own measures for rearmament."

"A strong United States exerting her immense moral economy and might on the side of peace is a reinforcement of every peaceful nation," says The Express. "But don't think that Roosevelt abandons isolation. He does not. He could not. And we, making ourselves strong by every effort, should also make ourselves secured by the resolve to have no truck with foreign quarrels.

"Our part in those conflicts should, like America's, be a moral one."

Similar Outlook of Nations

Daily Mail (London)

The Daily Mail also contends that President Roosevelt's words must not lead the British people "into easy reliance on their good neighbor."

"The outlook of the two nations is in many respects so similar," says The Daily Mail, that Britain is always alert, when Roosevelt speaks, for some hint of active co-operation in foreign policy. The President did no more than restate the United States attitude that, while America recognizes her 'responsibilities in a world of neighbors,' she has 'no political involvements in Europe.'

"His speech is a stimulus to this country to get on with the job of bringing Britain as close and as swiftly as possible toward the point of invulnerability. We can press on with that work assured that the United States will never lend aid

...ropean peoples.

"The truth is and remain... these people live in peace and... have work and are enjoy... boom, while Mr. Roosevelt h... been able for the six years ... been President to deliver the... try from unemployment and ... the claws of corrupt Jewish c...ism. History judges men by... deeds—not their words."

"Stands by Imperialistic Po...

The Lokal-Anzeiger (Berlin)

"As far as the contents ... Roosevelt's message are ... from cables and wireless r... it reveals what was awaited... Roosevelt changes neither the... nor the foreign political li... adopted about a year ago.

"He stands by imperialisti...cies as exhibited in the ... States exertions at the Lim... ference and by the internal p... goal by which he strives to in... his political power with the ... Jews and those other ele... the United States who are ei... close business connection with... or in their thinking are ... actionary and ignorant of E... that one can take them in wi... oldest of New York's catchw...

"At ima the preservation ... demracies was set as the go... a battle against totalitarian S... which Mr. Roosevelt now ... 'aggressive governments.' ... senseless assertions about ...many's and Italy's alleged po... and economic intentions to ... South America, it was attemp... form a league of these Pan-A...ican nations, of which Washi... wished to have military and ... York financial direction."

"Responsibility" Now Pla...

National Zeitung (Essen)

"Mr. Roosevelt's message o...

PRESIDENT BACKED ON DEFENSE VIEWS

Continued From Page One

many observers believe that these very possibly are stronger than before. This estimate was confirmed privately in sources which are unquestionably sympathetic with the Administration.

There is no reason to believe that the large group of Senators and Representatives who opposed the granting of discretionary authority to President Roosevelt in the Neutrality Act would consent to that action now, especially since the new Congress is one that feels strongly that it must reassert the authority of Congress.

There is a lively opposition in Congress to granting any authority to the President which might eventually result in the United States being involved in an armed conflict, except in the case of actual invasion or directly threatened invasion involving countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Capper Doubts Need of "Alarm"

Many Senators and Representatives praised the manner in which the state of foreign affairs was pictured, but Senator Capper, a Republican who voices a large part of Middle Western thought, ventured the suggestion that he was "not impressed by the alarm he (the President) seemed to express as to the possibility of international disturbance."

While the Senate was in session, Senator Frazier introduced a constitutional amendment which ... prohibit participation by the U... States in "foreign wars."

There was evident comple... animity on the need for "n... defense," but those who fa... task of implementing this ph... the President's message mu... cide what constitutes de... whether it means simply def... the shores of the United Stat... possibly the Western Hemis... or permitting scope for ... which might be conducted ... sands of miles away as prev... measures.

Senator Pittman's Comm...

Senator Pittman said he t... that the President "meant ... when you attempt to lay do... poor words a definite formu... the future, the imagination ... unable to visualize the futur... frequently do more harm ... good."

"The President very ... stated," he added, "that w... the right, and it was our d... refrain from aiding those co... ing dictators, and it was ... our duty in every way ... through the use of armed fo... aid democracies in their ... against these dictators.

"It is evident to me, a... doubtedly to the President... the so-called Neutrality A... not and probably will not ... plish this purpose. In fa... some cases, it may result ... contrary. If this conception ... rect, then some action by Co... is essential.

"Many and various method... been suggested to Congres... these will be carefully cons... all of them."

Senator Pittman emphasize...

NAVY FUND

lls House Added eded This Year and Ordnance

e New York Times.
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lar bills at that time.

One of the Hatch measures would forbid all Federal employes except elective official and policy-making ones to participate in political activity. The other would authorize a form of "policing" of primary and general elections by Congress and prohibit coercion of voters "by any person." Both proposals have gained wide popularity since their initial defeat.

Tax Protest by Vandenberg

Senator Vandenberg introduced a measure, as a minority protest against New Deal legislation, which would suspend increases in payroll taxes under the Social Security Act, but this bill has virtually no chance of adoption.

Senator King incorporated in a bill a suggestion that the Treasury disburse relief money to the States on proof of need, under the supervision of a special joint committee of the Congress.

Many other measures are in prospect.

Meanwhile, considerable favorable comment continued to be made on the report by the Sheppard committee concerning the conduct of the WPA in the last election.

Senator George, victor over a "purge" effort in which President Roosevelt personally intervened by making a speech against the Senator in his native State of Georgia, predicted that "as a result of all these legislative proposals there will be some form of legislation to prevent the use of Federal funds directly or indirectly for political purposes."

Civil Service for 35,000 in WPA

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, announced today that 35,000 administrative employes of the agency would be placed under civil service on Feb. 1. The move, he explained, would involve all administrative personnel, in Washington and the field, with the exception of a "small number of policy-making positions."

He said that the step was mandatory under a Presidential order approved last June 24, and that he heartily endorsed it.

HONOR PRESS EXECUTIVE

60 Gather at Herald Tribune to Mark Hills's 50th Year

William G. Hills, credit manager of The New York Herald Tribune, was the guest of honor at a reception yesterday to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his association with the newspaper. The reception, held in the executive dining room of the Herald Tribune Building, 230 West Forty-first Street, was attended by about sixty persons, including staff executives and members of the Newspaper Credit Managers Association.

Robert Cresswell, treasurer of The New York Tribune, Inc., introduced the guest of honor and Ogden Reid, president of the corporation. Mr. Reid, after thanking Mr. Hills for his "willingness to serve so long" with the newspaper, presented him with a gold watch and chain.

Mr. Hills, who is 68 years old, plans to continue in active service with the organization.

Asks Legislators' Time Clocks

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—Representative George Duncan filed a resolution in the Legislature today calling for time clocks for members. Under his resolution they would punch the clocks when they arrived and left and be paid proportionately. The legislators receive $200 a year.

No Assurances Seen

The Daily Express (London)

Lord Beaverbrook's paper, which day after day preaches isolation to 2,500,000 readers, warns that "there is nothing in Roosevelt's message which need cause us to relax our own measures for rearmament."

"A strong United States exerting her immense moral economy and might on the side of peace is a reinforcement of every peaceful nation," says The Express. "But don't think that Roosevelt abandons isolation. He does not. He could not. And we, making ourselves strong by every effort, should also make ourselves secured by the resolve to have no truck with foreign quarrels.

"Our part in those conflicts should, like America's, be a moral one."

Similar Outlook of Nations

Daily Mail (London)

The Daily Mail also contends that President Roosevelt's words must not lead the British people "into easy reliance on their good neighbor."

"The outlook of the two nations is in many respects so similar," says The Daily Mail, that Britain is always alert, when Roosevelt speaks, for some hint of active cooperation in foreign policy. The President did no more than restate the United States attitude that, while America recognizes her 'responsibilities in a world of neighbors,' she has 'no political involvements in Europe.'

"His speech is a stimulus to this country to get on with the job of bringing Britain as close and as swiftly as possible toward the point of invulnerability. We can press on with that work assured that the United States will never lend aid

ropean peoples.

"The truth is and remains that these people live in peace and quiet, have work and are enjoying a boom, while Mr. Roosevelt has not been able for the six years he has been President to deliver the country from unemployment and out of the claws of corrupt Jewish capitalism. History judges men by their deeds—not their words."

"Stands by Imperialistic Policies"

The Lokal-Anzeiger (Berlin)

"As far as the contents of Mr. Roosevelt's message are known from cables and wireless reports, it reveals what was awaited. Mr. Roosevelt changes neither the home nor the foreign political lines he adopted about a year ago.

"He stands by imperialistic policies as exhibited in the United States exertions at the Lima conference and by the internal political goal by which he strives to increase his political power with the help of Jews and those other elements in the United States who are either in close business connection with Jews or in their thinking are so reactionary and ignorant of Europe that one can take them in with the oldest of New York's catchwords.

"At ima the preservation of the demracies was set as the goal for a battle against totalitarian States, which Mr. Roosevelt now calls 'aggressive governments.' With senseless assertions about Germany's and Italy's alleged political and economic intentions to attack South America, it was attempted to form a league of these Pan-American nations, of which Washington wished to have military and New York financial direction."

"Responsibility" Now Placed

National Zeitung (Essen)

"Mr. Roosevelt's message offered

Typical headlines from this morning's newspapers follow: "Dictatorship Costs a Price American Will Never Pay, Says Roosevelt" (the Matin); "In Powerful Speech Roosevelt Asks Revision of Neutrality Law, Which in Its Present Form Favors Aggressors" (the Oeuvre); "Roosevelt Gives Grave Warning to the American People" (the Petit Parisien).

The Oeuvre (Paris).

An editorial by Genevieve Tabouis says:

"President Roosevelt's message had considerable effect in Paris and London. In London they regard it as one of the greatest international events in the past six months. It is now a critical moment for the dictatorships. This stand by the United States may have a decisive influence on their policy.

"In Paris and London three passages specially drew attention—that urging a union of the democracies, that urging an international conference and finally the President's condemnation of the Neutrality Act. In London they think the speech may alter considerably the terms of Prime Minister Chamberlain's talk with the Duce. The British Government has decided to devote a special sitting of the House of Commons to considering the Far East situation and maybe British policy will be revised to suit the United States."

Neutrality Act Stressed

The Petit Journal (Paris)

"It is not for nothing that President Roosevelt after noting the United States devotion to freedom of religion and devotion to democracy and international good faith proposes to revise the Neutrality Act."

ligerent nations that they would do so at their own risk. Recruiting on behalf of a belligerent nation, or activities in its behalf in this country, would be forbidden under heavy penalty.

Mr. Ludlow also was the author of a bill to repeal the undistributed profits tax which was continued by the 1938 revenue act in modified form, and re-enact it in practically the same form as it existed prior to the "compromise" last year.

Representative Curley, Democrat of New York, was one of three Representatives who advocated anti-lynching legislation. Mr. Ludlow introduced one bill, while the third was sponsored by Representative Guyer, Republican of Kansas.

Mr. Curley also introduced a measure to exempt editors, reporters and publishers from contempt of court proceedings for failure to reveal the source of any confidential information.

A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment permitting the Federal Government to tax income from State securities, and the States to levy taxes on income of Federal securities was introduced by Representative Dowell, Republican of Iowa.

Representative Burdick, Republican of North Dakota, proposed a pension of $30 a month to all Indians under supervision of the government after they reach 65 years of age.

A general welfare bill, proposing old-age pension of $30 to $60 monthly, financed by a 2 per cent gross income tax, was introduced by Representative Sheppard, Democrat of California.

PRESIDENT BACKED ON DEFENSE VIEWS

Continued From Page One

many observers believe that these very possibly are stronger than before. This estimate was confirmed privately in sources which are unquestionably sympathetic with the Administration.

There is no reason to believe that the large group of Senators and Representatives who opposed the granting of discretionary authority to President Roosevelt in the Neutrality Act would consent to that action now, especially since the new Congress is one that feels strongly that it must reassert the authority of Congress.

There is a lively opposition in Congress to granting any authority to the President which might eventually result in the United States being involved in an armed conflict, except in the case of actual invasion or directly threatened invasion involving countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Capper Doubts Need of "Alarm"

Many Senators and Representatives praised the manner in which the state of foreign affairs was pictured, but Senator Capper, a Republican who voices a large part of Middle Western thought, ventured the suggestion that he was "not impressed by the alarm he (the President) seemed to express as to the possibility of international disturbance."

While the Senate was in session, Senator Frazier introduced a constitutional amendment which would prohibit participation by the United States in "foreign wars."

There was evident complete unanimity on the need for "national defense," but those who face the task of implementing this phase of the President's message must decide what constitutes defense; whether it means simply defending the shores of the United States and possibly the Western Hemisphere, or permitting scope for actions which might be conducted thousands of miles away as preventive measures.

Senator Pittman's Comment

Senator Pittman said he thought that the President "meant that when you attempt to lay down by poor words a definite formula for the future, the imagination being unable to visualize the future, you frequently do more harm than good."

"The President very clearly stated," he added, "that we had the right, and it was our duty, to refrain from aiding those conquering dictators, and it was equally our duty in every way except through the use of armed force, to aid democracies in their fight against these dictators.

"It is evident to me, and undoubtedly to the President, that the so-called Neutrality Act has not and probably will not accomplish this purpose. In fact, in some cases, it may result in the contrary. If this conception is correct, then some action by Congress is essential.

"Many and various methods have been suggested to Congress, and these will be carefully considered, all of them."

Senator Pittman emphasized that in the case of encroachment on American rights, "heretofore we have left everything to protest."

"The question," he said, "is whether or not we shall limit ourselves to protests about wrongs against our government, or against our citizens, under treaties of peace with us, or whether we shall back up those protests with moral, financial and commercial sanctions. I think our government has decided the latter course is both proper and essential."

Peace Groups "Disappointed"

This interpretation of President Roosevelt's message, which seemed to express a fairly general viewpoint, resulted in issuance tonight of a joint statement by seven peace organizations here expressing regret at Mr. Roosevelt's declaration.

The statement of the peace groups said "heavy disappointment" was caused by the fact that the President "proposes, although with alarming vagueness, that we repeat the old policies of force that have led to the present tragic world situation."

"There can be only complete agreement with the President's assertion that religion and democracy must be preserved," the statement added, and asked, "but where is there evidence of new leadership based on recognition of the outstanding fact that neither religion nor democracy can be saved by war or a warlike crusade; that by war they can only be destroyed?"

The statement was issued over the names of the National Council for Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Peaceways, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Keep America Out of War Congress, the Youth Committee Against War and the Labor Anti-War Council.

ORDERS ACTION FOR LIBEL

Court Calls Philadelphia Record Editorial Also in Contempt

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Prosecution of The Philadelphia Record for libel and contempt, on the basis of an editorial in this morning's issue, was ordered today by the State Supreme Court.

The editorial, entitled in early editions "The Judiciary Can't Pack the Legislature" and in later editions "The Judiciary vs. the Legislature," criticized the Supreme Court for issuing a writ to prevent the seating of Herbert S. Levin, a Philadelphia Democrat, by the State Senate. He was seated at a turbulent session of the Senate yesterday, and The Record congratulated Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, the presiding officer, for refusing to accept the court's writ.

When the full court assembled here this morning, Chief Justice John W. Kephart sent for District Attorney Charles F. Kelly of Philadelphia County and said The Record's editorial referred "to the appeal in the case of a man by the name of Levin."

"The record of that case is still in this court," Justice Kephart said. "The court considered this article extremely libelous. You are directed to prosecute and have a bill of indictment brought against the persons responsible for this article and prosecute that indictment as expeditiously as your affairs will permit. The article is not only libelous but is contemptuous in the extreme."

In an editorial to be published tomorrow under the title, "The Supreme Court vs. Freedom of the Press," The Record will defend its position and assert that, "if a court can punish an editor because the editor says the court is wrong, then we forfeit democracy." It concludes:

"If this be contempt of court, let the honorable justices make the most of it."

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

Governor Lehman's Message to Legislature Calling

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Following is the text of Governor Lehman's annual message to the Legislature, delivered this afternoon:—

This day marks the beginning of my fourth term as Governor. It is the seventh regular session of your honorable bodies to which I have had the opportunity of presenting in person my recommendations of legislative problems. On all occasion I have recognized the independent prerogatives of the legislative branch of government. At no time have I sought to infringe upon the powers of the Legislature. It is in that spirit that I once again, today, submit my views and recommendations.

The commencement of this particular session of the Legislature has special significance. It is a truly historic moment. It is historic because for the first time in the annals of the State, the Chief Executive will be serving for a four-year term and the members of both houses of the Legislature for two years.

In my opinion, the shorter periods for State officials and for members of the Assembly were unsound. The longer terms will make for better State government. They will help, I am confident, to subordinate political considerations and they should induce greater cooperation between the Executive and the Legislature as well as between members of different political parties in the Legislature.

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

This new four-year term of office of the Governor will permit establishment of longer-range policies. It will enable the Executive to concentrate more effectively upon administrative problems of government.

During my past three terms as Governor I recommended that the services extended to the people be expanded in many directions. New governmental functions had to be undertaken. A broad humane program of welfare and labor legislation was initiated. To the aged, the infirm, the mentally sick, the handicapped children, the unemployed were granted new services and financial assistsance. We have bestowed a certain degree of social security upon the underprivileged.

The removal of glaring social inequalities, the eradication of economic abuses, the provision of food, shelter and work for those who are unemployed, the securing of equal bargaining rights for labor and capital, the establishment of social security—these measures reflect our concetpion of the duty of government. By them, we have helped to furnish and safeguard democracy.

Proud of Sponsorship

They will go far in removing [illegible] and economic injuries



Times Wide World

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR DELIVERS HIS MESSAGE

Mr. Lehman speaking before the Legislature at Albany yesterday

lice. Because of their pressing duties they frequently work unreasonably long hours. And at times the compelling demands which have been made on this comparatively small body of men have prevented them from receiving adequate vacations or time off. The situation can be remedied only by a reasonable increase in the size of the State police force, I therefore, recommend that the State police force be increased by 100 men.

It should be borne in mind that the purpose of such increase is not to enlarge the duties of the State police but to make possible to the officers and men of the force reasonable hours of work and the enjoyment of one day of rest in seven or its equivalent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The problem of unemployment relief remains the most important and difficult one that confronts government. Inasmuch as the financial resources and policies of the State so greatly affect the administration of unemployment relief, I shall discuss the subject and lay my views before your Honorable bodies in the Execu-[illegible]

more than at any time in modern history, it is important that we maintain inviolate religious and civil liberties.

The battle to wrest from the sovereign proper respect for individual liberties was long and bitter. Democracy sprang up only after centuries of persistent and courageous struggle. We are fortunate to enjoy the fruits of democracy in America. But we must always combat any attempts to weaken or corrode the basic tenets of democratic government. We must be ever vigilant to apply to new situations, created by modern conditions, principles that were long ago emblazoned in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States.

GRADE CROSSINGS

The people have amended the Constitution so as to reduce substantially the share to be paid by private railroads for the elimination of grade crossings. Previously, it was 50 per cent. The railroads now will be required to pay only the amount of the benefit derived, but in no event more than 15 per cent. Also from now

little or no medical care in the event of serious illness.

The result has been:

1. A rapid expansion of governmental health and medical care services.
2. A large increase in the number of voluntary health insurance organizations. These aim to supply medical service at reduced cost by charging fixed periodic payments for yearly service on a non-profit basis.

In New York we have made special legislative provision for the conduct of such organizations under State supervision. Seven cities of the State have adopted such plans. The New York City plan covers 395,000 people. It is contended that even these voluntary non-profit insurance plans are beyond the reach of our low-income groups.

3. A growing demand for a compulsory health insurance plan administered by government on a basis similar to unemployment insurance. This would apply only to wage-earners in the fixed-income levels. Such plans, differing widely in detail, have been in existence in most European countries for several decades.

There is wide disagreement as to which of these methods, either separately or in combination, would best solve present problems. Some groups think that all medical care should be tax supported. Others believe in tax-supported car for the indigent, plus voluntary health insurance for the higher income groups. Still others prefer compulsory insurance.

The new Constitution gives your honorable bodies the power to provide for protection, by insurance or otherwise, against the hazards of sickness. It is inadvisable for the State immediately to launch upon a program which will involve very large expenditures without first making a thorough study of all aspects of the problem. I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature have a commission which will include as members not only legislators but several public health experts and several representatives of the medical profession. I believe it is our duty to recognize the great interest that medical profession has in this entire subject.

HOME RULE

The new Constitution has extended the principle of home rule for local units of government. It modifies the system of home rule heretofore existing for cities and counties. It grants for the first time in the history of the State home rule powers to villages having a population of more than five thousand.

These changes in the Constitution will require new laws. I am sure that the standing committees of your honorable bodies will devote themselves to a careful revision of the statutory law. The principle of home rule is sound. I believe that the Legislature should do all within its power to make home rule really effective. The Legislature should exercise great care to avoid imposing restrictions upon local government and to avoid foisting mandatory expenditures upon them.

TRANSPORTATION, HEALTH

greatest blessing that can be conferred by a democracy upon its citizens. I recommend to your honorable bodies legislative action that will give real significance to the declared principle.

Among other suggestions, I urge that any legislation for low-rent housing require that the benefits of a project shall not be denied any person on the ground of race, color or creed.

As you know, the Labor Law now forbids any public utility from discrimination in employment on the ground of race, color or creed. A similar provision is contained in the Education Law with respect to employment in the educational system of the State. The principle of those laws is a most salutary one. I recommend to your honorable bodies that the principle be extended to all persons or corporations engaged in any business affected with a public interest and any business where public patronage is solicited. By so doing you will preserve and strengthen the basic structure of American democracy.

FAILURES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Constitutional Convention adopted some worthwhile proposals, and these were approved by the people. On the other hand, the convention adopted definitely unsound measures, such as the judiciary article, the compulsory abolition of proportional representation and the grossly unfair reapportionment. These were wisely rejected by the people.

And finally the convention was guilty of failures to act. The people can only correct these through the Legislature. So I most earnestly submit that your honorable bodies make up for the two principal failures of the Constitutional Convention.

I strongly urge constitutional amendments: (1) to protect the water-power resources of the people against exploitation by private companies and (2) to change the Constitution to provide a new method of reapportionment.

Time and time again the people of the State have clearly indicated that they want action on both of these matters. But regrettably, time and time again, the representatives of the people neglected the interests of the people and thwarted their desires. In a democracy the people's will should be respected. So I present a strong plea that at this session your honorable bodies execute the will of the majority of the people of our State.

WATER POWER

The Constitutional Convention had the opportunity to protect the people against spoilation of their water-power resources. A proposal declaring that the water-power resources of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers shall remain inalienable and shall be developed by the people was defeated by a comparatively small margin.

We have, unfortunately, allowed nearly all of our natural resources to fall into private hands for development for private profi.t Only two large [illegible]

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s Message to Legislature Calling for Long-Range Program



Times Wide World

ELIVERS HIS MESSAGE

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Governor's Proposals

By The Associated Press.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Some of the highlights of Governor Lehman's message to New York's Legislature were:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—"The administration of the law has not been perfect. We have not attempted in any way to conceal these imperfections. Every effort will be made to maintain 1939 benefit payments on a current basis. Experience has also suggested the need for several legislative amendments."

LOW-RENT HOUSING—"I recommend that a new agency be set up in the Executive Department to handle this problem for the State. I most earnestly submit for your consideration that any appropriation that may be authorized at this session be contingent upon the development and continuance of this financial partnership between the Federal, State and local governments."

LABOR—"I recommend tightening of the labor laws to eradicate creation of fictitious partnerships designed to mask the relationship of employer and employe and the scheme to compel employes to hold themselves out as independent contractors. State-wide regulation will not handicap reputable employment agencies."

MORTGAGE MORATORIUM—"I recommend that the Moratorium Law be again extended, but with a modification which would compel that in addition to interest and taxes, the owner be required to pay a eertain fixed amortization on principal. It is vitally important that we authorize the creation of mortgage banks at this session."

CIVIL SERVICE—"I suggest that a commission be created by the Legislature to make a thorough study and formulate recommendations for consideration of the Legislature in 1940."

AGRICULTURE—"Cash farm income, despite the severe curtailment of consumer purchasing power, will not be greatly below the $312,000,000 of 1937. This creditable showing is in contrast to the severe decline in agriculture income elsewhere in the nation. Expansion of our farm-to-market roads system should be continued in so far as the resources of the State will permit."

PUBLIC UTILITIES—"While the results are naturally very gratifying, there are certain amendments to the Public Service Law which ought promptly to be made in order to protect further the consumer."

YOUTH—"I recommend the creation of an advisory council on youth in the Executive Department. The objective of the council should be to draft a broad constructive program which will seek to stimulate cooperation between labor, industry, local communities and State services."

REAPPORTIONMENT—"I urge that should the Legislature fail to reapportion, within two years following the beginning of any new decade, provision be made for a reapportionment by a constitutional commission."

WATER POWER—"These public resources must be developed in accordance with the enlightened thought of the day under State ownership and State control so that all our people may be able to secure the benefits that should come to them from their own property."

NON-DISCRIMINATION—"The equal protection of the laws is the greatest blessing that can be conferred by a democracy upon its citizens. I recommend legislative action that will give real significance to the declared principle."

population of the State has 45 per cent of the members of the Senate and only 41 per cent of the members of the Assembly.

The population ratio under the Constitution for representation in the Assembly is fixed at 73,000. Yet at least a dozen counties having a population of less than 30,000 each have an Assemblyman. In New York City there are several Assembly districts where one member represents more than 250,000 persons.

The provisions of the State Constitution calling for the reapportionment of legislative districts have been for years carelessly violated by the Legislature. Again

dous advances we have made in the past six years. Our labor code has been greatly strengthened. It now stands out as the most progressive and humane code in the United States.

In view of these recent advances there are no new labor laws of equally great significance to be considered by your honorable bodies at this session. There are, of course, many improvements which can and should be made in our labor code. Suggestions will undoubtedly be made to the Legislature by groups representative of both business and labor. I know that you will give careful study to these suggestions and recommen-

methods to cope with a small group of labor law violators. These employers have sought, by various devices, to evade their obligations under the Workmen's Compensation Law, the Unemployment Insurance Law, the Prevailing Rate of Wage Law, the Minimum Wage Law, and other acts designed to afford a measure of security to the wage earners.

One of the methods used by this unscrupulous group has been the creation of fictitious partnerships designed to mask the relationship of employer and employe. Another scheme is to compel employes to hold themselves out as independent contractors. Employes are thus deprived of the benefits conferred upon them by law. Moreover, the employers who engage in these practices gain an unfair advantage over their legitimate competitors.

I recommend the tightening of the labor laws to eradicate these evile.

FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Our experience with fee-charging employment agencies over a long term of years has emphasized the need for State regulation in order to protect workers, employers and reputable agencies alike. It is unfortunate that some of those agencies continue to exploit thousands of wage-earners.

Applicants for work have been charged exorbitant fees. Some have been sent to non-existent jobs and marooned in strange communities with no money for food, lodging or transportation. Others have received jobs from which they were arbitrarily discharged, after working only long enough to pay the agency fee. State-wide regulation will not handicap reputable employment agencies. It will, on the contrary, give such agencies protection against racketeering competitors.

MORTGAGE MORATORIUM

The moratorium on the foreclosure of mortgages in New York State has been in effect since 1933. Last year it was again extended to Jan. 1, 1940.

It has become increasingly clear that the process of extending the moratorium each year cannot go on indefinitely. On the other hand, its abrupt repeal would be ill-advised. Small home owners and real estate interests generally would be adversely affected.

Some provision must be made to allow the gradual tapering off of the moratorium. There must eventually be normal resumption of contractual obligations. But any solution must give due consideration to the interests not only of the mortgage investor but of the small home owner as well.

I therefore recommend to your honorable bodies that the moratorium law be again extended, but with a modification which would compel that in addition to the interest and taxes, the owner be required to pay a certain fixed amortization on principal.

MORTGAGE BANKS

For the past three years I have strongly urged the establishment of mortgage banks, privately

which provide so fertile a field for civic unrest and for the attacks of those who would undermine our democratic form of government. I am happy and proud, as Chief Executive, to have sponsored and urged the adoption of these laws by the Legislature.

Although the ultimate goal remains, of course, the same, our task is quite different from that of the past several years. We are ever mindful that for democracy to work, its services should not only expand and grow but it must render efficient and sound administration. At the present we must devote our attendtion principally to the perfection and consolidation of the social gains we have already achieved.

The new laws of the past six years have placed upon the administrative branch of the State intricate and difficult tasks. There is no question that the efficiency of some of these laws can be improved. We recall that often it was necessary to formulate them under pressure of emergency conditions. This is a good time to re-examine the legislative acts in order to strengthen the processes of their administration. We should smooth out any rough edges. We should correct any mistakes disclosed by experience.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

In launching extensive social and labor programs we have resorted more and more to quasi-judicial determination by administrative agencies. At the last election the people rejected a proposal for the judicial review of the facts as well as of the law of virtually all decisions of administrative officers and agencies.

I opposed that proposal because it was formulated without a thorough examination of the methods of operation of the different administrative agencies. It seems to me unwise to freeze into the Constitution a rigid procedure which would handicap, and, in part, destroy the beneficial effects of the welfare and labor reforms which we fought so hard to initiate.

Some believe that the law does now provide proper and reasonable safeguards against arbitrary determinations by administrative bodies. It is quite possible that in the exercise of quasi-judicial functions some abuses may exist or may hereafter develop, but the problem should be studied as it applies to each particular agency. What may be sound with respect to one administrative tribunal may be disastrous for another.

Opposes Transfer to Courts

I stand opposed to the transfer of purely administrative functions to the courts. We cannot, in modern government, attempt to destroy administrative technique. Modification of procedure, if needed, should be undertaken only after careful study of each administrative process on an individual basis.

As part of my plan always to improve and perfect the administrative branch of government, I intend to appoint a acommissioner under the executive law to study the entire problems of administrative rulings. A thorough appraisal, I am sure, of our executive machinery will be beneficial. This commissioner will report to me prior to the 1940 session of the Legislature so that his report and my recommendations can then be made available to the Legislature.

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

Undoubtedly, one of the hardest working groups of State employes are the members of the State po-

tive budget ... previous years.

CONSTITUTION OF 1938

For a second reason this is a historic occasion. It marks the commencement of a new era in the constitutional history of New York. Not since 1894 has the State had a new Constitution. The convention, in framing the Constitution and the people in adopting it, have imposed upon this Legislature an important duty. The real effectiveness of the changes authorized by the people will depend upon how wisely the Legislature will implement the Constitution with the necessary laws.

SEARCHES, SEIZURES AND WIRE-TAPPING

At the Constitutional Convention I recommended that in our Bill of Rights we embody a firm protection of the individual citizen and of his papers and records against unreasonable searches and seizures by public officers. Furthermore, I urged that we put a stop to unconscionable wire-tapping of telephone conversations. The abuses are too well known.

The convention did in part adopt the safeguards. It is now necessary, in order to make them effective, that we amend our statutes. Particularly, we need a law which will prohibit any prosecutor or public official from tapping telephone conversations without first obtaining authority from the Supreme Court. Such permission will not be given unless the reason for the demand and the names of the persons whose conversations are to be intercepted are approved by the judge.

Penalties Are Urged

Also the statutes should require that penalties be imposed upon any law-enforcement official who willfully violates the safeguards which have been made part of the Bill of Rights.

At the convention several of us advocated that the State Constitution follow the Federal practice of jurisprudence, namely, that evidence obtained in violation of the constitutional guarantee cannot be used. The principle is so inherently just and necessary in a democracy that it should be made part of the Constitution and I hope that it will be. The main argument for not incorporating this principle in the Constitution was that the matter really came within the province of the Legislature and so the Legislature could by statute prohibit the use of such illegally obtained evidence.

I recommend that your honorable bodies at this session enact legislation to achieve that end. In my opinion, such legislation would be sound and distinctly in the best interests of democracy. Any contrary rule proceeds on the theory that the end justifies the means. Dictatorship, persecution, tyranny and oppression invoke the weapons of unlawful search, seizure and wire-tapping. We want none of them in America.

Faith in Government Paramount

Surely government should not be allowed to take advantage of its own infringement of a citizen's individual liberties. Government cannot afford to repudiate its own guarantees. Democracy survives only on the citizen's genuine faith in the justice of its government. Only the strict observance of constitutional restraints will prevent periods of hysteria and madness. Today

on, incidental improvements rendered necessary or desirable may be included as part of the elimination project. And thees also shall be paid by the State.

Since the State will be assuming virtually all of the cost, the State Department of Public Works should do the construction work. Exception can be made for the cities of New York, Buffalo and Syracuse, which have special commissions to handle eliminations. Work that may be performed by the railroad should be subject to public bidding, accompanied by the right to an appeal to the Department of Public Service in cases of improper awards.

The State cannot afford to be put in a position where its taxpayers have to furnish the money and the railroads are permitted to expend that money without careful public regulation and restriction. Furthermore, the statute should require the Department of Public Service to allocate the amount of the benefit derived by the railroad.

HEALTH INSURANCE

State participation in medical care is a reality. The State cares for and maintains some 80,000 mental patients in its hospitals at a cost of nearly $40,000,000 per year. In addition, its Department of Health operates tuberculosis and other hospitals, conducts the work of prevention and control of communicable diseases throughout the State and has undertaken a program of pneumonia, syphilis and cancer control.

Through the Department of Social Welfare, we furnish free medical care to thousands of families on relief. The division of medical care supervises over 1,000 hospitals, sanatoria and dispensaries which annually treat some 500,000 patients at public expense.

It is estimated that the total expenditures from Federal, State and local funds for medical care amount to several hundred million dollars a year.

Several nation-wide health surveys have revealed these astounding facts:

Six million men, women and children are sick on any average Winter day in the United States.

Loss of earnings due to sickness disability among workers amounts to $1,500,000,000 a year.

It is estimated that one billion days of work are annually lost through sickness.

The extent of the economic risk is evidenced by the fact that illness occurs nine times as often as industrial accidents.

Cost Goes into Billions

The cost of medical care is about $3,500,000,000 ($30 per capita) in a normal year. Of this vast sum, 79 per cent is paid by patients themselves, 14 per cent is met by government and 7 per cent by private industry and philanthropy.

Only those families having incomes of over $2,000 per year begin to get adequate care. The 80 per cent of American families with incomes of less than $2,000 a year and the 50,000,000 grouped in families with incomes of $1,000 a year or less receive inadequate care or no care at all.

Four out of every ten people who are sick in the United States receive no medical care.

Sickness is directly responsible for 30 per cent to 40 per cent of all cases requiring public or private charity.

These facts have awakened citizens and public officials to a realization of the great social responsibility owed to those unfortunate individuals who receive

AND WELFARE SERVICES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

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This constitutional barrier is removed by the new Constitution. Appropriate legislation should now be passed to effectuate the mandate of the people.

The new Constitution also gives to the Legislature power to provide for health and welfare services for all children, either directly or through subdivisions of the State, including school districts. It is my recommendation that you give thorough study to this matter in order to make provision for the extension of health and welfare services to all school children.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND LOW RENT HOUSING

Once more New York State has made history in the field of housing. We remain in the vanguard of progressive and humane government. No other State in the nation provides in its Constitution for a long-range plan. The State and its subdivisions are granted broad and effective financial powers which will enable them to build decent homes for families of low income, and to clear, replan and reconstruct slum areas.

The new Constitution is comprehensive in its provisions, as it should be. It does not follow, however, that the State should immediately exhaust all the powers granted. The course of wisdom dictates some restraint so that we may adjust and readjust our plans, if necessary, in the light of accumulated experience.

Urges New Housing Agency

To begin with, I recommend that a new agency be set up in the Executive Department to handle this problem for the State. This agency will take the place of the existing State Housing Board. It will be the duty of this new agency to examine the project plans of localities and to determine whether they meet the conditions under which loans may be extended and subsidies may be granted by the State.

It was in 1934 that I recommended to the Legislature the first step in the low-rent housing program. We then authorized the cities to create municipal housing authorities. It was our intention that these authorities, with the assistance of local, State and Federal funds, would construct, manage and operate the projects.

In 1937 and 1938, when I urged the Legislature to amend the Constitution along the lines contained in the new Constitution, I once again stated that a program of low-rent housing and slum clearance was predicated upon a partnership between the three governments--Federal, State and local. It is my firm belief that all three must participate; that all three must assist financially.

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The people have by constitutional provision protected their forest preserve and their barge canal against encroachment by private interests for private gain. Certainly it is no less important that they protect their water power resources against any possible alienation by private interests for private gain.

The experience of this State and of other governmental units clearly demonstrates that we can make use of our great natural water power resources for the benefit of the people and can do it without loss to the State. These public resourses must be developed, in accordance with the enlightened thought of the day, under State ownership and State control, so that all of our people may be able to secure benefits that should come to them from their own property.

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

The last apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts was made in 1917. Since that time the population of the State has increased and enormous shifts of population have taken place.

A fair and equal apportionment is in effect forbidden by the Constitution as now worded. It was purposefully so drafted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894. The apportionment article starts with generalities prescribing a rule of fair and equal representation. The general statements are then followed by concrete rules which completely nullify the sound principles that went before. In addition, the Constitution prescribed a great variety of intricate and complicated rules which make the task of the Legislature almost impossible and judicial interpretation by the courts extremely difficult. No apportionment since the Constitutional Convention of 1894 has received affirmative approval from the Court of Appeals.

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Condemns Present System

However, a fundamental tenet of democratic government requires that in a bi-cameral Legislature at least one of the houses should be truly representative of the people. Its membership should follow the sound principle that each legislator represent as nearly as possible an equal portion of the electorate.

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Asks for Reapportionment Board

This history demonstrates the need for a self-executing mechanism, in the event that the Legislature again fails to act. I urge that should the Legislature fail to reapportion, pursuant to the constitutional mandate, within two years following the beginning of any new decade, provision be made for a reapportionment by a constitutional commission consisting of one appointee of each of the following State officers: The Governor, the temporary President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State.

Unfortunately, our Constitution does not permit a legislative reapportionment until after the Federal census of 1940.

To assure a fair and sound reapportionment under the new census it is incumbent upon your honorable bodies at this session to adopt a constitutional amendment carrying out the recommendations I have just presented.

LEGISLATION

The wholesome industrial relationship existing in the State during the past year has furnished convincing proof of the wisdom of our labor legislation.

We have, by legislative enactment, done much to make partners of business and labor. In other days violence and coercion were the media of industrial dispute. Today reason, contract and law decide. In creating the State Board of Mediation and the State Labor Relations Board we have provided machinery for the peaceful and equitable settlement of the problems and the disputes that may occur between employer and employe.

We can be proud of the tremen-

dations.

There are some matters that I wish to call to your particular attention at this time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Unemployment Insurance Law has only been in effect, insofar as the payment of benefits is concerned, since the beginning of the year.

Benefit payments for the calendar year 1938 approximate $100,000,000. The original estimate of the number of checks to be issued in 1938 was 6,000,000. In fact, during the past year over 9,000,000 checks have been written for eligible claimants. In spite of the huge payments, the fund is larger than it was when benefits commenced last January.

The administration of the law has not been perfect. This was to be expected. We have not attempted in any way to conceal these imperfections. We have devoted our best efforts to improve and render more effective the administration of the law. A thorough resurvey of procedures has been initiated.

Many administrative changes have been adopted which will help to eliminate the lags in benefit payments encountered during the first year of operation. In effecting these administrative changes, full advantage has been taken of past experience. Every effort will be made to maintain 1939 benefit payments on a current basis.

Experience has also suggested the need for several legislative amendments. The Unemployment Insurance Law requires the advisory council to make recommendations to your honorable bodies for such amendments. I know that you will give careful study and consideration to those recommendations when submitted.

LABOR LAW VIOLATORS

The Industrial Commissioner and the Atorney General have been making a special study of

It is unfortunate that the Legislature has not taken action. I believe that the failure to do so has seriously retarded the revival of the real estate market.

Real estate plays a most important part in our economic system. Basically, real estate feeds upon the mortgage market. When this market is shut off new construction and refinancing of existing mortgages are prevented. The result is a stagnant real estate market—no new construction—more foreclosures.

There must be a free and ready flow of mortgage money if the building industry is to be revived. In the past, insurance companies, banks and guaranteed mortgage companies supplied the necessary unds. The small private investor, who formerly turned to the mortgage guaranty companies, now finds it impossible to obtain a sound mortgage investment and, therefore, his funds are not working.

In the last analysis, the ever-growing needs of the community for increased construction and the refinancing of old and defaulted mortgages must be met by new investments by the public.

Favors Mortgage Debentures

Mortgage banks are, in my opinion, the agencies best adapted to handle such investments. They will be empowered to issue debentures secured by general assets, the major portion of which will be real estate mortgages. Each debenture will be secured by all of the mortgages owned by the company. Complete diversification of the security is thus achieved.

In addition the debentures will have the following advantageous characteristics:

(a) Marketability, so that the holder may at all times feel that he can convert his investment into cash without serious loss;

(b) Certainty of income, so that

Continued on Following Page

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WORLD AIR FORCES

General Statements as to Size, Equipment

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WORLD AIR FORCES

General Statements as to Size, Equipment, Performance, etc

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NEW AIR FIGURES SWAY PRESIDENT

Germany and Italy More Than a Match for Rest of World, He Learns

AVERAGES 500 A MONTH

Reich Produced 1,000 Warplanes in November, Triple Our Average With 400,000 Workers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Authorities reported today that President Roosevelt's coming recommendations for an expanded air force would be supported by new and "startling" figures relating to German and Italian aerial power.

Well-informed persons said Mr. Roosevelt had heard from some of his advisers that the Nazi and Fascist powers were able to dictate the Munich settlement of Europe's September crisis by no less than a six-to-one margin in actual fighting planes over Great Britain and France.

Today, on the basis of revised estimates which authorities said were in the Administration's hands, Germany and Italy are more than a match in the air for the rest of the world. The reports, mostly piecemeal but represented to be well authenticated, have been sifted by War Department experts before being turned over to the White House.

The evidence that Germany's aerial armament, reinforced by Italy's, threatened a complete shift in the world balance of power was said by some close to the Administration to have influenced Mr. Roosevelt's recent conferences here with the American envoys to Germany, Great Britain, Italy and France.

Reported German Production

Military and diplomatic officials said the evidence had given direction to the annual message to Congress which Mr. Roosevelt is to deliver on Wednesday and to the special arms message, proposing a vast expansion of American air power, to follow a week later.

Among the reports said to have received credence in high administration circles were:

In a single month, November, Germany's new aircraft plants, geared to war speed, turned out more than 1,000 warplanes, triple the American monthly average this year.

Any one of upward of a half dozen of the major German plants employs more men than the entire American industry, about 36,000 at present. Altogether, probably 400,000 skilled German technicians are at work now on aircraft.

Though Great Britain doubled her production rate in 1938, it is still only half Germany's average for the year.

France, a few years ago rated the world's strongest air power, did not complete a single fighting plane in a recent period of several weeks.

Mr. Roosevelt described an administration proposal to train 20,000 college youths annually as air pilots and has approved plans to school an even larger number of aviation

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Military and diplomatic officials said the evidence had given direction to the annual message to Congress which Mr. Roosevelt is to deliver on Wednesday and to the special arms message, proposing a vast expansion of American air power, to follow a week later.

Among the reports said to have received credence in high administration circles were:

In a single month, November, Germany's new aircraft plants, geared to war speed, turned out more than 1,000 warplanes, triple the American monthly average this year.

Any one of upward of a half dozen of the major German plants employs more men than the entire American industry, about 36,000 at present. Altogether, probably 400,000 skilled German technicians are at work now on aircraft.

Though Great Britain doubled her production rate in 1938, it is still only half Germany's average for the year.

France, a few years ago rated the world's strongest air power, did not complete a single fighting plane in a recent period of several weeks.

Mr. Roosevelt described an administration proposal to train 20,000 college youths annually as air pilots and has approved plans to school an even larger number of aviation mechanics. Informed officials are convinced he will ask Congress to authorize expansion of the army air force to some 10,000 planes. The navy already has authority for a fleet of 3,000. Large military orders would call for top speed operation of the aviation industry and a gradual increase in productive capacity, a primary objective.

Plane Production of Powers

Official and semi-official sources provided these revised figures on the aerial activity of the principal powers:

Germany—The average monthly output of planes for the entire year is 500. Some 400,000 at work on aircraft; a third of all conscripts are assigned to the air forces.

Great Britain—The monthly average output for the year is 250 planes. The Royal Air Force was expanded from 69,000 to 85,000 men between March and November and is to be increased to 100,000 by June.

Italy—The monthly average is 200 planes. All conscripts get primary air training, with the pick assigned permanently to the air forces. The budget for the next fiscal year calls for a 75 per cent increase for the air forces.

France—The actual monthly average undisclosed, but is understood to be far less than Italy's. Energetic efforts being made to remedy the deficiencies.

Soviet Russia—The exact figures are secret. Several hundred thousand youths receive pre-flying instruction annually before they enter the army, at the age of 19, for two years' service.

S. Paul Johnston, editor of the magazine Aviation, turned over to officials information he obtained this Fall in a five weeks' tour of Europe. He reported Germany was two and one-half times as strong in the air as the United States, and rated the powers' relative strength thus:

Germany 10, Italy 6, Great Britain 5, United States 4, France 2.

The conflict between this information and estimates accepted as official until a few weeks ago was illustrated by the current publication in the army's official command and general staff quarterly of these reports of fighting planes:

British Empire, 4,000; France, 3,000; Russia, 4,700; Germany, 3,000; Italy, 3,200; Japan, 2,000.

The United States Army at the year's end has approximately 2,000 first-line planes in service and the navy the same number.

SAY REICH BUILDS BETTER AIRCRAFT

Experts Tell House Group We Are Year or Two Behind in Military Planes

COUNTRY IS PUT FOURTH

Germany, Russia and Italy Ahead of Us—25,000 Flying Nazis Contrasted to Our 950

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Congress has been told that Germany is building better military planes than the United States, primarily because it leads the world in aircraft research and development.

Witnesses before a House Appropriations subcommittee testified that Germany had more personnel, more equipment, such as wind tunnels, and spent more than the United States.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, declared in testimony made public today:

"A few years ago this country led the world in the development of aircraft and in aircraft research, but we have lost that position.

"Today Germany is building better planes for military purposes than we are. That, of course, is a thing we do not like to admit. That is due primarily to the fact that they are putting into this work many times over what we are putting into it in this country."

Dr. Bush asked approval of a $4,000,000 fund for construction of a new research base at Sunnyvale, Calif., and expansion of existing facilities at Langley Field.

Major Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Corps chief, told the committee that the United States was behind other countries in technical development.

"Due to a lack of research facilities," he said, "our performances today, in my opinion, in army and navy airplanes are at least one year and probably two years behind where we should stand."

Visit to Germany Is Recounted

Dr. George W. Lewis, the subcommittee's aeronautical research director, who said he had visited Germany, declared that the speed of German bombers had been stepped up from 312 miles an hour to 342 miles. Germany's pursuit planes, he said, have a speed of 420 miles.

The United States Army, he added, wants bombers with speeds of more than 300 miles an hour and pursuit planes of at least 400 miles. The ultimate velocity of these planes, he predicted, would be 550 miles an hour.

Dr. Lewis said that where the United States has a wind tunnel capable of handling a velocity of 500 miles an hour, Germany's has a maximum of 700 miles.

"They have speeded everything up and taken advantage of what has been done here and made it better," he testified. "The equipment at Sunnyvale will be constructed to excel that in Europe."

Robert Hinckley, member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, assert- that Germany far outranked other major powers in airplane pilots. Using Germany's total as 100 Mr. Hinckley said the other nations ranked in this order: Russia, 80; Italy, 60; Great Britain and the United States, 30; France, 20.

"Germany has 25,000 airmen completely trained as experts yearly," Mr. Hinckley said. "The United States has 950."

Stronger Coast Defenses

Major Gen. George V. Strong of the general staff said that the army's war plane division thinks present world conditions make it "highly necessary" that the United States commence strengthening its defenses on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

He said that a five-year coast defense program initiated in 1937 was restricted to the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and Panama.

He testified on President Roosevelt's recent request for $6,539,287 for seacoast defense to supplement the $7,250,523 in the War Department's regular appropriation.

General Strong said $2,492,504 would be devoted to construction of two fixed batteries on the Atlantic Coast and a "badly needed" submarine mine depot at Fort Monroe, Va., and to provide certain shore installations for submarine mining in the harbor defenses on Sandy Hook.

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, assistant chief of ordnance, testified that 75 per cent of the army's $110,000,000 program for procurement of "critical" equipment, arms and ammunition would be filled by private industry in the next two years.

eH said the program would "have the effect of increasing general business activity." It is designed to furnish the regular army and National Guard with semi-automatic rifles, light and heavy artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns and ammunition.

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NEW REICH DECREES PERMIT 14-HOUR DAY

Exceptions to 8-Hour Law Are Authorized for 'Important State-Political Tasks'

COVER 60% OF INDUSTRY

Labor Limited Only by Ten-Hour Rest Period in 24 Rather Than by Time Employed

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—In line with Germany's intensified armament race and the degree to which it is hampered by a growing labor shortage, Minister of Labor Franz Seldte issued new labor decrees today permitting exceptions to the eight-hour work day law and the rest provisions for Sundays and holidays. The order applies "in so far as such exceptions are urgently required for the fullfillment of important State-political tasks."

By tradition the designation "important State-political tasks" applies primarily to the entire armament industry, working for the army, navy and air force.

In many of these industries the ten-hour working day is already the rule rather than the exception. Today's decrees, however, permit the extension of the working day even beyond ten hours because the only limitation that is imposed is that an "uninterrupted daily rest period must amount to not less than ten hours."

In effect, therefore, the new decrees replace the principle of the eight-hour day with the principle of an uninterrupted rest period of ten hours out of every twenty-four. This would permit the theoretical extension of the working day to fourteen hours, but the new labor code, effective Sunday, also provides that male workers must have a rest period of at least a half hour after six hours of work, and women workers must have a twenty-minute rest after four and one-half hours.

Theoretically, the new labor code retains the principle of the eight-hour day on the ground that it has proved to be best for the health and efficiency of workers and for the enterprise itself. The only exception for extending the work day up to a maximum of ten hours was strictly limited to work necessary to keep a plant intact that could not be performed during the regular working period.

At the same time the designation "important State-political tasks"—and with it the new labor decrees—could be extended to embrace all the industries working for the State. That means approximately 60 per cent of Germany's entire industry and 80 per cent of the building industry.

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WE RATE 5TH IN AIR, SAYS GEN. ANDREWS

G. H. Q. Army Air Chief Warns We May Soon Be Vulnerable to Overseas Raids

GIVES DEFENSE PROGRAM

Tells Aeronautic Meeting We Need Long-Range Bombers to Guard Americas

By FREDERICK F. GRAHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—Major General Frank M. Andrews, chief of the general headquarters air force of the army, told the annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association today that the United States now is a fifth or sixth-rate air power, but that in building up our air strength we are "saying in unmistakable language: 'Hands off the Western Hemisphere—America is for Americans'."

General Andrews said that the G. H. Q. air force, which is the entire army combat air force in Continental United States, has only slightly more than 400 fighting planes today, as compared with Germany's force, estimated all the way from 4,000 to 10,000 planes.

The estimate did not, of course, take into account the slightly fewer than 2,000 airplanes of all types—combat, training and transport—which the navy has.

"Air power," the general said, "is not a commodity that can be procured in the open market, no matter how much gold and silver may be available. Money will not buy it, desire will not create it. Timely foresight, based upon an intelligent conception of the potentialities of air power and its effect upon the destiny of nations, is the only formula that can assure its development."

A nation's ability to manufacture airplanes and the existence of superior manpower available for training as pilots, navigators, mechanics and such do not make air power, either, he declared. Such assets do constitute potential air power, he agreed, but the time element is also important. It requires many months to train pilots, ground crews and technical personnel, and unless a nation has those projects started and ready for expansion, an emergency may find it unable to catch up with its rivals.

Calls for Long-Range Bombers

In discussing what would be an effective air force for our nation, General Andrews said:

"A nation's geographic situation has a large bearing on the constitution of its air force. In any land or naval engagement the advantage lies with that force which has the

session by this country, in adequate degree in our military organizations, will constitute strong insurance that no hostile army will ever approach either coast for the purpose of landing on our shores; and that no hostile power will ever establish air bases in this hemisphere."

General Andrews's speech was the chief event of the evening session of the convention.

A series of closely integrated and coordinated programs calculated to restore to American aviation the world leadership it once enjoyed were discussed and planned at various committee meetings through the morning and afternoon sessions.

Representatives of the army and navy, the Federal Government, educators in aviation and public schools, aircraft manufacturers, air transport operators, racing and private fliers took active part in the conferences. All of the groups appeared to take the view that this country had fallen behind the world in the parade of wings, but that the lag could be overcome by a well-rounded, sustained program.

Delegates split into three groups for consideration of plans for the expansion and advancement of aviation schools, youth training and private flying.

The N. A. A. youth program section, under the leadership of William Enyart, secretary of the parent body, brought forth at the close of its session a resolution urging the education of youth from 10 years of age up to the time they are able to qualify for the civil training program recently announced by President Roosevelt.

Recommendations Made

The resolution finally adopted read:

(1) We urge the introduction of some form of aviation education or activity in every junior high school and college in the United States, and the establishment of a section of aviation in the Federal Office of Education.

(2) We urge the introduction of model building activity on the part

facturing industry; an increase in commercial air transport; encouragement of research, and expansion of private flying.

"There can be no stabilization so long as aviation is a fever chart for national alarms and fears, however, and we must attain stabilization of the domestic market and stabilization and maintenance of a larger export market."

Germany and Italy, he pointed out, have already reached the saturation point so far as their domestic markets are concerned, and are now turning to South America. Their craft criss-cross the continent from coast to coast and from trade center to trade center, and "we're not going to be able to meet the challenge of their attack in South America unless we have an integrated and sustained aviation program."

The convention will close tomorrow after a full session. Brig. Gen.

persons between the ages of 18 and 25.

"So universal is aviation interest in all age groups," reported Ernest Gamache, Mr. Rockefeller's research director, "that we may conclude it ranks No. 1."

He cited a survey by Professors Paul Witty and David Kopel of Northwestern University on youth's interests which showed boys chose aviation as their primary interest "over the traditional cowboys, doctors, soldiers or policemen."

Charles F. Horner, president of the National Aeronautic Association, said that recent criticism of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh is "pure emotionalism."

"Anybody who knows Lindbergh," Mr. Horner said, "knows that he is not the kind of man to seek publicity, decorations, praise or anything else. I can't find any one who

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"Air power," the general said, "is not a commodity that can be procured in the open market, no matter how much gold and silver may be available. Money will not buy it, desire will not create it. Timely foresight, based upon an intelligent conception of the potentialities of air power and its effect upon the destiny of nations, is the only formula that can assure its development."

A nation's ability to manufacture airplanes and the existence of superior manpower available for training as pilots, navigators, mechanics and such do not make air power, either, he declared. Such assets do constitute potential air power, he agreed, but the time element is also important. It requires many months to train pilots, ground crews and technical personnel, and unless a nation has those projects started and ready for expansion, an emergency may find it unable to catch up with its rivals.

Calls for Long-Range Bombers

In discussing what would be an effective air force for our nation, General Andrews said:

"A nation's geographic situation has a large bearing on the constitution of its air force. In any land or naval engagement the advantage lies with that force which has the longer range weapons. This same principle applies to the defense of an area by an air force. The nation which has an air force that is able to reach hostile air bases without fear of having its own bases attacked has a distinctly superior advantage in any conflict. It is the .45 calibre revolver against a baseball bat, and embodies such a threat that war may not be waged. The man with the revolver can secure his demands from the man with the baseball bat without actually firing gun.

"Our geographical location is such that our air force must be so constituted that it carries the revolver. From an air force standpoint, this means equipping our air force with enough airplanes of sufficient range and bomb carrying capacity to enable them, from available bases, to reach any locality where an enemy might attempt to establish bases, either land or water."

Admitting that there is an urgent requirement for local defense planes of the fighter type, reconnoissance and observation and other short-range craft in any well-balanced air force, he said the prime requirement was long-range bombardment planes.

Warns of Aviation Advance

The idea that this country is relatively safe from air raids was discounted by General Andrews. He deplored a tendency in this country to think that the science of aeronautics has reached the peak of its inventiveness and that aircraft capable of spanning the Atlantic or Pacific with full military load and returning to their bases are "figments of a Jules Verne imagination."

"Regardless of how much we would like to prevent it, our ocean bulwarks are shrinking rapidly," he declared. "Aeronautical development will make of the Atlantic an English Channel. When that time arrives—and the world is on the threshold of that period—the problem of making America impregnable in the air assumes a more serious aspect than that presented today."

Consequently, he continued, America faces two problems, one for "today" and one for "tomorrow." The present problem involves the establishment of a sphere of air influence around the Western Hemishere. "Tomorrow's," and by that he said he means the problem that will confront the nation before many years have passed, involves security against air attack initiated from bases across the ocean.

"Our country," he asserted, "ought to be the first to span the ocean both ways non-stop."

The nature of the next war will be greatly changed by air forces, he predicted, and seats of government, industrial areas and large population centers will probably feel the first brunt of war.

Air power will become increasingly vital with the passing of years, he predicted, and will play a major part in shaping the policies of nations.

Air Power Is Imperative

"Air power is imperative for the security of this nation, and its policies," he concluded. "Its pos-

schools, aircraft manufacturers, air transport operators, racing and private fliers took active part in the conferences. All of the groups appeared to take the view that this country had fallen behind the world in the parade of wings, but that the lag could be overcome by a well-rounded, sustained program.

Delegates split into three groups for consideration of plans for the expansion and advancement of aviation schools, youth training and private flying.

The N. A. A. youth program section, under the leadership of William Enyart, secretary of the parent body, brought forth at the close of its session a resolution urging the education of youth from 10 years of age up to the time they are able to qualify for the civil training program recently announced by President Roosevelt.

Recommendations Made

The resolution finally adopted read:

(1) We urge the introduction of some form of aviation education or activity in every junior high school and college in the United States, and the establishment of a section of aviation in the Federal Office of Education.

(2) We urge the introduction of model building activity on the part of city Recreation and Park Departments.

(3) We believe that a nation-wide, step-by-step system of youth training should be established to develop graded education in the age range of 10 to 18 years.

Ralph Waterhouse, superintendent of public schools in Akron, Ohio, outlined the aviation work being done in his city's schools.

"We have twenty-nine centers in Akron where model building and the rudiments of aviation are taught," Mr. Waterhouse said. "Last year we had 9,279 pupils in those centers and the enthusiasm they showed was astounding. The total cost per pupil was about nine cents, we figured."

Aviation schools, their past activities and the part they will probably play in the civilian training program were discussed by Oliver Parks, president of the Parks Air College in East St. Louis; Casey Jones, head of the school that bears his name in Newark, N. J., and T. Lee Jr. of the Boeing School of Aeronautics at Oakland, Calif.

A midday speech was made by Oswald Ryan, member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Importance of Aviation Stressed

"Aviation is just about the most important thing in the world today, he told several hundred delegates and their guests. "And since the peace of Munich many people have begun to realize it.

Dictator countries who insist that democratic governments and peoples lack the vision and ability to do things on a large scale, like to think we are incapable oof competing with them, he said, but the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 is proof that we can do something on a grand scale.

The Federal Government is completing a four-point program to put our aviation on a par with the best, he said. The four objectives are stabilization of the aircraft manufacturing industry; an increase in commercial air transport; encouragement of research, and expansion of private flying.

"There can be no stabilization so long as aviation is a fever chart for national alarms and fears, however, and we must attain stabilization of the domestic market and stabilization and maintenance of a larger export market."

Germany and Italy, he pointed out, have already reached the saturation point so far as their domestic markets are concerned, and are now turning to South America. Their craft criss-cross the continent from coast to coast and from trade center to trade center, and "we're not going to be able to meet the challenge of their attack in South America unless we have an integrated and sustained aviation program."

The convention will close tomorrow after a full session. Brig. Gen. W. G. Kilner, assistant chief of the army air corps, will be one of the chief speakers.

Civil Air Guard Suggested

By The Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The suggestion that the United States establish something similar to great Britain's "Civil Air Guard" as a buttress to national defense and to catch up with Europe's dictator States in the air was made today before the National Aeronautic Association.

Private fliers, constituting an air reserve force, said Moss Patterson of Oklahoma City, a delegate to the convention, can be made the backbone of the expanded air defense proposed by the Roosevelt Administration.

The aviator has replaced the cowboy and the policeman as the idol of American boyhood, a spokesman for Winthrop Rockefeller told the conference.

Mr. Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., has partially completed a survey which also credited interest in flying with reducing the number of crimes committed by persons between the ages of 18 and 25.

"So universal is aviation interest in all age groups," reported Ernest Gamache, Mr. Rockefeller's research director, "that we may conclude it ranks No. 1."

He cited a survey by Professors Paul Witty and David Kopel of Northwestern University on youth's interests which showed boys chose aviation as their primary interest "over the traditional cowboys, doctors, soldiers or policemen."

Charles F. Horner, president of the National Aeronautic Association, said that recent criticism of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh is "pure emotionalism."

"Anybody who knows Lindbergh," Mr. Horner said, "knows that he is not the kind of man to seek publicity, decorations, praise or anything else. I can't find any one who has anything definite to reflect in the slightest of his patriotism and judgment."

"Nobody has made a greater contribution to aviation than Lindbergh."

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HONG KONG DEFENSE RUSHED BY BRITAIN

Works Are Pushed by 15,000 Troops to Lessen Weakness in Face of the Japanese

STRESS PUT ON AIRCRAFT

Foreign Trade of the Colony Disrupted by War in China, but Local Prosperity Holds

By HALLETT ABEND

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

HONG-KONG, Feb. 28.—Although Hong Kong has not been so poorly equipped to repel an armed attack as has Gibraltar, which had only four anti-aircraft guns at the time of the Munich conference last September, this island outpost of imperial Britain has also lagged behind in defense works, and feverish attempts are now being made to make up for lost time.

With the Japanese already in possession of near-by Canton, and with an armed force landed on Hainan Island, which lies across the sea lane from here to the base of Singapore, British naval officials make no secret of their uneasiness, and the British army here, which numbers somewhat less than 15,000 officers and men, spends its days blasting new roads out of the sides of rocky hills, laying concrete gun emplacements and tunneling new cavelike anti-aircraft dugouts and munition chambers.

Hong Kong itself is a mountainous and rocky island, about twelve miles in length and six miles wide. It is particularly vulnerable to attacks from the air, for the water supply comes from reservoirs in the hills, and if aerial bombers scored a few direct hits upon the retaining dams the water reserves would rush downhill into the sea, and Hong Kong would be conquered by thirst within three or four days.

Aviation Plans Rushed

Hence the hasty preparations for enlarging the colony's air force. These preparations include not only new airfields, but the presence here of one British airplane carrier, and the early expected arrival from Singapore of two more such craft.

Already one huge underground hangar has been blasted into the side of a steep mountain, and work is going on for the early completion of two more such shelters for British airplanes. And while as yet more than half the concrete emplacements lack the guns necessary to bring down enemy raiders, a good beginning at acquiring equipment was made late last year, soon after the Japanese capture of Canton, when the British authorities here took over and retained an important shipment of anti-aircraft guns that had been ordered by the Chinese Government.

The defense of Hong Kong will be much more difficult since the Japanese have landed on the Chinese mainland, for besides the island of Hong Kong the British have the Kowloon area, or Leased Territories, under a ninety-nine-year lease from China. Kowloon is on the mainland, and the separating strait is less than a mile wide. The Japanese Army holds Chinese territory from the Leased Territory

business. This has adversely affected banks and shipping and insurance firms, and importers have been forced to grant ruinous extensions of credit to firms in the interior, because of the difficulties of making collections or sending remittances.

Local Prosperity Continues

Hong Kong's local prosperity continues unabated, because of the huge influx of wealthy Chinese from Canton and other cities on the mainland, and trade with smaller South China ports and with French Indo-China has been greatly stimulated. The Hong Kong colonial government's revenues still exceed expenses every month, but gross revenues have begun to decline, and outlays for caring for indigent refugees and for meeting public health problems are on the increase. Shipyards continue to operate at capacity, and have many orders ahead

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Guerrillas and Bandits Active

Curiously enough, however, there is now no actual military occupation by Japanese along this frontier, except scattered guards along the dynamited and disrupted Canton-Kowloon Railway. The rest of the area is overrun with Chinese guerrillas and bandits. Through the guerrilla lines Hong Kong has again begun selling goods into Chinese territories, and vegetables and livestock reach Hong Kong through these lines. No attempt is made, however, to ship munitions or war supplies for Chinese use across the boundary.

Many machine-gun, anti-aircraft-gun and searchlight emplacements are being rushed to completion along Hong Kong's mainland boundary, which runs through a mountainous country, and here and there barbed wire entanglements are ready to be put into place across flat lands and valleys.

Even on the island of Hong Kong itself double rows of strong barbed-wire entanglements have been completed within the last month, and are now ready to be thrown across several of the highways running onto small flat peninsulas jutting from the island. Evidently the intention is to abandon at once untenable parts of the island, then to close all the highways and rake landing parties with machine-gun fire.

These precautions, in the opinion of foreign military and naval observers, are designed to check any surprise attacks until such time as the British fleet could send assistance from Singapore. The same reliance upon Singapore is evidently planned by the British air force. Airplanes could reach Hong Kong from the Singapore base within twelve hours, and important air reinforcements could quickly follow from Burma and from India.

1,500,000 Gas Masks Ordered

The seriousness with which the general situation is viewed here is shown by the fact that a total of 1,500,000 gas masks have been ordered from England. At present only partial delivery has been made, and Hong Kong today has gas masks sufficient only for the British armed forces and for British civilians.

No distribution of gas masks will be made unless danger arises, for it is feared the tens of thousands of ignorant and penniless Chinese here would not protect the masks, and would even probably sell or pawn them. No discrimination can be made between Chinese and Europeans or Americans, so all must wait.

The ambitious plans for blasting huge caves into the hills for sheltering the civilian residents of Hong Kong have lagged, but many of the most stoutly constructed buildings have been made ready to house thousands of refugees, and can be hermetically sealed against the infiltration of poison gas within a few hours.

The Japanese capture of Canton and Hainan Island, the closing of the Pearl River and the disruption of the Canton-Kowloon Railway have combined to paralyze partly Hong Kong's import and export business. This has adversely affected banks and shipping and insurance firms, and importers have been forced to grant ruinous extensions of credit to firms in the interior, because of the difficulties of making collections or sending remittances.

Local Prosperity Continues

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There is here a growing sentiment against the purchase of Japanese-made goods, and most Japanese stores are without customers. Chinese will not buy from the Japanese stores, and will not knowingly purchase Japanese-made goods from foreign stores.

In addition to this, most Europeans here are now informally boycotting Japanese goods, and one of the leading English-language newspapers last week pointed out editorially that during the last few years Hong Kong had committed "the indefensible folly" of purchasing from Japan goods valued at $151,170,000, in Hong Kong money, while the colony in that three-year period sold Japan goods valued at only $43,451,000.

The editorial said that Japan had probably used this $100,000,000 favorable balance to help wage the war against China and that Hong Kong's purchases would better be made from Britain, where unemployment is large and where the Lancashire mills stand idle, largely because of the competition of Japanese cotton mills. Purchases from Britain in that same period were only $82,905,000, the editorial pointed out, and then concluded:

"Why should we buy Japanese goods when the adverse balance of trade, which we have to cover by exporting bullion, is being turned by Japan into guns and bombs?"

Swatow's Importance Gone

Swatow is no longer an important port of entry for the Chinese, because of the vigilance of the Japanese Navy and because Swatow has no railway running into the interior. Japanese airplanes effectually patrol the one motor highway running westward from Swatow.

Pakhoi is also now nearly useless, both because of the blockade and the Japanese seizure of Hainan Island, and because the Chinese armies, fearing a Japanese landing at Pakhoi, have dynamited roads and bridges on the routes leading inland. Macao, the Portugese harbor near Hong Kong, is useless to the Chinese. The Japanese Army now controls the Macao-Canton highway and other roads from Macao into the interior.

French Indo-China is in a worse position than Hong Kong, so far as defenses are concerned. The French keep only outdated warships in these waters, have few airplanes in Indo-China, have almost no anti-aircraft guns and few coast defense guns and reportedly lack even efficient equipment of mines for guarding their harbors.

Since the Japanese seized Hainan Island, the French have again begun to permit large shipments of munitions, war supplies, gasoline and trucks to go through Haiphong and Hanoi into Yunnan and Kwangsi, and the Haiphong-Kunming Railway, French-owned for its entire length, is carrying full capacity of freight. Two British and two French shipping lines now make regular calls at Haiphong, and many chartered ships put in there. Docking and warehouse space is at a premium, and port receipts have more than doubled.

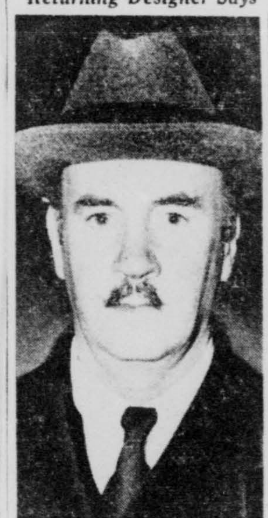
This is the eighth of a series of articles on conditions in China under Japanese domination.

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THE NE'

Our Aviation Equals Any, Returning Designer Says



Times Wide World

Igor Sikorsky

Igor Sikorsky, aircraft designer and manufacturer, who has been in Europe for three months studying aviation developments, returned yesterday on the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line. He traveled in England, Germany, France and Italy. He declared that in point of quality the United States compared favorably with any European nation in the airplane industry.

Mr. Sikorsky declined to comment on recent reports of German supremacy in military aviation, saying that he did not wish to discuss the question "without careful preparation."

The aviation expert, whose company has submitted plans for a giant transatlantic airliner, said he hoped service to Europe would "be developed soon," and that his company was ready to build a plane for regular service.

"After all," he added, "six days is a lot of time to spend crossing the Atlantic."

He said he would go immediately to Bridgeport, Conn., where he has a factory.

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Review of Janes
S. Paul Johnson "Aviation" - 10, 6, 5, 4, 2
statement.

AIR ANNUAL FINDS NATIONS RETICENT

But Jane's Book Shows Italian Bombers of Type Used in Spain Carry Ton Loads

TAIL-FIRST PLANE BUILT

Rome Tests New Craft—Tokyo Craft Pictured, but Details of Them Are Lac[illegible]

12/12/38

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Germany also has two new Junkers bombers. One of these, designed for diving, has three guns and carries bombs underneath. Junkers is also building a military version of its big four-engined commercial monoplane, which can carry forty passengers. This plane is credited by rumor with a maximum speed of 225 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 200.

The book shows a whole page of new Japanese planes, but gives no details whatsoever. Only one of these is a bomber—a twin-engined navy boat with an eighty-two-foot wing and a length of fifty-two feet.

The new Fairey medium bomber is smaller and faster than the Fairey "Battle" and is shown to have a maximum speed of 283 miles an hour. The Fairey "Seafox" catapult reconnaissance plane has a maximum speed of 124 miles an hour and a range of 440 miles. Details are also given of the single-seat Hawker "Hurricane," the ship in which a record from Edinburgh to South England was established. The machine is shown to carry four machine guns in each wing. The maximum speed is given as 335 miles an hour with an ability to climb 20,000 feet in nine minutes.

Hawker also has a new "Hind" day bomber with a maximum speed of 187 miles an hour and an endurance at cruising speed of almost three hours.

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"Germany," he said, "now has a group of the largest and best equipped aircraft manufacturing plants in the world. Estimates of the personnel engaged range from 150,000 to 200,000. The new Heinkel factory at Oranienburg is probably the largest and best equipped plant for mass production of airplanes in the world, while the huge Junkers plant at Dessau and the Dornier Works at Friedrichshafen are in about the same class."

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The three-engined Savoias have either Alfa-Romeo engines rated at 750 horsepower, or Piaggios rated at 1,000. The loaded weight with the former engines is given as 23,100 pounds and with the latter 24,860. With the Alfa-Romeos the maximum speed at 12,460 feet is given as 270 miles an hour. With the Piaggios the maximum speed at 16,400 feet is given as 295.

Each of these planes carries three machine guns, one fixed to fire forward and two on movable mountings aft of the wings. A fourth can be installed in the rear. Each plane can carry a total bomb load of 2,640 pounds.

The annual also shows that the Savoia-Marchetti company is building seaplanes able to carry twenty-four passengers for an Argentine company for use on South American rivers.

Another new Italian type listed is the experimental "Colibri" tail-first monoplane designed by Quinto Beltrame with a tiny eighteen-horsepower pusher engine. It is contended that the pilot cannot lose flying speed by improper use of the controls.

Italy is also shown to have added a new type of flying boat bomber similar to the Cant Z.501 single-engined boat. The new type is bigger and carries three engines.

Few details are available on the new German types. The annual records a new twin-engined fighter monoplane built by B. F. W.—formerly Messerschmidt—and said to carry two shell-firing guns and six machine guns.

This seems to be a development of Messerschmidt's single-seat fighter monoplane, said to be Germany's best fighter. The annual reveals that this plane had a maximum speed of 310 miles an hour and a range of 373 miles, which means that like similar fast British fighters it could stay in the air only a little more than an hour at maximum speed. The trend to duplicate sea planes and land planes is shown in the announcement that Germany has supplemented a two-seat catapult plane, which can be used for bombing, scouting or torpedoing, with a similar land machine.

Data on Dornier Bombers

The book also gives for the first time the weights of the huge Dornier twin-engined bombers showing that they can carry 2,200 pounds of bombs. This type has a range of 1,490 miles and a maximum speed of 292 miles an hour. Dornier has also produced a new seaplane bomber.

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Nothing further is revealed on the Supermarine "Spitfire," said to be the fastest military plane in the world. Some trouble has been met in building these because a subcontractor made wings of the wrong size.

The Russian information is the most meager and no new types are shown. Mr. Grey dismisses Russia with a few paragraphs, saying she was suffering delays in construction and transportation. In the preface he says the Russians are finding it cheaper and simpler to buy licenses and import foreign workers. A Russian fighter of the type used in Spain resembles the Boeing P-26 closely and a Russian bomber of a type seen in the same area resembled the Martin ZKB-26, Mr. Grey says. He draws the conclusion that they are made under either license or agreement.

Mr. Grey finds that France has suffered greatly under her new nationalization of industry and dismisses her types as of little interest.

The annual notes two new Czecho-Slovak types, both carrying shell-firing guns.

Sees Germany Far in Lead

Germany's military strength in the air leads that of the other great powers by a comfortable margin and is two and a half times greater than that of the United States, according to S. Paul Johnston, editor of Aviation, who returned yesterday aboard the Italian liner Rex after a five-week trip abroad.

"It seems probable," he said, "that Germany and Italy together would outweigh by a substantial margin the combined air forces of England, France and Russia."

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"In France the situation is much worse than in England," Mr. Johnston declared. "France is a country of little actual production. Under the program of nationalizing aircraft factories in 1936 and in the face of difficult labor situations production has steadily increased.

Germany, he said, has settled down to normal production with a the eight-hour-shift day in most cases and "is outproducing the world with little effort."

OVER for
FRENCH AIR CORPS
OF 82,000 men

AMERICANS IN CHILE UNEASY ON FUTURE

Businesses Face Possibility of Heavy Taxes or Even More Drastic State Action

POPULAR FRONT IN POWER

New President, However, Held Likely to Adhere to Middle-of-the-Road Policies

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 24.—American interests with an investment in this country of something like three-quarters of a billion dollars—second only, in Latin America, to our stake in Cuba—face the possibility of heavily increased taxation, or of even still more drastic action, if the ambitious plans for social reform of the new Popular Front government of Chile, headed by President Pedro Aguirre Cerda, which came into power officially today, are put into effect.

Most of those with whom I have talked about the prospects of such action—both Chileans and Americans—consider it improbable. On the other hand, even when they hold such a view, they cannot help asking themselves where the money is coming from for the financing of the Popular Front program for the betterment of Chile's workers unless from the pockets of foreign investors. Either one or the other—the program or the foreigners—seems sure to suffer.

The new President is backed by a hodgepodge of political elements with conflicting ideals. And, according to which way they make him turn, his course is sure to have an effect, for better or worse, on our huge Chilean investments.

Courses Open to President

If he goes far to the Left—as the extremists of the Popular Front are urging him to do—there may soon be governmental action toward the big and powerful American copper and nitrate companies here along lines similar to those followed by President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico toward American oil interests in that country.

If he sticks to the middle of the road, shunning both Left and Right turns, Americans here will probably continue to fight successfully against the dire consequences of Chile's 1932 collapse.

If he veers to the Right, joining up with reactionary and other anti-Leftist elements, he may so infuriate Leftist extremists that they may stage a revolt and involve everybody and everything in Chile, including hundreds of millions of American dollars, in one grand, unsettling, profit-devouring, free-for-all fight.

Prophecy just now is at a discount, one may say, nevertheless



a result of the discovery of the synthetic method of extracting nitrogen from the air. This revolutionary development was perfected by the Germans during the World War to such an extent that they struck Chile a blow from which she has never recovered.

Sixty years ago the Chilean nitrate deposits supplied 100 per cent of the wold's needs in nitrogen; after the World War their contribution sank to 8 per cent. Since then the situation has improved somewhat, largely owing to successful working of the deposits and marketing of their yield by Americans.

As for copper, the situation has oscillated between conditions bringing enormous profits to copper-mining interests, notably those financed by American capital, and cataclysmal slumps, which have swept away millions of dollars of American investments. At present both the nitrate and copper businesses in Chile are progressing satisfactorily, though the uncertainty as to how the new government is going to treat foreign investors is clouding their outlook for the future.

Another source of worry for American interests here is the assiduity with which the Chilean dele-

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Prophecy just now is at a discount—one may say, nevertheless, for what it is worth, that local betting favors the idea that the new President will stick to the middle of the road.

There are points about his recent record, however—moderate though it has been, in the main—that cause doubts in many minds. Some of his pre-election statements seem to presage trouble for foreign investors—as, for instance, the following, published in the Mercurio, a leading Santiago newspaper, shortly before his election:

"Times have been changing, and there is need of carefully revising the privileges obtained by foreign capital in other days. . . . If it threatens to leave the country, let it!—and the sooner the better! But I do not think that foreign capital invested in concerns extracting products from our soil, especially North American capital, will prove to be stupid and fail to appreciate the times in which we live.

"If it wishes to continue doing business, it must yield wherever yielding is just. No more privileges!—or, if there are to be any, they must be for Chileans. Foreigners engaged in the above-mentioned lines must understand clearly that it is no longer sufficient that they should pay us salaries and a certain degree of tribute.

Want to Share Wealth

"No! We wish to share the wealth which, up to now, they have taken away. Moreover, did not President Roosevelt say a very short time ago that North American capital did not behave well in these countries of ours, and that the time had passed forever when, behind each dollar, well or badly acquired, there were warships and cannon?"

Immediately after these statements, Señor Aguirre added:

"I am an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt. And, with due attention to differences and distances, I think that we Chileans should follow in his footsteps, which are simultaneously both revolutionary and conservative. Not only is Roosevelt a great North American executive but also an eminent example for Latin America."

In dealing with contemplated Popular Front educational reforms, Señor Aguirre also alluded, in his remarks as quoted by the Mercurio, to what he called "stupid commercial schools which manufacture office workers by the gross for foreign merchants."

All this may be construed either as hostility to foreign interests here or as mere pre-election vote-getting violence of language—according to taste. But, taken all in all, these utterances and others resembling them have aroused a slight feeling of uneasiness in the American local business community. Its members are by no means averse to those sections of the Popular Front program that call for betterment of the miserable condition of the Chilean masses—the poverty-stricken "rotos"—but they hope that such betterment may be effected without serious dislocation of business.

Our stake in Chile consists of close to $500,000,000 in direct investments, and—at the highest estimate—about $800,000,000 in direct and indirect investments, taken together. Most of this enormous amount is invested in the copper mines of Northern Chile, which are among the most important in the world, and in the nitrate fields of the same religion.

Both in the copper and nitrate businesses there have been catastrophic happenings within the last quarter of a century—indeed, the latter, which was the mainstay of the entire Chilean economic structure, went completely to pieces as

As for copper, the situation has oscillated between conditions bringing enormous profits to copper-mining interests, notably those financed by American capital, and cataclysmal slumps, which have swept away millions of dollars of American investments. At present both the nitrate and copper businesses in Chile are progressing satisfactorily, though the uncertainty as to how the new government is going to treat foreign investors is clouding their outlook for the future.

Another source of worry for American interests here is the assiduity with which the Chilean delegates to the Eighth Pan-American Conference at Lima worked for the adoption, as an accepted principle of international law on the American continent, of the principle that, in case of confiscation or expropriation of property owned by foreign companies or individuals in any country on that continent, those companies and individuals should have no legal recourse not also available to nationals of the country decreeing such expropriation or confiscation.

Mexican Action Followed

In other words, the Chileans at Lima were fighting against the old idea that foreign investors have special rights—that intervention of the country of which they are citizens is permissible in case they get into a dispute with the country in which they have investments.

The action of the Chilean delegates at Lima also afforded additional proof of the close attention being paid throughout Latin America nowadays to the recent expropriation of American oil interests in Mexico and to the arguments of the Mexican Government in defending its action.

It also clearly expressed the increased antagonism among the Latin Americans to foreign capital invested in their native countries; there is an unmistakable feeling among them that foreign investment tends to exploitation of national resources primarily for the benefit of foreigners, and that, therefore, it should, if permitted, be hedged about in future with regulations precluding the possibility of such exploitation.

The above considerations, coupled with the fact that the new Chilean Government has come into power on the heels of a short but bloody revolt, tends to make local foreigners, including Americans, apprehensive as to just what lies around the corner.

They know that Gustavo Ross, the candidate defeated by Señor Aguirre, on his way from Chile to Europe, talked in Buenos Aires the other day with General Ibáñez, widely suspected of planning to lead the next revolt—if any. General Ibáñez was accused of complicity in the "Nazi" uprising of last September here in Santiago, put down by the Alessandri government (which turned over power to the Popular Front regime this afternoon) after sharp street fighting.

There is a prevailing impression that General Ibáñez is biding his time, that he will closely watch the course taken by the Aguirre government, just installed in office, and take hold of events as the strong military leader, the "Man on Horseback," if and when he deems the time ripe.

In view of all this, local Americans, though not exactly jittery, are just now in a state of watchful—and distrustful—waiting.

This is the eleventh of a series of articles of Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of South and Central America.

NAZIS AIM TO SPEED INDUSTRY FOR WAR

Funk's Choice as Commissar to Expand Output Is Move to Raise Fighting Potential

BUSINESS REACTION MIXED

Planned Economy Disliked, Curb on Labor Front Hailed—General 10-Hour Day Due

12/22/38

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The appointment of Walther Funk, the Economics Minister, as commissar for industrial "rationalization and production expansion" is greeted in German business circles with mingled feelings because its implications are so manifold that it is impossible to bring them under one common denominator.

Its primary purpose, of course, is to maintain and increase Germany's industrial mobilization, known as "military economy," in order to maintain and if possible increase her war potential, which is regarded as all the more important in view of the increased efforts being made in the same direction by Great Britain, France and the United States.

It is a maxim of National Socialist political leadership that the best army is useless unless it has behind it an economic production capacity in industry, agriculture and raw material provision able to supply and feed both the fighting forces and the civilian population in time of war.

Four-Year Plan's Function

The creation of such an economic production capacity in all its aspects, and its safeguarding against possible blockade, by means of domestic wartime autarchy and by the organization of Central and Eastern Europe as Germany's economic hinterland, able to supply all still needed imports over Germany's "dry" border, is the function of the Four-Year Plan, for which Field Marshal Hermann Goering remains Chancellor Adolf Hitler's special commissar, and therewith Germany's top economic dictator.

But while the comparatively simple production and marketing processes of the agricultural sector have been put under a rigid organization that functions almost automatically, if not always efficiently, the far more complicated industrial and commercial sectors have thus far eluded the same kind of organization.

Despite all regimentation, there have remained many conflicting ideas and interests and many overlapping and other often competing authorities that have interfered with one another and industrial efficiency.

This became all the more noticeable when German industry attained full production capacity.

On the one hand it started a scramble among individual industries for all available labor and raw materials—made more intense by the decline in foreign trade and inability to pay foreign workers—and on the other produced a similar race between the State and labor for a share in industrial profits until production costs began to mount and industrial profitableness—never very high under the existing control—began to go down.

In this situation the National Socialist regime faced the alternative of permitting regulation by the free interplay of price and wage factors, which would have marked the end of controlled economy, or regulation by governmental fiat, which meant more control.

As plainly shown by the terms of Herr Funk's appointment, it chose the latter alternative, under the designation of "totalitarian national economy."

In that sense, therefore, Herr Funk's new appointment signifies a further step toward a planned and centrally directed economy along the path already trod by Russia. As such it is far from being welcome to German business circles, which look with grave concern into a future that seems to have the word "socialization" written all over it.

But there is another side to this appointment that holds out many compensations.

It will be Herr Funk's task "to increase Germany's economic strength by the improvement of industrial plants' production means and production methods as well as by an increase in the production capacity of everybody active in German economy."

For that purpose he is empowered to issue binding instructions to all the agencies concerned in this task, including not only economic and industrial organizations and interests but also the National Socialist party and its associated organizations, to which belongs the German Labor Front—the one big labor union in Germany.

Two Important Aspects

This has two important aspects. First, by the nature of the situation, Herr Funk's executive organization will have to be the "organization of industrial and commercial self-administration" already in existence, which means that while under the aegis of Marshal Goering and the Four-Year Plan Herr Funk will issue orders, the industrial and commercial organizations representing industry and commerce will actually administer them.

It is significant that some time ago all officials in these organizations were made subject to the National Socialist party's approval; despite this, the real interests of industry and commerce are now expected to have a better chance to assert themselves than heretofore and to disregard the numerous extraneous authorities that tried to subordinate them to purely political and often purely local or organizational interests.

Even more important is the fact that the German Labor Front, which heretofore has pursued an independent policy and has particularly collected increasing "voluntary" social welfare contributions from industry over and above the heavy legal social insurance levies, is likewise placed under Herr Funk's control.

This step is so drastic that in inspired comments the workers are assured that the excellent relations between Herr Funk and Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Labor Front, guarantee frictionless cooperation.

General Ten-Hour Day Seen

Perhaps the most important development expected to result from this new control is formal abolition of the eight-hour day and the general introduction of the ten-hour working day already effective in the armament and other nationally urgent industries.

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MAJ. ELIOT DOUBTS REICH AIR MASTERY

12/17/38

German Aviation Has Become a Sort of 'Instrument of Blackmail,' He Writes

BRITISH AIR FORCE PRAISED

French Army Seen as the Best in Europe — Nazis Held Unable to Withstand Its Attack

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — The present numerical air superiority of Germany is challenged by Major George Fielding Eliot, writer on military affairs, in the Dec. 15 issue of the Foreign Policy Association's Reports, made public today. He observed, however, that the German air force has become a sort of "instrument of international blackmail."

"It is difficult to believe that Germany has created a first-line air force of 10,000 planes, all organized and ready to take off," Major Eliot wrote.

He pointed out that in the Fall of 1935 only 108 planes could be shown by the Nazis at their Nuremberg parade. He estimated that Germany's first-line planes in April of this year numbered about 1,620, and stated that the Reich admits only 3,000 of such planes, including the squadron reserves.

French Army Held Best

"To maintain any such strength as 10,000 planes merely assures a vast waste of precious material which Germany, certainly, cannot afford," he wrote. "Unless a nation is deliberately building against a prearranged date at which it intends to begin war it is unwise to assemble any great number of planes in the present state of aeronautical science; for planes are being improved so rapidly that today's miracle is obsolete tomorrow."

Holding that France "still has the most formidable and best army in Europe," Major Eliot expressed doubt whether in the present state of German arms the Nazi State could withstand the shock of French attack.

While disputing Germany's numerical superiority in the air, Major Eliot granted that so far as integrated industrial production of planes is concerned, Germany "with its state-controlled, integrated economy commanding every detail—labor, distribution, production, management—has contrived to gain superiority over Britain and France in the air."

"Air staffs estimate," he added, "that plane losses might be as high as 90 per cent in the first thirty days of conflict. Obviously, therefore, any continuity of effort would be entirely dependent on the ability to replace those losses rapidly; an industry able not only to do that, but to add new squadrons to the original strength, would give its possessor a great margin over an opponent not so equipped."

He said that France's greatest concern was over man power, since it has a declining birthrate and a population of only 42,000,000 as against Germany's population of about twice that number when the 10,000,000 Austrians and Sudeten Germans are added to the 68,000,000 population of Germany proper.

Italy "Economically Weakest"

Germany's objective was described as "expansion both in Europe and overseas," in contrast to the French objective of security. He described Italy was "economically the weakest" of the European powers and doubted whether it would play a major role in Europe after Munich.

Discussing what the democracies can do about Germany's industrial superiority, Major Eliot said:

"This efficiency the democracies can offset only by education—the creation of an enlightened public opinion which will support the necessary measures for the safety of the state. These measures may, to some degree, bring about in the democracies a centralization of power with resulting limitations on individual rights heretofore held inviolate."

British Air Force Praised

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Major George Fielding Eliot, writing for the Foreign Policy Association, said that Britain's air force, "all things considered, is probably the most formidable air arm in Europe—at the outset of any war."

"In training, equipment, command and tactical doctrine it stands very high," he explained. "It's weakness lies in the inability of British industry, without more 'controls,' to replace its planes as rapidly as the integrated German industry can replace German losses."

France, in five years, has sunk from first to sixth place in air power, Major Eliot asserted.

Reviewing the post-Munich military situation, Major Eliot said Germany has become the dominant power in Central Europe, forcing France to revise its military strategy, and compelling Britain to speed up its rearmament program.

"Germany's objective, in contrast to the French idea of security, is expansion," he said. "Its aim is to become blockade-proof, and it hopes that its air power will to some extent offset the British fleet."

Major Eliot said that the military outlook of Britain, after Munich, is one of dark forebodings.

Pictures of Nazi Leaders Are Exempted From Lien

Paintings and pictures of Nazi leaders belong to the German home and are therefore exempt from lien, according to a decision of the Court of Neubrandenburg, Germany, as reported yesterday in a special Berlin dispatch to the Staatszeitung und Herold, German language daily of New York.

The ruling was made in the case of a German debtor, one of whose possessions was an oil painting of Field Marshal Hermann Goering, valued at "30 to 50 marks," that he had won in a shooting gallery. The court ruled that his creditor could seize other of his possessions, except the paintings, because "in the leader State the confidence and belief in its leaders must be furthered."

The verdict as published in the judicial record states that it is "essential that in each German apartment pictures of leading men shall be hung."

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Reich Claims Bomber Goes 323 Miles an Hour

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DESSAU, Germany, March 20.—A new record for planes with a 4,400-pound payload over a 621-mile circuit was claimed here today for the newest bomber. A twin-motored Junkers yesterday averaged 323 miles per hour over the circuit from the Nessau Junkers works to Zugsspitze and return, it was reported.

The new bomber, an all-metal, low-wing monoplane, is powered with two Junkers Jumo-211 motors and equipped with fully automatic, variable-pitch propellers. Gasoline-burning Jumos develop 1,200 horsepower each. The variable-pitch propellors are of the latest Junkers design.

The new record, if confirmed, will exceed by more than twenty-six miles an hour the previous Italian record of 296 miles an hour set by a tri-motor Savoia.

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... over their doors would soon be replaced by "Aryan" names. Many Jewish-owned shops on this once brightly lighted square are darkening their windows or covering them with galvanized iron screens at night.

Automobiles belonging to Jews are being sequestered in Brattis. lava. From other places in Slovakia come reports that rowdies are smashing windows of Jewish shops and homes and cutting rabbis' beards.

In Bruenn, Freedom Square has been renamed Adolf Hitler Square.

Jewish Indemnity Asked

PRAGUE, March 20 (AP).—An anti-Semetic campaign was under way today in Slovakia and in this newly acquired portion of Greater Germany with confiscation of Jews' automobiles and published demands for a forced loan.

The newspaper Prazsky List, known for its anti-Semitism, demanded that Jews be made to pay 10,000,000 korunas [about $300,000 New York quotation] "because they have robbed the Czech people for twenty years." It declared that "Czechs were forced to work for Jews while they lived in luxury and the Czech people starved."

The governments of Bohemia and Moravia issued warnings that ...

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7,000 WAR PLANES A YEAR AVAILABLE

Louis Johnson Says Nation's Air Industry Can Meet Full Defense Demands

By FREDERICK P. GRAHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told the closing session of the seventeenth annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association that leaders of the aviation industry in this country had assured him that they could meet the demands of an air defense program which would put our nation beyond fear of attack by hostile forces.

"We have an aviation industry with a capacity to meet all of our immediate and many of our future needs," he said. "Its leaders have assured me that with due and proper allowance for enlarged commercial production they can produce more than 7,000 military planes and more than 16,000 military engines a year without undue expansion."

He declared that the proposed air program was not based on terms of "magic numbers or on formulae, but rather upon the defensive needs of the country."

"Two months ago I told a Boston audience," he went on, "that to meet the tremendous pace that the rest of the world is setting we must double, yes, treble and perhaps even quadruple our present air force with the best planes that can possibly be produced. On that day our army air corps had less than 1,800 planes.

Sets Goal of 5,400 Planes

"With the $300,000,000 that the President proposes to put at the disposal of the army for aviation purposes, we should treble our regular force of that day. Whether we will ultimately have to quadruple it depends on many factors upon which we in America don't have the final say."

There is much unused capacity in the aviation industry today, Mr. Johnson said, and production could easily be geared up.

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There is much unused capacity in the aviation industry today, Mr. Johnson said, and production could easily be geared up.

The President's program, he declared, should bring not only a welcome boom to the aviation industry, but should provide a great opportunity to train additional skilled workmen.

"Every phase of the industry should benefit," he continued. "Small factories, as well as large establishments, should gain helpful experience. If an emergency should require mass production of planes, parts and accessories, I hope that we will be able to turn to the aviation industry for all of our needs. I trust that we will not have to call upon the automobile industry for help.

"The European nations which in the last few years turned to motor factories to make airplanes signally failed to realize their aviation progress."

Pilot Training Discussed

In referring to the proposed civilian training program, Mr. Johnson said:

"The War Department is grateful for the emphasis that the Civil Aeronautics Authority has placed upon the training and the develop-

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7,000 WAR PLANES A YEAR AVAILABLE

Continued From Page One

ment of civilian pilots. Its program is already under way. It has begun modestly. In time we hope it will produce 20,000 pilots a year. Out of this coterie of intelligent, enthusiastic, air-minded young pilots will come a preponderant number of fliers in any emergency."

The army, navy and CAA and all other related agencies of the Federal Government are working together on a sound program for American aviation, he asserted, and this program will strengthen industry, benfit labor and, above all else, bring us greater protection and peace of mind in a world that is disturbed by wars and threats of wars.

Speaking in place of his chief, Brig. Gen. Walter G. Kilner, assistant chief of the Army Air Corps, discussed earlier in the day the need for adequate technical aeronautical development.

Mere number was not the best basis of comparing air strengths, he said, adding that one of the most important factors making for a strong military air force was the quality of its aircraft. Quality, he asserted, results from complete and continued technical research and development.

He quoted from a statement made a year ago by the late Chief of the Army Air Corps, General Oscar Westover, that there was ample evidence that several foreign powers would soon outstrip us in the field unless aviation agencies in the United States "doubled the funds spent of late for experimentation and research."

Plan to Stimulate Research

No major change in the assignment of development functions among the agencies in the United States primarily concerned with research work was necessary or desirable, he declared. There were today about thirty scientific organizations concerned with aeronautical development, he added, and closer cooperation and more effective control by some directing head would serve to lift both the quality and scope of their work.

Major A. D. McMullen of the airport section of the technical development division of the CAA, told another session of the convention that additional airports were needed throughout the country. He said he was unable at this time to reveal details of the CAA report on airports, which will be submitted to Congress not later than Feb. 1, but could say that airport and hangar facilities lag far behind the development of airplanes.

There are about 64,000 acres in the 203 existing scheduled airline terminals, he reported, adding that this was about the equivalent of a 25-foot road 2,100 miles long. To make those terminals adequate in area alone, he said, would mean the addition of about 1,100 miles to make the total equal about the distance from New York to San Francisco.

Existing hangar space in these airports is about fifteen times the space in the Commerce Department building in Washington, according to his comparison. Immediate requirements would increase the hangar space about one-fourth.

Youth Program Announced

The final draft of the National Aeronautic Association's youth training program was announced by Charles F. Horner, president of the association.

It envisages the use of the public schools, civic and recreational organizations and aeronautical groups. It is hoped to give children from the age of 10 to 18 years training in the rudiments of mechanical flight. Between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 boys and girls will take the courses, if the aims of the program materialize. Similar courses are now a regular part of the training in all German schools, Mr. Horner said, and although a majority of the children may never be able to fly or work as skilled mechanics, a vast reservoir of pilot and technical personnel is made available for an emergency.

The final business of the three-day meeting was the election of officers. Mr. Horner, Secretary William Enyart, also of Washington, and Treasurer John H. Jouett of New York were re-elected. George Logan of St. Louis was elected to the vice presidency formerly held by E. E. Aldrin. Orville Wright, Godfrey L. Cabot, Louis Inwood and Bernarr Macfadden were re-elected governors at large and Carl Squier was elected to replace Fred C. Crawford on this board. Howard Knotts, World War ace, was appointed general counsel.

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NEW REICH AIR FLOTILLA

Gen. Loer Gets Command of the Fourth German Unit

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 20.—The establishment of "Air Flotilla 4" for Bohemia, Moravia, Austria and part of the Sudetenland was announced today by Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander Loer, head of the air forces in Austria, a veteran of the old Austro-Hungarian Army and one of the men responsible for building the former Austrian air force, has been promoted to the rank of general and command of the new flotilla has been given to him.

The announcement stated that the "creation of Air Flotilla 4 means a further increase in the strength of the German air force, which exceeds appreciably past construction intentions."

VAST ARMS OUTLAY IS FIXED BY ITALY

Budget Shows 8,275,000,000 Lire for Military—Deficit of 4,755,000,000 Lire Seen

By ARNALDO CORTESI
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The State budget for the next fiscal year—July ' 1939, to June 30, 1940—will cl with a deficit of 4,755,000,000 l according to estimates approve the Cabinet this morning.

This represents a marked re sion from the estimates appro year ago for the present fiscal which was expected to close June 30 with a surplus of 37,000 lire.

The foreseen deficit for next year results from increasing expenditures and shrinking revenues. Compared with figures for the present fiscal year, an increase of 17 per cent in expenditures is foreseen, along with a 2-per-cent decrease in revenues. The increased expenditures are easily accounted for, being due principally to heavier commitments for military purposes, but no explanation for the decreased revenues is given in the official statement on the budget.

[The Cabinet communiqué said that speeding up of the military program was "an unavoidable necessity in view of the situation," The Associated Press reported. The whole budget totals 29,316,008,926 lire, an increase of 4,280,902,000 lire over the current one.]

Increase for Every Ministry

Every Ministry shows increases in expenditures. These range from 2 per cent for the Ministry of the Interior to 110 per cent for the Ministry of Corporations.

The most important increa however, are for the three mili Ministries, which expect to s an aggregate of 2,485,000,000 more than during the present This sum is officially explaine the first installment of an a priation of 10,000,000,000 lir armaments to be spread over f years.

The total expenditures for the three Ministries are estimated at 8,275,000,000 lire, or slightly more than 33 per cent of the entire State revenues.

The foreseen expenditures of the three military Ministries compare with those of the present year as follows:

Ministry	1938-39	1939-40.	Percentage increase.
War	2,591,000,000	3,406,000,000	31
Navy	1,934,000,000	2,740,000,000	40
Air	1,265,000,000	2,165,000,000	75

The increase in the Air Ministry's budget is particularly noteworthy. It is evidence of the particular care that the Italians are bestowing on development of the air arm.

against another.

GORMAN IS OUSTED FROM TEXTILE POST

Continued From Page One

for T. W. O. C. brought it into being because textile workers, under the old dispensation, were suppressed, starved and brutalized.

"Mr. Gorman's splitting tactics will meet the granite resistance of more than 400,000 men and women to whom T. W. O. C. has brought a new life, dignity and self-respect."

Gorman Cites Convention

Mr. Gorman acted yesterday to ng the relationship between the T. W. and the T. W. O. C. to end in view of a Superior Court ion in Rhode Island that the ement under which the U. T. laced itself under the suzerainty e T. W. O. C. was void be- e the members had not voted

his letter to Mr. Starr today Gorman said that the last con- ention of the U. T. W. established the union's national headquarters in Washington. Therefore he asked the secretary-treasurer to remove all property of the union to this city within ten days.

Mr. Gorman specifically noted that Mr. Starr was asked to turn in to the Washington office all money in the union's treasury.

"This is the first phase of our answer to Mr. Hillman," said Mr. Gorman. "Further, as international president of the U. T. W. C., I have no recollection that the records of the U. T. W. A. list Mr. Hillman as a member.

"In stating that my salary is paid by the T. W. O. C., Mr. Hillman conveniently ignores the truth, which is that the last convention of the U. T. W. A. in 1936 established the salary for my office and the funds out of which that salary has been paid to date are the funds of the U. T. W. A.

"Whether the U. T. W. A. exists as an organization and whether as its international president I am empowered to act for it in respect to

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December 1938

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Harold B Hinton
DAY BY DAY PROGRESS AT LIMA

UNITY PACT RUSHED FOR LIMA PARLEY

Stand Against Non-American Penetration Possible Today With Argentina's Backing

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 11.—Undercover efforts to achieve from the Pan-American Conference a positive and unanimous stand against non-American military, political and economic aggression are expected to reach a crucial stage tomorrow. The deadline is supplied by the 3 P. M. departure set for Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo of Argentina.

A volunteer committee of draftsmen representing three or four delegations was working tonight to perfect the text of a declaration to which he would subscribe. The haste is due to a fear of possible subsequent complications if the Argentine Foreign Minister, who is not included in his country's official delegation, must be asked to deal with a vexatious question of policy by cable. It is considered almost indispensable to win his personal approval before he leaves aboard the cruiser that brought him.

The current discussion started when Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States showed Dr. Cantilo the United States draft of a proposed convention to strengthen the 1936 Buenos Aires agreement saying a threat to the peace of any American nation is of concern to all the republics.

Intended as Basis for Talks

Like other contents of the brief cases of the United States delegates the draft convention was not intended to be offered officially for action at the conference, but merely to serve as a basis for the informal discussions that Mr. Hull likes as a means of advancing large ideas without subjecting them to the long-distance oratory of the floor of the conference. In the same category is the draft of a pact wrapping up all the existing pan-American peace machinery in one instrument—another thorny subject that the conference may take up.

However, Mr. Hull attracted considerable interest by displaying the United States experts' draft to the chiefs of delegations in the course of their formal calls immediately after his arrival. Dr. Cantilo said at once that Argentina was not interested and buttressed this point of view in yesterday's speech declaring that no new pacts were needed to continue the good relations and safety of this hemisphere.

One of those most interested in Mr. Hull's draft, however, was Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexico's Ambassador to the United States and her chief delegate here, and he undertook to convert Dr. Cantilo to the desirability of making a more concrete gesture than merely saying that everything in the Americas was all right as is.

Dr. Cantilo still resolutely opposed the convention. It was then suggested that a simple declaration, if adopted unanimously, might make the requisite effect on world opinion without entailing the cumbersome processes of legislative ratification.

Finally Dr. Cantilo agreed in prin-

UNI[illegible]USHED FOR LIMA PARLEY

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ciple. Mr. Hull had no objections, since he was interested mainly in the idea, not in the form of presentation.

It was believed yesterday morning that satisfactory language had been evolved, but by nightfall the Argentines found it would not do, and the draftsmen restarted their work. The result of their session tonight will be offered for consideration to an informal gathering of interested delegates tomorrow morning and then to Dr. Cantilo.

The United States delegation is unwilling to indicate the exact nature of its draft and inclines to the position that the matter is now out of its hands. The Mexicans and Central Americans believe the conference must achieve something of this nature to justify itself.

The discussions have been so highly informal, not to say secret, that it is impossible to learn the names of many of the participants. Mr. Hull and Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, appear to have handled the United States participation to the limited extent that it has taken place. This method of operation is as native to Pan-American conferences as to any other kind of gathering of politicians.

At Buenos Aires the United States draft of a collective security pact was quietly sabotaged into a general declaration that a threat to the peace of the Americas would bring about unspecified consultation. It is this original idea that it is hoped to develop into useful form, putting twenty-one republics on record as to the exact form that their combined resistance would take.

On this and other controversial issues Mr. Hull is well pleased that others take the initiative, since thus there is less chance of questioning the motives of the United States.

Thus far Brazil, which was a stanch ally of the United States at Buenos Aires, appears to be taking little part in the negotiations. It was assumed that her interests would, as usual, lie parallel to those of the United States. The work of reconciling the Argentine and North American points of view seems to have fallen into the hands of honest brokers in the persons of Dr. Castillo Najera and others, who are trying to iron out differences in favor of a general understanding.

As far as can be learned, Dr. Cantilo has not made clear Argentina's objections except on the familiar ground of his country's inseparable economic community of interest with Europe, especially Britain. It is evident that this time, as before, Argentina will strenuously oppose any action tending to set off the Americas as a separate part of the world potentially antagonistic toward Europe.

The United States draft apparently did not go so far as to suggest military arrangements, but was intended to imply absolutely united action on all fronts in the event of non-American menace. Argentina objected to the use of the word "non-American," and the draftsConference tonight a strong project for continental security to protect the Western world from outside aggression.

At the same time the Brazilian delegation prepared a declaration serving notice that minority status would be given no group of foreigners in the Americas and ruling out such internal issues as were used against Czecho-Slovakia.

The Venezuelan project cont[illegible] an elaborate formula for ascert[illegible]ing an aggressor, provides for [illegible]mediate consultations among t[illegible] American States in the event [illegible] aggression and proposes supple[illegible]mentary accords for assistance.

"The moment demands that we undertake examination of the prob[illegible]lem of continental security," declares the Venezuelan plan. "Without exaggerating future dangers which might menace the American countries, and without sowing suspicions founded on events in other parts of the world, for America the moment has arrived to think and work continentally, to unify its action and its methods of defense in the face of emergencies that might arise."

The proposal will be considered by the conference's Committee on Organization of Peace, to which Alfred M. Landon was named as the United States representative today by Secretary of State Cordull Hull.

Around the project may revolve discussion of what procedure the American States will take in regard to President Roosevelt's idea of continental defense.

The Venezuelan proposal says that "the definition of aggression, prevention of aggression and defense against aggression must be the basis of a system of collective assistance in America." Declaring that every attack from without against the existence, integrity, territory or independence of an American State is a threat to American solidarity, the plan defines as an aggressor any State adjudged guilty of the following:

A. Recourse to force in violation of obligations to submit differences to juridical procedure.

B. Declaration of war on one of the signatory States.

C. Invasion by armed forces, without a declaration of war, of the territory of one of the signatory States.

D. Attack with land, naval or aerial forces, without a declaration of war, on the territory, ships or airplanes of any of the signatory States.

E. Naval blockade of the coasts or forts of one of the signatory States.

F. Support given armed bands which from its territory have invaded the territory of one of the signatory States, and refusal, notwithstanding the demand of the State invaded, to adopt on its own territory means in its power to deprive such bands of its protection.

The proposal also declares that in the event of aggression "on the part of a North American State" the signatories will consult on what measures should be taken.

BRAZILIAN DECLARATION

The Brazilian declaration against any minority claim read:

The American republics, wishing to avoid any doubt referring to the conception of national, ethnical, linguistic and religious minorities in the sense given them by treaties after the Great War of protection for such minorities cannot be applied in America, where psychological, social and historical conditions already exist which give their own character to human groups to which such are given;

Having in mind that immigrants admitted to one State cannot claim title to a minority because they are mere foreigners in the territory where they live, and when they do not incorporate themselves into a new nationality will individually enjoy rights generally assured foreigners;

Hereby declare they do not admit the claims and any rights, privileges or special guarantees for any human group different from the general mass of national population and considered as collective entities.

The Brazilian delegation was understood to have been inspired by fears caused by the existence in Brazil of a minority movement among the German population of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. In those States, it was pointed out, there are communities where only the German language is spoken. There are approximately 500,000 Germans in Rio Grande do Sul alone.

It was learned that Brazilian authorities had requisitioned recently a number of propaganda maps of Rio Grande do Sul showing colored areas where the German minority claimed special privileges.

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The United States draft apparently did not go so far as to suggest military arrangements, but was intended to imply absolutely united action on all fronts in the event of non-American menace. Argentina objected to the use of the word "non-American," and the draftsmen have been trying to find a generalized synonym that will not point definitely at Europe.

Dr. Castillo Najera is likely to be chairman of the Committee on Maintenance of Peace, which will handle the most important projects of the conference, and hence his interest is understandable. Should a satisfactory declaration of the kind being sought be evolved, it will probably be introduced to the peace committee in the name of a delegation other than that of the United States, but only after unanimous support has been assured. This technique was followed at the Montevideo and Buenos Aires conferences.

Dr. Castillo Najera at one point informed Mr. Hull that if a convention was insisted upon instead of a simple declaration, Argentina and Uruguay would vote in the negative, as would, probably, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile. It was decided that a solidarity vote carried by 16 to 5 would have no appreciable effect on world opinion.

Venezuela Offers Security Plan

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 11 (P).—Venezuela laid before the Pan-American

serving notice that minorit, would be given no group of f ers in the Americas and rulin. such internal issues as were against Czecho-Slovakia.

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Having in mind that the system

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LIMA BLOC FIGHTS 'SOLIDARITY' PLAN

Fear of Economic Reprisal by Germany Draws Five to Argentina's Side

CUBA BACKS U. S. DRAFT

Insists on Action Even if Hull Drops Project for Sake of Conference Unanimity

12/13/38

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12.—The possibility of economic reprisals by Germany was indicated in informal discussions by delegates here today to be a leading factor in South American opposition to all proposals before the Pan-American Conference tending to solidify American sentiment or action in a manner that could be interpreted as anti-European.

Brazil and Chile, which carry on a large trade with Germany, have definitely joined the Argentine orbit in opposition to the Central American nations and Cuba, Columbia and Venezuela, who are supporting the idea of the United States to achieve a positive front against the military, economic and ideological invasion of this Hemisphere. Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay also may join the do-nothing camp.

Because of the insistence of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the conference shall consider officially only matters that are unanimously supported, these six countries constitute a bloc sufficiently strong to embarrass seriously any attempt to strengthen the provision of the Buenos Aires [Argentina] pact that any extra-American threat to the peace of any American republic is of concern to all and justifies immediate consultation among them.



Times Wide World

HEADS PEACE GROUP

Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil, who has been elected president of the Commission for Organization of Peace of the Pan-American Conference at Lima.

Diez de Medina of Bolivia; vice chairman, Manuel Cordero Reyes of Nicaragua.

Reports—Chairman, Julio Pastor Benitez of Paraguay; vice chairman, Manuel J. Sierra of Mexico.

In an effort to speed up the conference work, the steering committee was summoned late today to meet early tomorrow morning. This committee, consisting of the chairmen of the twenty-one delegations, is the most powerful of the conference.

Chile Has Plan for Peace in Spain

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 12.—The Chilean delegation to the Lima conference will present a motion proposing a collective effort by the twenty-one American Republics to end the Spanish civil war, it was stated this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry.

It was said the decision to bring the matter up during the conference was adopted after consultation among delegations, which showed opinion favorable.

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among them.

Hull Reticent on U. S. Draft

Mr. Hull is reticent concerning the United States' draft of a unity plan, which started the present discussion, since it was intended only as a memorandum representing the idea of our experts on how to approach the subject. A volunteer committee is still trying to draft a satisfactory declaration, to take the place of the convention Mr. Hull had in mind, but Jose Maria Cantilo, the Argentine Foreign Minister, who is the principal opponent of any action of that sort, left today for Buenos Aires without expressing approval of any version.

The probabilities now are that a solidarity declaration will be based on that portion of Señor Cantilo's speech last Saturday in which he said:

"Each and all of us are ready to maintain and prove this solidarity in the face of danger, regardless of whence it comes and regardless of which State in this part of the world it is whose independence is threatened. For this we do not need any special pacts.

"A pact has already been made in our history. We shall act with one common impulse, wiping out all frontiers and using only one flag, that of liberty and justice."

Whether this is an improvement on the less oratorical and more business-like formula enunciated at Buenos Aires two years ago under less menacing world conditions is a question of debate among many delegates. A spokesman for the Cuban delegation said today that he and others on the positive-action side were determined to press for the original draft of the United States, even if Mr. Hull should prove willing to drop the idea in favor of the Argentine cooperation proposal, as now seems to be the case.

Cubans Irked by Rebuff

The Cubans are aggrieved because Argentine opposition has stymied their pet proposal to have the conference go on record condemning racial persecution. They offered a draft resolution to an executive meeting of the steering committee Saturday, but action was indefinitely deferred.

The Cubans want the conference to declare in a formal resolution "that it repudiates all persecution of a collective character because of racial or religious motives which places a substantial number of human beings in a material situation in which it is impossible for them to live honorably and to carry on their activities within a minimum standard of dignity."

"In making this solemn declaration," their draft reads, "it is implied that the nations of America assume the moral obligation to continue to apply as heretofore the principles of tolerance and respect for human dignity, and an invitation is hereby tendered to all countries not represented at the Eighth

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"In making this solemn declaration," their draft reads, "it is implied that the nations of America assume the moral obligation to continue to apply as heretofore the principles of tolerance and respect for human dignity, and an invitation is hereby tendered to all countries not represented at the Eighth Pan-American Conference to uphold these principles of civilization and cooperation."

Because this resolution is not included among the official agenda, it is necessary to obtain the backing of the steering committee before it can be referred to a committee or considered on the floor.

Opposition of the same kind that is blocking the "solidarity" convention will be used to prevent its coming into the open, for it is one of those things that nobody could vote against, and yet it is not wanted by South Americans, who do not desire to antagonize any European element.

The conference began real work today with organization of the committee that will sift the proposals presented. The committees only elected officers today, but they arranged to meet daily in an effort to finish all reports by Dec. 24 with a view to holding the final session of the conference Dec. 27.

The committee elections resulted as follows:

Committee on Organization of Peace—Chairman, Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil; vice chairman, Narciso Garay of Panama.

International Law—Chairman, Roberto Urdaneta Arbalaez of Colombia; vice chairman, Tobias Zuñiga Montufar of Costa Rica.

Civil and Political Rights of Women—Chairman, Juan J. Remos of Cuba; vice chairman, Mrs. Elise F. Musser of the United States.

Intellectual Cooperation—Chairman, Julio Tobar Donoso of Ecuador; vice chairman, Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti.

Pan American Union Between Conferences—Chairman, Eduardo

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1938.

Secretary Hull's Radio Talk From Lima

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 13 (P).—The following is the text of the address Secretary of State Cordell Hull broadcast to the United States tonight from the Pan-American Conference:

I speak from Lima, beautiful and historic capital of Peru. Here the Eighth International Conference of American States is in session.

It is difficult for us American delegates to find words adequately to express our appreciation for the friendly and hospitable welcome which has been accorded by the government and people of Peru. We have been made to feel like old and trusted friends, and no action of friendship or courtesy has been omitted. The same grace of spirit which shaped the beautiful architecture about us has entered our reception.

We have been mingling with our colleagues and other delegations ever since our arrival. Many of us have been together at previous inter-American conferences and with these we carry forward discussions and friendships already formed, besides having an opportunity of making new friends and thus forming an ever-enlarged circle of men and women in the family of American nations.

This is the basis for confidence and cooperation which facilitates a frank and full exchange of views and the growth of a common policy.

Confidence of Progress

Yesterday there began the work in committees. From now on the duties of the conference will have first call on our time, day and night, seven days a week. I believe we will strengthen and perfect arrangements worked out between us at former conferences and move toward our purposes of international peace, order, economic security and friendly cooperation.

Let me express first the clear impression I already have gained from my conversations with my colleagues of other countries—that there exists between us a measure of moral and spiritual unity far greater than ever before.

This is the foundation of all forms of solidarity. In our measurement and attitude toward contemporary affairs and future prospects there are exhibited broader visions and broader views than sometimes have prevailed in the past. That excessive short-sighted nationalism which always existed to a great or lesser extent seems definitely to have subsided in the face of a grave world situation.

I sense much less rivalry, whether between countries or individuals, than at previous conferences and a much greater sense of common interest and desire. The general spirit of harmony reveals itself in all our preliminary work. A keener and more informed interest than heretofore in the fundamental conditions and problems both in this hemisphere and the outside world gives a greater vitality to our meetings than ever before.

"Augury for Our Capability"

This is a good augury for our capability to deal with problems on the basis of principles developed in our previous meetings, of which there have been two in the last five years. The seventh conference met at Montevideo [Uruguay], in 1933 at a time when the world economic crisis was causing a great social and political instability.

The countries of the Western Hemisphere had not escaped these disturbances. Further, the actual situation prevailing on the American continents when we met at Montevideo was not encouraging. A bitter war was in progress between two American republics. There were serious breaches in unanimity and mutual confidence among us.

Taking the situation as it existed, the Montevideo conference contributed much to a solution of these difficulties. Agreements signed there condemned the use of force as an instrument of national policy and placed the American republics solemnly on record in support of a world order based on law and justice.

They also recorded the intention of these republics to work toward the elimination of excessive barriers to commerce and to seek to develop trade on a basis of equal opportunity, which is the best basis for mutual economic benefit and freedom from arbitrary dictations and discriminations connected with other types of trade agreements.

The situation on the American continents became immeasurably brighter when hostilities in the Chaco ceased in June, 1935, and the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay initiated peace negotiations at Buenos Aires [Argentina] with the friendly assistance of representatives of six other American republics. This work was successfully completed with signatures in July, 1938, of a treaty of peace and friendship between Paraguay and Bolivia.

"A Challenge to All"

Peaceful settlement of this century-old quarrel is a challenge to all who doubt that the most difficult international disputes are subject to settlement without armed force or other means of violence. It left friendliness and a constructive opportunity where before there was a terrible and cruel struggle.

Encouraging developments at the Chaco peace conference made opportune convocation of a special conference for maintenance of peace at Buenos Aires in December, 1936. Events in other parts of the world brought forcibly to the attention of the American republics the urgent necessity of making even more effective their action to assure maintenance of peace in this hemisphere.

Thus at this conference all our governments found themselves in unanimous agreement regarding this undertaking. Arrangements for dealing with questions and disputes between the American republics were further improved. Of no less importance was the common recognition shown of the fact that any menace from without to the peace of our continents concerns all of us and therefore properly is a subject for consultation and cooperation. This was reflected in the instruments adopted by the conference.

Now, at this meeting at Lima, we have undertaken to discuss implementation of agreements already reached, and to provide further effective measures for consultation and cooperation in all matters of common concern.

The advancement in our relations which I have sketched rests upon a common acceptance of certain fundamental principles for which American nations fought in their stuggles for independence. When, as today in other parts of the world, these fundamental principles are being subordinated to other philosophies or purposes, the American nations understand anew their precious and life-giving quality.

"Inner Spirit of Tolerance"

For the American peoples have chosen a representative government as the basis for their political philosophy and practice. They hold maintenance of and respect for human rights and individual liberties essential to progress of mankind and worthy civilization. They have developed an inner spirit of tolerance of individual toward individual and group towards group, and they know the spirit gives quality to their life and society.

They are keenly aware of the threat to those principles and institutions which has arisen elsewhere in nations holding alien ideas which they seek to impose by force or extend by deception. Unless I mistake the prevailing attitude here, the American nations are determined to defend these institutions and principles of their own choice.

I am absolutely convinced that every one of the American republics desires to live in peace and work in friendly cooperation with every other nation in the world.

We do not seek to impose our form of government or our institutions upon other peoples. We do believe international relations can be conducted on the basis of peace and international law and order, an appreciation of each other's problems, and recognition that the welfare of peoples is the primary concern of governments.

In these beliefs and efforts we remain conscious of the ever-increasing interdependence of all nations. Hence we do not seek a merely regional solution alone, but one broad enough to take full account of those world conditions and problems which materially affect regional welfare.

We are establishing among ourselves a system of relationships which is in accord with our institutions and principles. We believe the principal bases of this system are applicable to relationships among all nations, and we eargerly welcome the cooperation of each and every country in the world in their support.

At later opportunities we will report in clearer detail on specific matters under discussion at our meetings. For tonight let me conclude simply expressing again my confidence that here at Lima we will carry further forward the work of the past.

To that end we must have the continued and increasing support of our peoples, for it is only with their support that our freedom, our individual liberty, and the security of our countries and our institutions can be safeguarded against the possible threat of armed force, anarchy and intolerance.

UNITY DECLARATION AIMED AT GERMANY EMERGING AT LIMA

Curbs on Racial Minorities and Plans for Consultation Suggested as Bases

HULL CITES ALIEN THREAT

Says in Radio Talk Americas Are Determined to Defend Their Chosen Principles

12/14

Secretary Hull's address at Lima Conference Page 16.

By HAROLD B. HINTON
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 13.—The outline of the form of demonstration of continental solidarity in the face of outside political aggression which the Pan-American conference is likely to make became clearer today. It appeared that it would be aimed almost exclusively at Germany.

Delegates here, as far as can be judged from corridor conversations, favor four steps which might form a pattern less distinct but more widely acceptable than the draft plan Secretary of State Cordell Hull brought to Lima.

The first and most far-seeing proposal is the Brazilian project to have American States guarantee not to accord special status to racial or national minorities within their borders. This obviously is intended to refer to the large and prosperous German colony in Southern Brazil. It looks toward the time when its members might be regarded by Berlin in the same status as the Sudeten Germans.

Would Bar Special Rights

A second proposal is an Argentine resolution whereby American States would agree to prohibit the exercise by residents of their territory of pretended political rights bestowed by their countries of origin. This aimed at such practices as the voting by Germans resident in Latin-American countries in the last German plebiscite.

A third is the Cuban resolution denouncing racial and religious persecution and pledging the Americas always to continue "the principles of tolerance and respect for human dignity." It has been a notable feature of conference meetings that all condemnations of racial, religious or class discrimination have aroused great applause.

The Bolivian delegation has presented a similar project condemning racial discrimination and recommending that American countries open their frontiers to immigration, setting up in opposition to European race persecution the American motto of brotherhood, peace and human concord. Although carefully worded to avoid diplomatic offense, the Bolivian resolution clearly condemns Germany's persecution of Jews, recommending that American republics permit immigration of Jewish refugees.

Consultative Machinery

The fourth step would be something along the lines of the Chilean proposal to afford machinery to put into effect consultation in case of a

Aires pact.

The United States' proposal that the Foreign Ministers of the American republics constitute a permanent consultation committee was thrown out at Buenos Aires, leaving no specified procedure. The Chileans would have each Pan-American conference designate an American capital as the seat of all such consultations until the next conference. The resident diplomatic corps of that city would be a consultative committee, if such a need arose.

This, in additon to tending to stimulate discussion of this topic every five years when Pan-American conferences meet, would, its sponsors believe, break down objections that all interim activities center in Washington.

Secretary Hull and other United States delegates have not commented on these or other concrete proposals. The Secretary is busy seeing other delegates, circulating memoranda and otherwise seeking their views. He will make up his mind on individual proposals only after he has sounded out the situation thoroughly.

What projects the United States delegates brought in draft form are intended only as bases for discussion. Any reasonable modifications will be acceptable.

Mr. Hull is reasonably confident of the satisfactory outcome of this conference. He has noted greater trust and confidence among delegates than at previous Pan-American conferences, he said in a broadcast tonight.

"In our measurement of and atti-

Continued From Page One

tude toward contemporary affairs and future prospects," he said, "there are exhibited broader visions and broader views than sometimes prevailed in the past."

Mr. Hull has always been a believer that the intangibles of these conferences are of greater value than signed documents. He attaches the greatest importance to the friendships and understandings made between men directing the policies of their respective countries.

"I sense much less rivalry, whether between countries or individuals," he declared, "than in previous conferences, and a much greater sense of common interest and desire. A general spirit of harmony reveals itself in all our preliminary work. A keener and more informed interest than heretofore in fundamental conditions and problems, both in this Hemisphere and in the outside world, gives greater vitality to our meetings than ever before."

He repeated his warning against "the threat to these principles of institutions which have arisen elsewhere in nations holding alien ideals which they seek to impose by force or extend by deception."

No Wish to Impose Our Forms

Mr. Hull emphasized that the American republics were not seeking to impose their form of government and other institutions on other nations.

He has sensed the undoubted sentiment of a vast majority of the delegates here that resistance against political aggression is desirable and possible. Many of them, especially South American States, do not follow him in the fields of resistance to economic and possibly military aggression, believing the first is unbeatable and the second is not an immediate menace; but he is on sure ground in opposing political infiltration.

All the United States delegates have been struck with the sincere abhorrence of nazi political philosophy on the part of their colleagues from other American States, and they feel that this sentiment may override the dictates of prudence in certain delegations in the final analysis if precautions stay in the political field. Also generalized declarations of the kind that most of them have in mind make popular political ammunition for various home fronts.



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ALIEN CLAIMS ISSUE VEXES LIMA PARLEY

Chilean Threatens Fight on the Conference Floor to Deny Foreigners Special Treatment

U. S. DELEGATES WORRIED

Effort Likely in Subcommittee to Modify Proposal on Diplomatic Protection

By HAROLD B. HINTON
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14.—Serious work started today at the Pan-American Conference on the drafting of a convention concerning pecuniary claims by American States against other States on behalf of their nationals, with the promise that this would become the most controversial intra-American subject discussed.

A proposal by experts that foreigners should not be entitled to the diplomatic protection of their governments except in cases of a denial of justice or violation of international duty is now in the hands of a subcommittee named by the committee on international law on which Professor Charles G. Fenwick and Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser to the State Department, are the American representatives.

Alberto Cruchaga Ossa, legal counselor to the Chilean Foreign Ministry, who is a member of the experts' commission formulated the recommendation, has told fellow members of the subcommittee that he intends to carry the fight he lost among the experts to the floor of the conference and has the support of the Chilean delegation.

The subcommittee hopes to evolve a formula to meet his objections and at the same time those of the United States, which as yet have not been formally expressed. The subcommittee's labors will take the rest of the week, so that the fireworks, if any, are not expected before next week.

What Cruchaga Wants

Señor Cruchaga wants an agreement that foreigners cannot expect better treatment than domestic nationals no matter what the circumstances.

The United States delegates have been cautioned not to express their views on any given topic, but it is apparent that Señor Cruchaga's proposal and even the recommendation of the committee of experts are viewed with grave concern.

It is expected that an effort will be made to qualify the denial of justice clause to include injustice on the part of any judicial or administrative body. It also will be attempted to draft language that will not hinder the employment of diplomatic good offices as traditionally exercised, even when the subject might be of commercial interest to an individual or corporation.

The United States delegates, as always happens on similar expeditions to Latin America, have been exposed to stories of hardships and allegedly unjust treatment of North American business men in the field.

The delegates obviously do not have the time or facilities to investigate the stories or hear the other side, but they are naturally concerned that their country's commercial representatives in this part of the world feel they have been badly treated.

To Study Projects Closely

Under these circumstances they are prepared to examine closely any project, even under the guise of codification of international law, that would tend to limit peaceful, persuasive governmental action on behalf of hard-pressed nationals who have a prima facie case.

Against this they balance the political consideration that the United States, if it is prepared to deal with the Latin American nations on a basis of equal sovereignty, must be prepared to accord them the same rights as it claims for itself.

It is hoped to shape a satisfactory compromise in committee, for open discussion of such a delicate subject on the floor of that conference would be to invite recriminations that would shatter the demonstration of unanimity Secretary of State Cordell Hull is so anxious to offer an Old World torn by dissension.

U. S. PLAN MERGES EIGHT PEACE PACTS

Proposal Presented at Lima After Months of Study by Washington Experts

SPEEDS END OF DISPUTES

'Preventive' Bodies Set Up, and Signatories Would Agree to Defer Military Steps

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15.—The United States delegation offered the eighth Pan-American conference today its major contribution toward preservation of peace in this hemisphere. The proposal took the form of a new treaty embodying the principles of eight separate pacts now in existence.

The draft was worked out by experts headed by Green Hackworth of the State Department on the voyage to Peru. It represents many months of study of the best methods to combine the best features of all the current inter-American peace agreements.

Until today it was uncertain that the United States would formally present this draft as an official project. Secretary of State Cordell Hull had it prepared as a basis for discussion with the idea of presenting it, if agreeable to the legal experts of other delegations.

It is the United States' idea that the present situation might operate to aid an aggressor nation by permitting invocation in the guise of seeking peace of that particular part of the pact machinery that would produce the greatest delay and obstruction.

The measures from which the leading principles were extracted are the following: Gondra Treaty of 1923, Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, Inter-American Conciliation Pact of 1929, Inter-American Arbitration Pact of 1929, Saavedra Lamas Treaty of 1933, Convention on the Rights and Duties of States of 1933, Treaty for the Prevention of Controversies of 1936 and Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation of 1936.

The United States' draft would establish permanent bilateral mixed commissions of the signatory governments to study the causes of future controversies with a view to eliminating them between the nations they represent and to propose additional measures, treaties, etc., to promote relations between themselves.

The contracting parties would renounce war as an instrument of national policy, agreeing that the "settlement or solution of all disputes or controversies between them of whatever origin, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

We would seek arrangament of difficulties first by diplomatic channels and then would resort to a permanent commission of investigation and conciliation, of which three would be established, one in Washington, one in Montevideo, Uruguay, and one in Bogota, Colombia.

Signatory States would agree not to begin mobilization or concentration of troops or to engage in any hostile actions for six months after the conciliation commission had proposed a basis of settlement.

The prentive commissions would be made up of the three senior diplomats in point of view of service accredited to the capitals named whose nations were not parties to the dispute. This peace machinery is new.

The commissions could operate on their own motion or at the request of one party, or two or more parties where the controversy was multilateral. Their first duty would be to determine "whether a dispute or conflict exists which does not promise a solution through diplomatic channels and which endangers peace between the parties and thus the peace of the American continents."

Where such a situation was adjudged to exist, the dispute would be referred to a commissio nof investigation and conciliation made up of five members, all American nationels, drawn from a panel of two nationals from each contracting government.

The commission would report within ninety days, and its findings would serve as a basis for further litigation, if any.

If the parties were unable to be reconciled by this commission, the peace threat would be sufficiently important to cause consultation among al' the signatories, as provided in the Buenos Aires pact.

The parties, of course, could agree to submit their dispute to the equity decision of the Chief Executive of some American State, to arbitration or to the international court. Otherwise the contracting States would offer their good offices by way of mediation.

If that failed the parties would submit to arbitration their differences, except "those which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties to the dispute and not controlled by international law and those which affect the interest or refer to the action of State not a party to this treaty."

Each party would select two arbitrators who could choose a fifth. The decision of the arbitrators would be definitive and without appeal.

The draft proposes that all existing treaties be voided except the Kellogg-Briand Pact and by Convention on the Rights and Duties of States.

The usual termination clauses are included, except that "denunciation shall not affect any pending proceedings instituted before notice of denunciation is given."

The United States delegation also introduced today recommendations that the treasuries of American States arrange periodic informal meetings to discuss subjects of mutual interest; that the republics facilitate vacation courses and exchange of teachers and students; that the governing board of the Pan American Union arrange exchanges of art, literature and dramatic productions; that American universities give reciprocal recognition of each other's degrees; that all American republics fittingly celebrate the 400th anniversary of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1940; that attention be called to the World Federation of Education Associations meeting at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, next August; that the American republics take steps to preserve historic sites and wild life, and that these States ratify the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

HULL TRADE POLICY IS ADOPTED AT LIMA FOR ALL AMERICAS

Signatories Pledge End of Restrictions on Commerce Other Than by Tariffs

ALIEN INTERESTS ISSUE UP

Mexico Urges Limitation on Protection of Nationals in Business in Other Lands

12/18

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 16.—The eighth Pan-American conference took its first conclusive action today, unanimously adopting a resolution intended to commit the Americas to liberal trade practices in their dealings among themselves and with the rest of the world.

With this business transacted, the gathering is likely to emerge from the stage of speech-making that always characterizes its first week. With only eight working days left, if the conference is to adjourn as planned on Dec. 28, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other delegation leaders are urging their colleagues on committees and subcommittees to hasten their labors so the conference can begin acting on their recommendations.

The economic resolution passed today will probably be the most important action in that field. It consists of a recitation of the bad effects on world economy of restriction and diversion of international commerce, reiterating the sentiment at the previous two Pan-American conferences, where Secretary Hull obtained declarations in support of his trade theories.

Hull's Principles Embodied

The recommendations embodied Secretary Hull's favorite principles of the economic basis for permanently peaceful relations among nations. The resolution was actually drafted by the United States delegation before leaving Washington, but the Secretary of State preferred to his usual technique of getting all delegations united before inroducing the project to assure its unanimous passage at the plenary session.

Mr. Hull concurs in the language of the resolution that experience has shown that reasonable tariffs are less restrictive on exchanges of goods and services in international commerce than quotas, embargoes, exchange control, import licenses and other devices adopted after the World War.

South American countries have tired of all these devices, and Brazil, Chile and others are even now enlarging economic relations with Germany via the barter route. These circumstances make more interesting Mr. Hull's success in winning adherence to his declaration of old-fashioned liberal principles.

On the practical side time alone will tell what the declaration means. At two previous Pan-American conferences Mr. Hull has been able to persuade delegates to sign such a declaration of faith, but their home governments have proved hesitant to put the principles into effect legislatively.

At a matter of fact the trend has been away from these principles

since the first declaration was adopted at Montevideo, Uruguay, five years ago. The United States program of reciprocal trade agreements with Latin America is at a standstill at present because countries with whom pacts might be concluded find themselves unable, because of prior commitments, to assure most-favored-nation treatment, upon which Mr. Hull insists. In particular negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay are held up because of discriminatory practices in connection with official exchange control.

Program Is World Wide

The present resolution takes up the problem of administrative formalities connected with importations, which are often as restrictive as actual laws. It commits the Americas to vigorous pursuit of a trade agreements program with its extension to the whole world as quickly as other nations can be persuaded to join.

Reports are current that at least one delegation, and perhaps others, will register reservations to the economic resolution when the time comes to sign the final act of the conference. Such reservations, if they materalize, would be intended to take out the sting, as far as they are concerned, toward customers that prefer other ways of doing business, but leaving them subscribing to the principle that Mr. Hull's way is the best and the ideal to be approached.

Nothing of this kind was displayed today, as the resolution passed without a dissenting voice after only pro forma remarks by a few delegates. It was rushed through the steering committee and the economic committee this morning so as to be ready for action at this afternoon's plenary session.

Dr. Francisco Castilo Najera of Mexico in his first speech of the conference recommended that a special conference be held soon to take up the vexing question of governmental protection of nationals doing business in foreign countries. He said the present practice sprang from the instinct of clan or tribe to help its sons do well when he left home. But he held it must be examined anew if America wished to give effect to "authentic, not theoretical equality of States."

The Mexican delegates also asked that "justice be accorded to American women," who constitute more than half the population of this hemisphere. Most of his discourse was a discussion of democracy in the contemporary world. He drew the comfort that "the triumphs of brute force are not definitive, and when human evolution encounters a check not in the spirit of the century, a healthful crisis produced itself at a convenient moment, thanks to unknown laws."

Dr. Castillo Najera's speech was studded with medical figures. Speaking of the historical evolution of public conscience, he said such events as the dismemberment of Poland and the violation of Belgium induced "lesions of the soul" of mankind. He felt confident that the Americans would follow the Drummond law, a corellary to the Darwinian theory, from which the fight for individual preservation tends to become a movement toward the safety of collectivity.

"Future evidences of the tragedy of barbarism such as are visible on the horizon of other skies shall not destroy the treasures of civilization without eclipse of progress, without interruption of the unending march of humanity toward eternal perfection," he said.

The conference, on the motion of the Mexican delegation, passed a resolution commending Bolivia and Paraguay on the termination of their Chaco war and praising the successful efforts of the mediatory powers, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay and the United States.

TEXT OF TRADE RESOLUTION

Following is the text of the resolution on removal of trade barriers adopted by the Pan-American Conference as broadcast from Lima yesterday by Adolf A. Berle Jr. over a NBC network:

Considering that the full economic development of nations requires the greatest possible volume of mutually profitable international trade and that such a volume of trade cannot be developed while excessive barriers exist, whether in the form of high tariffs, quotas, licenses, exchange returns and other types of restrictive methods of administering exchange and monetary policy which impair the maintenance of complete equality of commercial opportunity as between their foreign supplies, and

Considering that all such obstacles to trade create unemployment, lower standards of living, limit opportunities for economic advancement, obstruct the fulfillment of large social programs, direct trade in uneconomic channels and tend to create international friction and ill will, and

Considering that the American republics have at previous conferences expressed their support of measures intended to grant further increases in and to bring about the persistent elimination of unreasonable and excessive barriers of all kinds to international trade.

Considering these things, the eighth international conference of American States resolves:

1. To reaffirm the declarations of the Seventh International Conference at Montevideo and the Conference for Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, calling upon the American governments to reduce to the greatest extent found possible, all existing types of restrictions upon international trade, and;

2. To endorse the negotiation of trade agreements embodying the principles of equality of treatment as the most beneficial and effective method of extending and facilitating international trade. And the conference recommends

3. That the governments of the American republics substitute as rapidly as possible reasonable tariffs in lieu of other forms of trade restrictions inasmuch as experience has shown that such tariffs tend in general to be less restrictive and more susceptible of administration on the basis of most-favored-nation treatment than are any of the other forms of control over trade, and

Second, that they reduce, by mutual agreement or otherwise, administrative and technical formalities in connection with the importation of goods to the minimum required for the adequate enforcement of customs laws.

Third, that they proceed as vigorously as possible with the negotiation of trade agreements embodying the principle of non-discrimination; and.

Fourth, that they make every effort by whatever appropriate means are open to each of them, to encourage other nations to adopt in the conduct of their commercial policy the methods recommended above.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 16 (AP).—For a mutual defense measure, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has definitely ruled out the possibility of anything in the nature of a Pan-American league of nations or a military pact.

Despite informal objections by some delegates to the Pan-American conference to some of the ideas brought to Lima by Mr. Hull, such as a pact for continental defense, the Secretary of State still believes all nations represented are disposed to work together against a military or any other kind of threat.

He has reminded delegates that their nations agreed in 1936 at the Buenos Aires [Argentina] inter-American conference that any force or threat of force would be a matter of concern to all and that they should confer immediately in such an eventuality.

Among other conference business today was the introduction of a Cuban plan to bring about an armistice in the Spanish civil war and mediate the conflict through a committee of American diplomatic leaders. While Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico, this evening's speaker, strongly supported the measure other delegates objected on the ground that it constituted interference in European affairs.

The steering committee decided that heads of the delegations should consult outside the conference as to the admissibility of the plan.

ISOLATION OF AMERICAS IS OPPOSED AT LIMA

Display of Complete Unity Hampered By the Unwillingness of Some To Antagonize Germany

12/18/37

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 17.—The picture of the American republics as a tranquil oasis in a troubled world which the eighth Pan-American Conference hoped to create will be painted in paler colors than Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his colleagues want, but stronger than the Argentinians, Chileans, Brazilians, Uruguayans, Paraguayans and Bolivians originally desired, according to present prospects. As in most gatherings of men, the results will mirror compromises and conflicting ideas.

Secretary Hull insists that only unanimous action must be taken in order to impress the outside world with the unity of objectives and purposes of the twenty-one American republics. Just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, unanimous conference actions are only as positive as the most dissident member. The United States in the desire to achieve a concrete program and solidify the Americas against possible military, political and economic aggression from outside sources has the warm support of Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela and the Central Americas, but this is not enough, as most of the delegates agree that any Pan-American Conference action adopted by a vote of fifteen to six or even less than nearly unanimous would be unimpressive in the eyes of the dictators, who say democracies cannot function because of too much talk.

Shock From Germany

However diluted may be the final demonstration of American solidarity, it will be apparent that it is aimed principally at Germany. The resurgence of racial and religious persecutions has shocked Latin America as much as the United States.

The problems of the conference divide themselves into those concerning the common relations of the Western Hemisphere with the rest of the world and those regulating the relations of the republics among themselves. In the field of foreign relations it is becoming more and more apparent that the only common ground now existing is the determination to resist the infiltration of political concepts re-

way road. There are those among the American advisers who believe this is inevitable, regarding its price as worth while to pay in the interest of United States security should world disorder increase.

Others, and their ranks include many North American business men in the Latin-American field, believe such a development totally unnecessary and easily forestalled by a show of firmness on the part of the United States Government on questions concerning the validity of governmental contracts, pledges and the like. A symptom of the delicacy of this subject was the complicated discussion aroused by the report of a committee of experts on the codification of international law on the question of pecuniary claims.

Rights of Private Investor

Over this relatively minor aspect of the problem rages a storm of controversy involving the rights and privileges of the private investor seeking business in foreign countries. The degree of protection which his own government can extend to him has always been in dispute since foreign capital began to enter Latin America, just as in China and other parts of the world. The shades of opinion run from the extreme Left, which insists that the foreigner can expect no better treatment than domestic nationals under any circumstances, to the extreme Right, which would place the foreign investor in a privileged status immune to the sometimes whimsical changes of policy accompanying the volatile governments of Latin America. Mr. Hull is trying to steer a middle course, with the usual attendant difficulties.

Much has been said of Italo-German influences trying to sabotage the Pan American Conference's efforts to attain solidarity, and it may be true, but the reasons for the lack of unanimity of viewpoint lie closer to home.

U. S. and Argentina

It is difficult to see when Argentina and the United States will be able to conciliate their competitive economies sufficiently to view all problems alike, much less the various shades lying geographically, economically and philosophically in between. In the practical viewpoint of the present gathering, it is not

... Germany. The resurgence of racial and religious persecutions has shocked Latin America as much as the United States.

The problems of the conference divide themselves into those concerning the common relations of the Western Hemisphere with the rest of the world and those regulating the relations of the republics among themselves. In the field of foreign relations it is becoming more and more apparent that the only common ground now existing is the determination to resist the infiltration of political concepts regarded as contrary to the ideals on which the independence and national life of all the nations represented here were founded. It is only the method of expressing this community of interest and the determination to perpetuate it that is worrying the delegates now. Nobody denies its existence or desirability.

The Argentinians and their allies, however, are unwilling to have this common meeting ground staked off in a manner appearing to exclude the Old World. In their countries there exists no such feeling of complete isolation which is the background of public opinion in the United States.

Feeling of Kinship

Despite the fact that the Anschluss, the Munich agreement, the steady German progress eastward, the Franco-Italian Mediterranean crisis and other manifestations have completely changed the political and economic status of Europe, Latin-American countries generally maintain a feeling of close kinship with the continent from which they sprang. Their statesmen are willing to break with the political ideas of certain existing regimes just as they did with those of Spain and Portugal more than a century ago, but they are unwilling even to start to cut themselves off as so many North Americans seem to desire.

Whatever ideas Mr. Hull may have had while traveling to Lima concerning combined military and economic defense—and these still have not been made public—he soon realized that it was impossible to translate them into solid form in the language of this Pan-American Conference. It is too soon after the world-shaking events of the past ten months for the Latin Americans to make up their minds on what they mean to them.

Barter Seen as Only Method

The barter economy which has brought Germany to such a prominent place in foreign trade in this hemisphere strikes them as the only method offered to dispose of their surpluses of raw materials. If they find a better hole they will go to it, but they see little prospect in the world where the general expansion of international exchanges of goods and services is likely to be stifled by restrictions of various kinds for a generation to come.

The betterment of inter-American economic relations is the subject dearest to Mr. Hull's heart; time alone will tell if the resolution, adopted yesterday, in favor of more liberal trade practices will prove of importance.

Thus only the political sphere offers a promising field for mutual defense. Little attention has as yet been turned toward the problems of inter-American relations, but these offer as thorny a path as external affairs. A large question mark hangs over the Pan-American Conference when this domain is entered, symbolizing speculation as to whether the Roosevelt-Hull "good neighbor" policy toward Latin America must increasingly become a one-

man influences trying to sabotage the Pan American Conference's efforts to attain solidarity, and it may be true, but the reasons for the lack of unanimity of viewpoint lie closer to home.

U. S. and Argentina

It is difficult to see when Argentina and the United States will be able to conciliate their competitive economies sufficiently to view all problems alike, much less the various shades lying geographically, economically and philosophically in between. In the practical viewpoint of the present gathering, it is not difficult to understand how such countries as Brazil and Chile, which are increasing their economic relations with Germany under the conditions mentioned, hesitate to place themselves on record as too inalterably opposed to anything German, fearing possible economic reprisals.

For all its desire to immunize the Americas against totalitarian infection, the United States is unable to offer to buy goods that Germany might boycott. This may be a short-sighted view, since Germany is becoming less and less dependent on Latin America for raw materials as the "Drang nach Osten" brings rich supply sources into its orbit, but it is a potent influence at this writing.

LIMA CONFEREES



Times Wide World and Vidal

President Benavides of Peru, the host of the conference at Lima, and Secretary Hull, head of the United States delegation.

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PARTIES MAY SHIFT, BUT MONROE POLICY STAYS, SAYS LANDON

In Broadcast at Lima He Warns That Totalitarian Powers Must Not Expect Change

ASSAILS PROPAGANDA WAR

Would Be 'Blunder to Mistake Differences for Disunity,' He Tells Aggressors

12/19/38

The text of Landon's address at Lima Conference Page 2.

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 18.—The outside world need not believe that the United States will permit any foreign government to gain a foothold in this hemisphere, whether a Democrat or a Republican occupies the White House, Alfred M. Landon, former Presidential candidate, said tonight in a radio address carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The second United States delegate to the Lima conference used most of his time on the air to warn the totalitarian states, in his capacity as head of the Republican party, that they must not expect any change in the policy of the United States in this regard. He recalled that the United States had pursued the same policy "for over a century regardless of election results."

He found that representatives of the other American republics gathered at the Pan-American Conference desired to maintain the same independence for the Western World.

He said that the occasion for his warning that the Republicans were committed to the same line of conduct respecting Pan-American policy was prompted by the fact that "agents of the totalitarian powers are busy spreading propaganda all over Central and South America to the effect that these countries cannot count on the continuity of the policy of the United States."

United Against Aggression

"We Americans have had our family disputes," Mr. Landon continued, "and may continue to have them, but let me say that any one would be making a great blunder to mistake these differences for disunity, for in the end we will always unite against any outside aggressor."

The events in Central Europe, the former Governor said, show the effectiveness of new methods of penetration and control used for political purposes. He added that communism, nazism and fascism were now waging vigorous and aggressive campaigns to gain positions of influence in the Western Hemisphere.

"In this war," he said, "many instruments are employed: propaganda, arousing the prejudices of particular groups, and sometimes the use of purposeful economic arrangements. That these are the instruments instead of bayonets does

not make it any less real and dangerous to the democracies.

"What many people do not appreciate is that commerce under completely controlled arrangements has potential meaning and effects far different from those of the ordinary private commercial arrangements to which we in the United States are accustomed. Each day drives that fact home more clearly and compels our attention.

Occasion for Conflict

"Those controlled States can and many times do disregard private profit calculations and even long-run economic benefits in their efforts to extend their political influence or control. This tends in that way to increase the possible area and occasion of diplomatic conflict.

"The duty of leadership in the maintenance of democracy plainly devolves in a large measure upon us. We must fulfill this leadership vigorously and fearlessly. I think we can be confident in the long run that neither communism nor Nazism is going to succeed anywhere in this hemisphere. The spirit of liberty is too strong.

"Nevertheless, this struggle of fascism and communism is a matter of great moment to us. Unless we in the United States have been become so soft that we no longer are concerned as to whether other countries get a foothold in this hemisphere, the time has come when in common with other American republics we must take account of these activities in a serious and practical way. This means going beyond mere words and gestures."

Mr. Landon apparently found it untactful to add that the distrust of the continuity of American policy as contained in the Good Neighbor doctrine is found within this hemisphere as well as without it. A consoderable body of Latin-American opinion regards this declaration as a purely personal matter with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to be changed as soon as the opposition is returned to office.

Mr. Landon desired to lay this ghost comphletely, which was the principal reason that he consented to serve on the American delegation to the conference.

Praise Given by Capper

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 18 (AP).—Senator Arthur Capper, Republican of Kansas, said in a radio address today that Alfred M. Landon's speech from the Pan-American Conference at Lima reflected the sentiment of the American people.

"It is my opinion that former Governor Landon made a worthwhile contribution to the cause of solidarity in the Western Hemisphere," Senator Capper said.

"He served notice on the Old World that the Western Hemisphere can be counted on to resist unitedly and to the uttermost any attempts to establish, enforce or maintain policies toward any portion of the Western Hemisphere that would be inimical to the interests of the American continents."

Mr. Landon's tribute to the energy, perseverance and patriotism of Secretary of State Cordell Hull is well deserved, Senator Capper said.

No Subterfuge, Says Pittman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight that the address of Alfred M. Landon, a member of United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, was "typical of American character."

Senator Pittman said that the speech was "imbued with that patriotism which marks our citizens when dealing with all vital questions particularly with regard to our neighbors' problems. There was neither subterfuge nor fear in his statements."

ARGENTINES AWAIT SOLIDARITY ORDERS

Action at Lima Held Up by Their Indecision—Bloc of 13 Demands Strong Stand

12/20/38

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 19.—Efforts to break the deadlock on the declaration of solidarity by the Americas in the face of external aggression continued today at the Pan-American conference, but without apparent development to a late hour tonight.

Unofficial soundings continued, but no meeting was held because the Argentine delegation had not received new instructions from Buenos Aires, for which it asked Saturday. Late this afternoon Foreign Minister Carlos Concha of Peru called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull at his private office in the Bolivar Hotel. They discussed the situation for half an hour but nothing was said on either side afterward.

As was decided at Saturday night's meeting of the heads of nine delegations, Dr. Concha, as president of the conference, and Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil as chairman of the Committee on Organization of Peace, have taken charge of reconciling the opposing views. They will attempt to reduce these in written terms to the strongest statement of Pan-American solidarity that can be reached with unanimous consent.

13 Nations Want a Strong Stand

Meantime a bloc representing thirteen nations has been meeting daily under the chairmanship of Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico, consulting on the strategy to be employed by those wishing stronger action than Argentina, Brazil and Chile desire or than the United States appears to want or insist upon. These countries are Cuba, Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

They spent the day drafting a declaration incorporating items on which complete agreement is to be the basis of elaboration as circumstances permit. Their original skeleton draft will obviously contain only the most harmless generalities, but will be the starting point when at their next serious meeting with the Argentines.

Another important United States project concerning unification and simplication of eight existing peace pacts affecting the Americas started toward oblivion today. A subcommittee of the Committee on Organization of Peace wanted to recommend the United States project, along with the Mexican peace code and other proposals to be sent to the Pan American Union for further study for possible action at the next conference, five years hence.

Due to the strenuous efforts of Green Hackworth of the United States Department of State, the subcommittee held up its recommendations to give him time to consult Secretary Hull.

While Mr. Hull does not insist on adoption of the United States pact verbatim, it is doubtful if he would favor postponing action for five years with the world in its present state. It is unlikely, however, that the United States delegation would put up a battle for this if assured that progress was being made toward a satisfactory solidarity declaration.

Hull Deplores Stress on Rift

While withholding comment on that situation, Mr. Hull, it is understood, deplores the tendency to represent the understandable struggle of ideas as to how desirable solidarity is and how far it can be practicably expressed in writing as a struggle between men and nations.

In this respect the United States delegation is trying to prevent labeling the Argentines the "bad boys" of the conference, especially in the eyes of the bloc of thirteen that wants to thresh the matter out to the finish and compel the Argentines and others to say why they are unwilling to act with solidarity at all times in all circumstances.

A glance at the map will show why these thirteen are more interested in advance agreements of solidarity on the part of the Americas, since some or all of them are most likely to be the battlegrounds of any military aggression against this hemisphere, presuming that the first contest would be for a Pan-America canal.

While no delegate mentions military aggression as an immediate possibility or as a consideration that should sway this conference, it is obvious that is the thought in the backs of their minds. The same vague apprehension of what the future may bring prevents the Argentines, Brazilians and Chileans from showing as much enthusiasm in tying themselves to any step even as mild as a declaration that would represent a blank check to other republics to become involved in foreign adventures that might bring military aggression.

U. S. Delegates Are Cautious

Even those of the United States delegation who feel or believe their path will parallel Great Britain's in any conceivable development are unwilling to say so in advance, feeling that liberty of judgment and ability to decide on the basis of one's own national interests must be preserved at all costs.

Viewing it in this light, it is easy to understand Mr. Hull's insistence that the conference go only as far as all can agree. He is particularly anxious that there shall develop in this hemisphere no minorities feeling themselves cut off from the rest. He wishes above all to prevent the growth of ill-will and resentments among the men present here, all of whom will return to responsible posts in their own countries and most of whom will continue to deal with each other by correspondence.

The practical difficulty the Argentines face is that Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo has not reached Buenos Aires, being now somewhere in the vicinity of Babiloche, on the edge of the Patagonian Desert, resting. Therefore definite instructions to replace those he left with his delegation last Monday cannot be received for a day or two longer. In the meantime everything will remain at a standstill here, as far as the solidarity issue goes.

ARGENTINES REJECT SOLIDARITY DRAFT

Refuse to Alter Position at Lima—Hull Still Hopes for a Unanimous Stand

By HAROLD B. HINTON
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 20.—The Argentine delegates to the Pan-American conference announced today, after talking by telephone with the Foreign Office at Buenos Aires last night, that they were unable to alter their position opposing any sweeping declaration of Pan-American solidarity in the face of extra-American aggression.

The conference mediators on this subject, Foreign Minister Carlos Concha of Peru and Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil, conveyed this information to Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The latter declared later that the situation was "developing favorably" and that he might have some announcement to make tomorrow.

The deadlock on the conference's most important business has everything virtually at a standstill. Committees and subcommittees are proceeding with the consideration of only minor and relatively uncontroversial matters.

The Committee on Organization of Peace will meet tomorrow morning. It will take up only small subects, as the stage is by no means set to risk a general debate on solidarity.

U. S. Delegates Still Hopeful

Sentiment in the United States delegation is still officially optimistic. It is asserted something will be evolved that will convey to the world the impression that the Americas will act as a unit in case of foreign military, economic or political aggression. The language and method of presenting this idea have never concerned Mr. Hull deeply.

Other delegations are less cheerful, although obviously none yet considers the battle lost. Sources close to the Argentine Foreign Office, however, insist that only unsubstantial concessions can be offered.

The Argentines are represented as [illegible] as any one else in declaring unity of purpose concerning preservation of peace among the twenty-one republics. This would include consultative machinery to implement the Buenos Aires pact of 1936 as long as the

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The Argentines are represented as willing to go as far as any one else in declaring unity of purpose concerning preservation of peace among the twenty-one republics. This would include consultative machinery to implement the Buenos Aires pact of 1936 as long as the designated body had no jurisdiction over relations outside this hemisphere. But they have apparently reaffirmed their position that they cannot be parties to any convention, declaration or other instrument that even mentions aggression from outside.

The United States proposal to unite in a single instrument the eight peace pacts affecting the Americas received its final coup de grace today. A subcommittee voted definitely to refer it, with other projects of a similar nature, to the Pan American Union for further study.

Opinion is unanimous outside the United States delegation that Green Hackworth of the State Department made no serious effort to oppose this action as a member of the subcommittee. When the report is submitted to the full committee, Mr. Hackworth will attach a memorandum setting forth the United States' reasons for urging action at this tie and will let the matter go at that, it is stated.

The conference will hold it third plenary session tomorrow afternoon to give formal approval to what few projects have been reported out of committees. There will be a special recess at which the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Peoples Mandate for Peace Committee will be heard.

One Project Ready for Vote

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 20 (AP).—A resolution against recognition of territory gained by force in the Western Hemisphere was drafted today and headed for automatic approval by the twenty-one nations represented in the Pan-American conference.

A subcommittee of the Committee for Organization of Peace approved a draft of the measure, amalgamating projects submitted by Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Honduras with existing declarations against such recognition. The draft was passed on to the parent committee for reading before a plenary session of the conference, possibly tomorrow. It is expected to receive automatic approval.

It became known that three separate drafts of a resolution on continental solidarity and defense were developed yesterday and this morning by Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, chairman of the Brazilian delegation, and Dr. Carlos Concha of Peru, conference chairman, after they sounded out other delegations.

The three versions of the proposal differed slightly in wording because of difficulty over greeing as to the meaning of certain phrases and words—such as whether the Spanish word "seguridad" means security or safety.

One draft, titled "The Declaration of Lima," drew a distinction between aggression from outside the Americas and aggression from within.

In the first case, in event of attack by a non-American nation upon an American nation, other nations of the hemisphere could come to the assistance of the nation attacked without being asked. This is the way the Monroe Doctrine is supposed to operate, with the United States alone assuming the role of the assisting power, however.

In the second case, aggression by an American power upon another American nation, the country attacked would first have to request aid before other American nations would be obliged by the declaration to assist her.

One of the United States delegates said that, whatever draft finally was accepted, the measure would be certain to represent an effective merger of the ideas of several nations and would not be the project of any one nation.

Members of the Washington delegation pointed out that the resolution on non recognition of territory gained by force would not tie the hands of the White House or State Department on territories conquered by Japan and Italy if the future should make such recognition expedient. If it had been made applicable to the whole world, it would have forbidden perhaps recognition of such acquisitions as Sudetenland by Germany.

The measure covers territory gained in any of three ways: by force, threat of force or undue pressure or by other methods.

The subcommittee on coordination of instruments of peace decided to merge Argentine and Chilean projects for improving the system of consultation among American republics.

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ARGENTINA OFFERS OWN UNITY PLAN; BARS MAJORITY'S

Would Merely Say a Foreign Menace 'Affects Interests of All' Americas

OTHERS ASK FIRM PHRASE

Want Unequivocal Statement of United Resistance to Threat to Any of Them

12/22/38

By HAROLD B. HI[illegible]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 21.—Controversy over the Pan-American conference's solidarity declaration narrowed tonight to two proposals. These represented on the one side the wishes of a large majority of the delegations here, and on the other side Argentina's ideas.

The text of the joint draft combining most of the delegations' wishes has not yet been made public. The Argentines, however, gave out a copy of the only declaration their government has authorized them to sign.

As far as can be learned, the joint draft is much more specific than the Argentine proposal, although it does contain concessions to Buenos Aires' viewpoint.

If the majority view carries, the American republics will declare in unmistakable terms their absolute determination to band together against any act or threat of force against any nation of this hemis-

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phere. They will agree to make common cause and proceed with consultation as provided in the Buenos Aires pact of 1936. Such consultation may be initiated by any American republic.

Alliance Feature Opposed

It is understood that the Argentines have objected that this form of declaration is tantamount to a military alliance. The draftors accordingly, are preparing an additional clause to the effect that combined resistance against armed invasion shall not be construed as an offensive or defensive alliance in the ordinary sense. To this also Argentina is reported to object, arguing that it would amount in fact to the same thing.

Where political interference and propaganda from outside nations are concerned the joint draft would have the republics agree to consult only upon the initiative of the threatened state. It would define such political or cultural aggression as an act by a state or by unofficial organizations having the support of any outside state, provided such activities tend to subvert national institutions.

Compromise Still Sought

Dr. Carlos Concha, Peruvian Foreign Minister ana chairman of the conference, and Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil, chairman of the Committee on Organization for Peace, are still trying to reconcile the differences between the Argentines and other delegations.

Several of the more outspoken delegates are openly advocating bringing the joint proposal to a vote on Saturday, letting the Argentines abstain if necessary. However, every effort will be made between now and then to obtain a unanimous adherence to a final declaration for its obvious political and psychological effect.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other United States delegates declined to discuss the situation at this stage.

The corridors of Peru's Congressional Palace was filled with whispering delegates during today's

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plenary session. Every one realizes now that a solidarity declaration wil far outweigh anything else this conference can accomplish.

Omits Essential Points

The proposed Argentine declaration omits several essential points of the United States' draft for a "Declaration of Lima."

The United States' draft, for instance, declares that every action directed toward alteration of peace or independence "is certain to provoke spontaneous and common reaction." The Argentine draft substitutes "affects the common interests of them all."

The Argentine draft omits reaffirmation of continental solidarity, and determination to collaborate in universal re-establishment of the principles upon which that solidarity is based, as provided in the United States' draft.

The Argentine position on this point is tha tsuch a declaration already stands in the conventions signed at Buenos Aires in 1936 and it is not necessary to repeat it. Argentina, however, has never ratified the treaties signed at Buenos Aires, except for the Saavedra Lamas peace pact.

The Argentine draft avoids the declaration proposed by the United States that in case of a threat all American States will resist. The Argentines are willing merely to declare that in such case the American States will proclaim "their common concern and their determination to make their solidarity effective through consultative machinery."

Whereas the United States' draft provides for a meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs every two years, Argentina's draft proposes that such meetings take place whenever the Ministers deem it advisable.

ARGENTINE PROPOSAL

Following is a translation of the text of the Argentine project on continental solidarity as officially approved by the Argentine Government and given out this afternoon by the Argentine delegation:

Eighth International Conference of

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Eighth International Conference of American States:

Whereas, the peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through similarity of their democratic institutions, their unshakable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of the equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudice;

Whereas, on the basis of such principles and will they seek and defend the peace of the Continent and work together in the cause of universal concord;

Whereas, natural solidarity exists among the American republics by virtue of which every action directed toward the alteration of peace or the independence which they enjoy affects the common interests of them all;

Whereas, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires approved on Dec. 21, 1936, a declaration of principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation;

The governments of the American republics declare:

First, that, faithful to the democratic principles inherent in their institutional regime and their absolute sovereignty, they reaffirm their decided will to maintain and defend those principles against all outside intervention of activity.

Present Treaties Cited

Second, that in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American republic is threatened by acts of force of any nature or origin on the part of a continental or extracontinental power they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make their solidarity effective by coordinating their respective sovereign wills through the procedure of consultation established by existing treaties and declarations of inter-American conferences, using the means which the circumstances in each case make advisable.

It is understood that the governments of the American republics will act independently in their

AMERICAN NATIONS ADOPT UNITY PLAN; BAR PERSECUTION

To Defend Solidarity Against 'All Foreign Intervention or Activities'

CONDEMN RACIAL ATTACKS

Delegates Unanimously Adopt Cuban Project in Slightly Weakened Form

12/23, 38 - Pan Am

By The Associated Press.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 22. — The twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere proclaimed tonight their "decision to maintain and to defend" their continental solidarity "against all foreign intervention or activities."

Persecution Condemned

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 22.—The American republics declared today at a plenary session of the Pan-American conference their conviction that "all persecutions from racial or religious motives which place a number of human beings in the impossibility of obtaining a decent livelihood are contrary to all its politics and juridical rules."

The resolution finally adopted was a slightly weakened version of the Cuban project introduced at the beginning of the conference. For obvious reasons there were no dissenting votes either in committee or at the plenary session.

"Democratic conceptions of the State," said the declaration, "guarantee to all individuals the essential conditions for development of their legitimate activities on a dignified basis. * * * Said principle of human solidarity shall always apply."

Second Such Gesture

This is the second gesture the conference has made directed specifically against the totalitarian systems of Europe. The first was an economic resolution pledging maintenance of liberal foreign trade policies.

With the expected declaration of solidarity of the Americas against external aggression, these will probably complete the pattern the Western Hemisphere wants to present to a changing world at this stage.

The conference voted fresh adherence to the policy of non-recognition of territory acquired by force. The debates surrounding its consideration in committee showed that it was aimed chiefly at situations outside the Americas.

Late this afternoon the secretary general of the conference sent to all delegations the text of a new project for a declaration of continental solidarity upon which it is hoped to obtain unanimous agreement.

This is the fourth draft for a proposed "Declaration of Lima" that the delegates have studied since the conference began. It was drawn up today in the course of several private conferences among half a dozen delegations. If it is finally approved, it will come before the delegates as a conference project, not as a proposal of any one delegation.

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Late this afternoon the secretary general of the conference sent to all delegations the text of a new project for a declaration of continental solidarity upon which it is hoped to obtain unanimous agreement.

This is the fourth draft for a proposed "Declaration of Lima" that the delegates have studied since the conference began. It was drawn up today in the course of several private conferences among half a dozen delegations. If it is finally approved, it will come before the delegates as a conference project, not as a proposal of any one delegation.

A spokesman for one delegation which participated in today's drafting said the Argentine delegates had made many concessions since its original project and had gone a long way toward the point at which it is hoped their viewpoint would merge with that of other delegations who wanted to go further than Argentina was willing to go.

It was hoped tonight, therefore, that the Argentines would see their way clear to signing the new draft. They asked Buenos Aires tonight for further instructions.

The fact that Argentina has taken the leadership at the Pan-American Conference on a viewpoint toward continental solidarity that differs from the viewpoint of the United States should not be interpreted as indicating any unfriendliness toward the United States, according to members of the Argentine delegation.

A spokesman for the Argentine delegation told this correspondent that the difference is merely one of how far the two countries are willing on the question of binding themselves today to take a certain prescribed attitude toward conflicts that may arise in the future under circumstances that cannot possibly be known now. This spokesman explained the Argentine viewpoint as follows:

"Any one who knows history knows that American solidarity always has been one of the most important foundations of Argentina's foreign policy.

Stands in Past Cited

"There have been a half dozen occasions in our history when American nations have found it desirable or necessary to stand together. On all those occasions Argentina has been one of the first to take a firm stand, which proved her adhesion to the principle of American solidarity. It is certain that whenever in the future American nations find it desirable to stand together Argentina will be with them.

"But we cannot take any action at this conference that will tie our hands as to how we shall express our continental solidarity in some crisis several years from now. Our position at this conference does not mean any breaking down in the very strong friendship that has bound us to the United States ever since the inauguration of President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy. Would not we be fools to cut ourselves off from the great democracy of the north, with which we have so many things in common?

"We now have an American naval mission organizing our naval war college at Buenos Aires. We have a large commission of United States Army fliers instructing our Air Corps. Our relations with the United States are more cordial than ever before. We are sure that the United States is not going to misinterpret our insistence to follow at this time a policy that the United States has always followed in its foreign relations—freedom of action to decide how to handle a situation when and if it arises.

"We are perfectly willing to join all other delegations now here in the strongest possible declaration of American solidarity. We are objecting only to signing any agreement that we will take only one prearranged line of action in some crisis that may arise ten years from now. The American and Argentine delegations have consulted daily, sometimes almost hourly, between ourselves and also with all other delegations in an attempt to bring our different viewpoints as close together as possible.

Delegation Still Hopeful

"We are still hopeful that it will be possible to reach a complete agreement on a declaration that all delegations will sign. But if we do not succeed in doing this it does not mean any political difference with the United States nor anything else that could affect our present very satisfactory and happy relations."

As regards the Argentine spokesman's statement that Argentina always has and probably always will take an immediate and categorical attitude on any question involving American solidarity, it is recalled that as recently as two years ago Argentina pledged to use its army and navy to assist a neighboring country if assistance was required.

During the incident growing out of the United States project to lease destroyers to Brazil, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, then the Foreign Minister of Argentina, gave out a statement of the Argentine position in which he said that Brazil must know very well that if it were threatened with attack by a non-American country it could depend on Argentina rushing its entire armed force to assist in repelling the invaders.

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21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS SIGN PACT TO RESIST AGGRESSION; WARNING TO THE DICTATORS

STRONG STEP TAKEN

Continental Solidarity Is Recorded by Nations of Western Hemisphere

HULL HAILS ACHIEVEMENT

Secretary of State Receives an Ovation—Landon Also Praises Parley's Work

The text of Secretary Hull's address is on Page 6.

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 24.—The Eighth Pan-American Conference crowned its labors today with the unanimous announcement that the republics of the Western Hemisphere intend to make common cause in the face of a threat to the peace, security or territorial integrity of any one of them whatever may be the nature of the acts deemed threatening.

This document, known as the Declaration of Lima, will stand, if

large vote up-State but frequently polled a substantial vote in New York City. Its high-water mark

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This document, known as the Declaration of Lima, will stand, if the hopes of the sponsors are realized, as a warning to totalitarian or other non-American States that the western republics will close ranks if menaced by military, economic, political or cultural aggression.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull took the floor to hail the declaration as evidence of an unprecedented feeling of solidarity and as recognition that American institutions and the absolute sovereignty of each American nation were necessary for every republic in this hemisphere.

He asked those who were inclined to belittle the results of the conference to lift their eyes and look at the political turmoil, strife and poverty that curse so many parts of the world and to contrast such conditions with the solidarity of the Americas as exemplified at Lima during the last fortnight.

Democratic Spirit Stressed

Mr. Hull pointed out that the last decade has proved that clarity and steadiness of spirit and will count more than declarations and agreements in urging the delegates to return to their homes determined that their countries make full contributions to their declarations. This was a polite reminder that in the past high-sounding resolutions, even treaties of Pan-American conferences, have not been translated into domestic legislation in a majority of cases.

He stressed that the principles of democracy, tolerance and equality, that the American republics practice in their relations with each other, be equally applicable to the whole world and that the new world was not cutting itself off from any other portion by proclaiming adherence to these basic tenets.

The book of history is never closed, the Secretary of State said, and the Americas may hope for a universal system of order under international law, where force was not needed just as force was not needed to maintain friendly relations between the sovereignties represented at the Pan American Conference.

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Landon Congratulates Parley

Toward the end of the session Alfred M. Landon added his congratulations to the conference, assuring the delegates that the United States policy of cooperation, mutual advancement and security of the Americas would be continued irrespective of the political party in office. He deplored the emotional and physical disturbances in certain parts of the world, which he likened to a hurricane, of which no man knows the course.

The steps that the American republics are now taking, he said, should contribute toward making the future of the Americas one of security, not tragedy. They are seeking passage through the present difficulties without conflict or war, Mr. Landon declared, and to that end they wish to turn aside any influence disturbing their peace, creating dissession among them or confusing their national life.

Starting nearly two hours after the scheduled meeting time because the heads of delegations were detained at the meeting of the steering committee, the opening bell saw every seat on the floor and galleries occupied. After the secretary had read the solidarity declaration and had commended the conference's favorable action unanimously by the twenty-one chief delegates, the Argentines started a demonstration, applauding and standing in their places.

Other Delegates Join In

The other delegates rose until finally the entire hall, including the galleries, was filled with standing, cheering men and women. Whatever the Declaration of Lima may mean to the outside world it meant great relief and gratification to the men who have been laboring on its composition for more than two weeks. When Mr. Hull rose to speak he drew prolonged applause, for most of the delegates present knew how largely his patience, skill and ability as a negotiator had contributed to the final result voted tonight.

The next speaker was Alfranio de Mello Franco, head of the Brazilian delegation. On the way to the rostrum as he passed Mr. Hull's seat he stopped and shook Mr. Hull's hand and congratulated him, whereupon there was another outburst of enthusiastic applause for the Secretary of State. Mr. de Mello Franco spoke along the lines of the formal statement that the Brazilian delegation had given out earlier in

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Spirit of Declaration Cited

He said, however, that the real contents of the declaration would be found in its spirit, that in effect it really means an agreement by the American countries to come to the mutual assistance of each other whenever their institutions were threatened. He said that peace provided a better machinery for achieving peace than does force.

Today's two plenary sessions were intended to complete the business of the conference and the delegates hope to meet only once again, on Tuesday, to hear a few valedictory speeches and to sign the final act setting forth the conference's conclusion.

The morning session was largely routine. The fireworks were reserved for the meeting late this afternoon. The delegates passed thirty-six projects dealing with cultural relations, approved a series of technical conferences in the near future and named Bogota as the seat of the ninth Pan-American conference to be held in 1943.

As the result of the various measures approved at Lima the Americas have resolved to uphold their political independence by the consultative method, provided for a declaration of economic independeenc by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's resolution endorsing liberal trade practices as opposed to the barter method, provided for their cultural independence by banning racial and religious persecution, special rights for minorities and the exercise by foreigners of political rights conferred by the country of origin.

The conference has also inaugurated annual conferences of the American finance ministers, which might become highly useful organization to stabilize Pan-American currencies. The first of these meetings will be held shortly in Guatemala. It has encourage the exchange of music, books, pictures, students, profesors and other projects to aid inter-American understanding. It has attempted to standardize consular invoices, im-

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110 PROJECTS VOTED BY PARLEY AT LIMA

Picture of Unity Is Presented to Foreign Observers as Synthesis of Efforts

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 25.—The projects approved by the Pan-American conference numbered 110, a check by the United States delegation showed today. In thirteen working days the gathering studied and approved that number of resolutions, declarations or recommendations while no treaties, conventions or protocols were adopted.

A mere statistical analysis does not give an idea of the wide range of subjects covered. Perhaps the extremes are represented by the Declaration of Lima, which is intended to construct a Pan-America front against foreign interferer with the status quo, and the thorization of a contest to find appropriate hymn to peace.

In between, the conference made all sorts of recommendations covering women's rights, freedom of association and freedom of expression for workers, preservation of wildlife and beauties of nature and inter-American copyright. It gave its blessing to a number of technical meetings such as the Inter-American Penal Conference.

How Conferences Work

That is the way that Pan-American conference work. The delegates arrive, enthused over particular ideas that they or their governments want advanced by concerted action of all the republics. Quickly they discover that others have different or perhaps opposed notions, no matter how apparently uncontroversial is the subject. The subcommittees then become verbal battlegrounds from which the victors emerge with the tattered remnants of their pet projects and on

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these the conference stamps its approval.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull made no comment today on the results of the conference, saying that he had expressed his estimate of its achievements in last night's speech. He spent a quiet day with a motor ride and a visit to several museums.

Eighteen members of the delegation staff labored collecting the English texts of the projects in preparation for their signature as the final act of the conference on Tuesday.

From their tabulation it was apparent that the Pan-American Conference had attempted to construct a protective shell against political change from foreign sources through the solidarity declaration, the condemnation of racial and religious prosecution and the denial of political rights to minorities collectively organized.

Field Widened

With the Chileans abstaining conference widened the field consultation provided in the solidarity declaration by a separate authorization of consultation in case of an economic or cultural crisis, which might mean anything. The Mexicans, however, seeing a possibly embarrassing trend, proposed, and succeeded in having passed a motion that such consultation should never contravene the existing non-intervention pacts.

These and other details, however, hardly detracted from the main outlines of the picture that the delegates intended to paint. This was that the conference should represent a view of the united Americas to foreign eyes that have been hunting some other impression.

The United States delegates celebrated a tropical Christmas in a leisurely manner, induced by the high temperature, brilliant sun and gorgeous flowers.

Several staff members saw their first bull fight and returned from it with mixed emotions. The Lima authorities had arranged a special Corrida for Christmas, importing Victoriana de la Serna from Spain as the star matador.

Others profited by the quiet day to have lunch at the Country Club or other outlying resorts. Some swam, while others inspected the Pachacamac Inca ruins near Lima. These the government has recently put into condition to give a good idea of pre-Spanish civilization.

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PROJECTS · etc
GENERAL - LIMA

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"SOLIDARITY" AT LIMA

From this distance, at least, it seems that the Pan-American Conference at Lima has become involved in an unnecessary deadlock. The question at issue is whether the conference shall proclaim a doctrine of continental "solidarity" in the face of threats of external aggression, and if so in what words. Here the Argentinians make it clear they do not wish to go so far as we do, and we in turn do not wish to go so far as Ecuador and Venezuela and a number of other nations wish to go. The question is of some importance from the point of view of sentiment and prestige; but it is of less importance so far as any immediate danger is concerned. The only two non-American Powers which now have a foothold in Latin America are democratic France and democratic England, neither of which can be suspected of desiring fresh conquests in this hemisphere. As for the aggressive totalitarian nations: they would need not only to acquire air bases much closer to the South American coastline than any bases which exist today, but also sea power with which to consolidate any gains achieved by striking through the air.

The possibility of their acquiring such bases and such power is no doubt something for us to think about and plan to meet. But at this moment the real danger to the solidarity of the American nations is not an external danger, but an internal danger. It lurks in the possibility that strong minority groups of Germans or Italians or Japanese in some of the South American countries will attempt to form a state-within-a-state. It also lurks in the possibility of an open quarrel between the American nations themselves over some question of property rights on which they do not see eye to eye, as the United States and México do not now see eye to eye in the matter of land seizures. These are the real dangers to "solidarity" in the Western Hemisphere, and they are the dangers which the delegates at Lima ought to be thinking about.

The Brazilian delegation has brought forward a plan which could readily be made an instrument for dealing in an effective way with the first of these two problems, since it begins with the proposal that all the American nations guarantee not to accord special status of any kind to racial or national minorities within their borders. But not even a beginning has been made, so far as the record shows, in dealing with the second problem: the question of how to stimulate the investment of idle North American capital in the South American nations which so badly need it and how to assure this capital that its rights will be respected when it is used constructively. Perhaps some progress is being made behind the scenes in dealing with these questions. There is every reason to hope so.

AGREEMENT AT LIMA

When the Eighth Pan-American Conference adjourns tomorrow at Lima it will leave behind it a far more impressive record of achievement than seemed likely to be the case a week ago. At that time the conference was deadlocked over the drafting of a resolution expressing the "solidarity" of the twenty-one American republics. The question at issue here, however, was plainly one of method rather than of purpose, for while the chief opposition to a strong resolution came from the Argentine Government, no government represented at Lima had stated in stronger terms its faith in the principles of Pan-Americanism. It was the Argentine Foreign Minister who declared that "American solidarity is a fact that nobody can or will doubt. We are prepared to repel * * * anything that implies a threat to the American order, any introduction of men or ideas that reflect and tend to establish in our land and in our spirits ideas foreign to our idiosyncrasies, ideals in opposition to ours, regimes against our liberties, theories dangerous to the social and moral peace of our people, political fanaticisms and fetichisms which cannot prosper under the skies of America."

The resolution upon which unanimous agreement was ultimately obtained is a resolution drawn in the spirit of this statement. To be known henceforth as the Declaration of Lima, it reaffirms the loyalty of the American nations to their own republican institutions, proclaims "their common concern" in the presence of new dangers and pledges them, in the event that the peace or security or territorial integrity of any one of them is threatened, "to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation * * * using measures that in each

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case circumstances may make advisable."

This is a plain notice that the American nations recognize an identity of interest, but it is by no means the only evidence of such recognition furnished by the Lima Conference. Other resolutions were adopted which are in some ways of even larger importance, since they deal with more immediate issues. The conference unanimously agreed to recommend to the governments of all twenty-one republics the enactment of legislation denying special rights to minority groups or the exercise by foreigners of political rights conferred by the countries of their origin. By this action it served notice that the American nations are on guard against any attempt by German or Italian or Japanese groups in any of the South American countries to form a state-within-a-state. The conference also adopted a resolution endorsing Secretary Hull's liberal trade policies, as opposed to Germany's barter system, and declared itself against all such "persecutions from racial or religious motives" as the totalitarian states have instituted.

It is necessary to recognize, of course, that these resolutions will remain mere words until they are translated into action by the various governments concerned. It is also necessary to recognize that even in the sphere of words there were certain pressing problems—the question of foreign property rights, for example—whose consideration had to be postponed until another meeting. Nevertheless, it is clear beyond all doubt that the Eighth Pan-American Conference achieved its main purposes. It has greatly strengthened the ties that bind the nations of this hemisphere and brought them into closer harmony as co-equal partners in the defense of the common interests of the Western World.

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PRESIDENT PLEASED WITH LIMA SUCCESS

Roosevelt Says Delegation Accomplished Purpose at Pan-American Parley

NAZIS SEE DEFEAT FOR US

Say South Americans Showed Fear—French Papers Find Victory for Democracy

ROOSEVELT HAILS SUCCESS

Says U. S. Accomplished Aims at Lima—Reich Sees Failure

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt today termed the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, a great success.

His comment, which under White House rules could not be quoted directly, was brought forth by a question as to his opinion of the results of the conference in the light of comment in some quarters that it had failed.

It did not fail, Mr. Roosevelt said, but rather it was a great success. The American delegation, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, accomplished what it went to Lima to do, he went on. In his viewpoint the accomplishment of that object was a great success.

Previously Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, expressed a similar view. Speaking informally and extemporaneously at his press conference, he expressed satisfaction over the success of the Lima conference.

Achievements of very great significance had been obtained, he said, by the best method possible—the American method of talking things over in a friendly way so as to find a meeting ground of minds. Theh great significance, he added, is that all action taken was unanimous.

He mentioned as of outstanding importance the Declaration of Lima for hemispherical solidarity, the Declaration of American Principles for peaceful relations and the Inter-American Declaration in regard to trade policy.

Brazilian Envoy Pleased

Representative opinion expressed

VIEWS ON LIMA VARY IN LATIN AMERICA

Consensus Is That Parley Served a Clear Warning on Totalitarian States

MEXICAN PAPER SKEPTICAL

Sees Greatest Gain in United States' Recognition of Equality of Nations

12/29/38

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 28 (AP).—A considerable portion of the public and press of leading South American capitals has expressed the belief that the eighth Pan-American Conference, which closed at Lima, Peru, yesterday, served an unmistakable warning on Germany, Italy and Japan to keep out of the Western Hemisphere.

Many representative newspapers and public figures have indicated,

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Brazilian Ambassador, Mario Pimentel Brandao, said today the results of the Lima conference were "far better than many persons had expected."

French Press Hails Success

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP).—The French press today unanimously hailed the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, as a "victory for democracy."

The Journeé Industrielle, which reflects the interests of big business and industry, called the Lima declaration of solidarity a "triumph of the democratic idea."

"A new league of nations is born in America," the newspaper said.

The Rightist newspaper Petit Journal expressed the hope that the conference would lead the United States to state "clearly and firmly" that Washington would side with Great Britain and France if they should be attacked by dictatorships.

The Communist Deputy Gabriel Peri wrote that the Lima declaration constituted a "bitter defeat for supporters of the Munich agreement" of Sept. 29.

Berlin Press Sees Blow to U. S.

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Berlin Nachtausgabe today led a chorus of Nazi afternoon newspapers representing the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, as a failure for the United States.

Under such headlines as "The dollar rolled in vain" and "Roosevelt had bad luck at Lima," this Nazi organ declared:

"Roosevelt, in closest collaboration with certain Jewish banks of New York, for years has been pursuing a policy of conquering South America with dollars. In Lima, however, Roosevelt had bad luck. He had worked on South America with strong financial means.

"Roosevelt, however, ran up against unexpected resistance. He could not even scare the South American States with the alleged 'Nazi danger.'

"Roosevelt went completely into the camp of the Jews, of money democracy, of the imperialistic conquest of South America."

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels's newspaper, the Angriff, declared that "the Lima failure is extremely embarrassing but has a sobering effect on the United States."

"The United States' frontal attack failed on account of the resistance organized especially by Argentina," it added.

"Washington went to Lima with a large program and the gentlemen from Washington are now returning more than disappointed," commented the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag.

"They had believed they could return with 'a league of American nations,' with an inter-American court of justice and a military alliance of Latin America and the United States.

"One point was overlooked: South

however, that they fail to see any threat of armed invasion from those quarters. Therefore they are not inclined to favor a military alliance with the United States, which they fear might draw them into a major war.

Important newspapers like the Nacion, the Prensa and the Critica of Buenos Aires, the Noite of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and others of Santiago, Chile, and Montevideo, Uruguay, despite a few discordant notes, agreed on the principle of continental solidarity against aggression as reached at Lima. Still there was some disagreement whether the expression itself—The Declaration of Lima—was a strong enough repudiation of totalitarianism.

Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo of Argentina objected to one newspaper's view that his opposition to a binding Pan-American alliance system had given the totalitarian powers a chance to assert the principle of continental solidarity was a failure.

"Whoever reads my speech before the conference Dec. 10 will find little enough basis for such a claim," the Minister retorted.

Nevertheless the Critica, with a circulation of more than 600,000, regretted the failure of the Lima conference openly to condemn military dictatorships in Europe and Asia.

The conservative Nacion, on the other hand, held that nations of South America like Argentina could not afford to turn their backs on Germany and Italy, with whom they maintain close commercial ties and from whom they receive many immigrants.

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America has long since outgrown the children's shoes which Washington still assumes the 'sister republics' are wearing.

"As a result, nothing but a vague declaration resulted which centered about the demonstrative emphasis upon South America's independence."

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Relative pleasure was expressed in German circles today over the outcome of the Lima conference, and its work is viewed as a rebuke to the speculations of "certain Washington groups and a defeat for the United States generally."

The conference, it is contended here, suggests that South American nations do not see eye to eye with the United States on what is termed an all-too- orthodox interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. The attitude of the South American States is accepted as an unmistakable indication that they fear they may be coaxed into an anti-German bloc, political and economic.

To that extent the anti-German statements of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Senator Key Pittman and otheh American leaders areb elieved to have reacted on their authors. At any rate informed quarters here take it for granted that South Americans will refuse to be "hoodwinked" by a German aggression bogey and other anti-German propaganda.

Attention is also directed to an aspect of the Pan American problem that is held here to be generally overlooked in the United States—namely, consideration of the determination of other European nations, principally Britain, France and Italy, to develop and conserve their South American economic interests quite as resolutely as Germany. Furthermore, it is contended the South American States at Lima also desired to voice their opposition to what is here termed an attempt at political and economic domination exceeding the limits of benevolent paternals.

The Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted here, does not envisage a situation in which South American States would be expected, because of moral considerations or as an accommodation to the United States, to sacrifice economic or friendly relations with European powers. The anti-German campaign in the United States, it is asserted here, could not, therefore, fail to react on the Lima deliberations, the results of which impressed German quarters as a diplomatic as well as moral defeat for American diplomacy.

The German press believes United States aspirations have been thwarted and "when Secretary of State Cordell Hull returns to Washing-

Representative opinion, expressed in large public meetings of the leading political parties in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santiago, ranged between these two points of view.

Mexican Paper Skeptical

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28.—The newspaper Universal points out editorially that almost three-quarters of the Declaration of Lima is intended to reinforce the non-intervention principle approved at Montevideo, Uruguay, five years ago. This, it asserts, shows that the main efforts of the United States delegation were aimed at indorsing with the maximum guarantees possible the Good Neighbor policy, based on acknowledgment of equality and reciprocal respect among the American nations.

The United States, it adds, must have realized that no community ideals or interests were possible unless full confidence prevailed among all. This the paper held to explain reiterated statements in the Declaration of Lima of the decision not to interfere in the internal politics of weak nations.

Under the headline "Useless Congress" the Excelsior admits Secretary of State Cordell Hull's diplomatic ability to avoid complete failure in the United States's efforts but insists that for President Roosevelt's proposals there were finally substituted vague sentences signifying only courtesy toward the United States.

Vatican Paper Laudatory

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, said today that the Pan-American Conference's declaration of "spiritual unity" and 'equality among nations and individuals without prejudice to race and religion" would live in the history of civilization.

The newspaper's comment on the meeting just concluded at Lima, Peru, written by its director, Count Giuseppe della Torre, was in contrast with declarations of the fascist press that the conference was a failure. After noting that some commentators had said the conference was "shipwrecked," the Osservatore said:

"It may be that such a conclusion reflects prejudice and artifice rather than reality: A vast program may have been imputed and anticipated in order that it might afterward be said that it melted away while crossing the equator from North to South."

Outcome "Alarms No One"

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP).—The German Foreign Office mouthpiece, the Diplomatische Korrespondenz, asserted today that the United States had failed at the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru, and that the outcome "alarms no one."

"The Lima resolution alarms no one. There is, indeed, no country so foolish as to attempt what the American States declare they will not tolerate."

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ARGENTINE FAVORS CONSULTATION IDEA

Foreign Minister Holds Time to Confer Is When Some Actual Threat Arises

DOUBTS 'NAPOLEONIC ERA'

Cantilo's Views Are Set Forth by Radio Representative on Basis of Interview

A statement from José Maria Cantilo, Foreign Minister of Argentina, explaining why his nation was opposed to the attitude of the United States at the International Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, was broadcast last night over the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

The Foreign Minister was quoted as stating that he opposed Secretary of State Cordell Hull's suggestion for a Pan-American pact against the totalitarian States of Europe until a nation from the outside "really threatens us." He also suggested that the assumption that outside nations were preparing to attack Latin America might be the very best way to encourage them to carry out such ideas.

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Señor Cantilo's statement was reported by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Columbia Broadcasting representative, at the conference. Speaking in a short wave hookup from Lima Dr. Inman said he had interviewed the Argentine Minister for ten minutes before Señor Cantilo sailed on his return to Buenos Aires yesterday.

"Mr. Hull seems to get his key from what is happening outside this continent," Dr. Inman quoted Señor Cantilo as having said. "He expresses fear of what Europe or Asia, with their new ideologies, might do to America; so he wants us to arm.

"I get my key from America itself. I say our business is to go forward in building our American life in the American spirit. When a nation from the outside really threatens us, then is the time we are to take decisive and united action to defend ourselves."

Señor Cantilo replied, in answer to a question from his interviewer, that he did not see any immediate threat from totalitarian States and that he did not believe that Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany was "starting off on a second Napoleonic era," as suggested by the interviewer.

"What I do think," he was quoted as saying, "is that America ought to stand solidly together for its own development. Our program ought to be drawn, not because we fear an outside enemy, but because we want to make a strong America."

Señor Cantilo pointed out that there were many Italians, Spanish, French, Germans and other Europeans in South America and said that Europe was important as a market for South American nations.

"The United States buys practically nothing from us," he was quoted as saying. "How can we expect to forget all about the people who give life blood to our nation and buy our products?

"We believe in a strong declaration concerning continental unity. Whenever that unity is threatened from the outside continents, then will be the time for us to decide together the steps necessary to defend ourselves."

TREASURY WOULD AID AMERICAS' TIES

Morgenthau Proposal Intended to Lift Trade Barriers

By TURNER CATLEDGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Many exporters in the United States no doubt were highly elated over the indication given this week by Secretary Morgenthau that financial steps were being planned to increase the flow of commerce between the Americas.

The Secretary's suggestion that remedies were being concocted at this end for certain difficulties of international exchange confronting some of the Latin-American countries, possibly going to the extent of advancing loans from the United States, could hardly have been anything but welcome news to shippers and their agents, not only of this country but also of the other free-currency nations who have had to see their orders dwindle for sheer want of exchange for remittance back home.

Yet what is planned is no special service to American exporters. If trade, and trade alone, were involved, our business houses might be left to their own devices, with such incidental help as they can obtain from the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, just as they have been left during the last few years when, largely for want of suitable exchange and barred from barter by the Hull trade policies, they have witnessed in comparative helplessness the inroads of Germany and Japan upon the growing market of the southern republics.

Practical Limitations

Indeed, there may be immediately definite limits to the Latin-American market, whatever we might do by way of bolstering it with artificial stimulants.

Moreover, if we take a practical view of the situation from our own side, there are limits as to what we can do. For instance, it is extremely doubtful that anything like a United States Government loan for purchase by those countries of United States products could be arranged or even would be sanctioned by Congress or our administrative heads.

In the first place, such a special arrangement would be dangerously near a violation of what might be called the "moral" clauses of the Hull trade agreements. Moreover, it would invite Germany, Italy, Japan and possibly Great Britain to retaliate with such measures as they had at hand.

No. The objective involved is not trade alone. The suggestion made by Mr. Morgenthau this week, or rather the purpose behind it, ties in with the objectives our agents are now forwarding at the Lima conference.

Basically, they are to establish between the United States and Latin America a bond of common interest, a bond composed of trade ties, cultural ties, personal friendships among leaders, and any and all other affinities that might be developed here or in Pan-American conferences, to the end that the Americas will be compelled by sheer mutual self-interest to present a solid front against all aggressions from abroad, be they military, ideological or commercial.

Political Manifestations

In short, Mr. Morgenthau's suggestion, together with the dispatches from Lima and the discussion of our own plans for hemisphere defense, called attention to the modernization, the implementation, even the practical application, of the Monroe Doctrine which are going on today.

By every rule of international intercourse, however, the trade tie is the strongest of those that make up whatever bond we now have or may develop with Latin America. Unfortunately, perhaps, it was one which we had taken too much for granted, realizing as we did that this country consumes by far the largest portion of Latin-American exports.

This assumption was exploded a few months ago when we awoke to find that Germany was challenging our superiority in a number of our neighboring countries and that Japan and Italy obviously were preparing to contest us, too. The new situation was impressed upon us by the assertiveness of German minorities in certain of the countries, particularly in Brazil, and by the outcroppings of anti-republic political manifestations in various places.

Confronted with these things, many of our people became hysterical. Many could see the United States as being rapidly displaced in the trade of the Southern countries, and with every package of German goods they could see a heavy consignment of alien political doctrine. The change in the Brazilian form of government came along a little more than a year ago, seemingly to justify all this fear and hysteria, and today we find the United States generally worked up over our relations, commercial as well as political, with our Latin-American brothers.

No Corner on Trade

If our new agitation over Latin America serves no other purpose, it may enable us to substitute knowledge for the assumptions many of us have had relative to our commercial relations. It was erroneous to take for granted, in the first place, that we had anything like a corner on Latin-American trade to start with, or even that Germany was gaining an entirely new or unnatural position in its markets.

The United States trade with its Southern neighbors has been one marked chiefly by its recent growth. Before the World War, for instance, this country was third as a supplier of the South American continent, being bested by Great Britain and Germany. It is true that even then the United States ranked first as the export market for most of the South American countries, but that was because we wanted and needed the noncompetitive products which they offered us—coffee, cocoa beans, nitrates, copper and the like.

Commercial Myopia

It was another misconception, held by some of our less practical people, that our Southern neighbors owed us any special concessions because of the mere fact that we were neighbors in a hemispherical sense, or that we were in some manner an empire held together by the loosely defined Monroe Doctrine.

It was no doubt due in part to this erroneous idea that some of our exporters were slow to meet competition in those fields as they would have met it at home.

Many observers of the Southern countries have concluded of late that if North American business firms only used the same methods of attracting buyers in Latin America they use at home, they no longer need fear the competition from across the seas; and, further, if they employed more nearly the same methods of advertising they employ here, particularly the programmized radio appeal, the political agitation from the dictator countries would lose its principal audience, to wit, the people who are attracted by entertainment.

But there is a present misapprehension as to our trade position in the highly competitive Latin-American markets which should be noted, if it can be noted without our people relinquishing their diligence. It is the misapprehension that this country is already rapidly losing its place of dominance in that trade area.

Purchases From U. S.

An over-all calculation shows that the Latin-American republics purchased more from the United States in 1937 than from Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan combined. The share of the United States amounted to 34.4 per cent, as compared with 14.1 per cent for Germany, 12.6 per cent for Great Britain, 2.7 per cent for Japan and 2.6 per cent for Italy. Meanwhile, the United States was by far the best customer of Latin America, taking 31.1 per cent of the aggregate export of the twenty Southern republics.

Trade figures for the first half of 1938 indicate that this country continues to hold its position and even to gain ground in most of the larger Latin-American markets. There is a likelihood, however, that the statistics for the latter months of the year will be somewhat less favorable to the United States, as the European countries have turned their energies more to developing trade with the Southern half of the Western Hemisphere.

The problem before this government is, therefore, how to increase its dominance in the Latin-American markets, practically in behalf of its export trade, but more fundamentally in the cause of Western solidarity. It is a problem of the first order, due to limitations inherent in our political system and in our peculiar relations with Latin America and to the philosophy of our reciprocal trade policies, which, through their devotion to the theory of the most-favored-nations treatment, are meant for the world as a whole and "theoretically" opposed to special treatment of any kind.

Text of Hull's Speech on Achievements at Lima

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Following is the text of the address made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the plenary session of the Pan-American Conference in Lima tonight, as given out by the State Department:

Mr. President, fellow delegates to the Eighth Inter-American Conference, ladies and gentlemen:

In rising to comment on some of the important achievements of this conference, let me first acknowledge a debt of gratitude to one of our number who has labored tirelessly, day and night, with unfailing courtesy, courage and wisdom. His work has guided all of us. Both for myself, personally, and on behalf of the delegation of the United States, I wish to thank Dr. Carlos Concha, president of the conference, a worthy representative of the continent of the Americas.

We have also had the inestimable privilege of sharing the mature experience and high qualities of a great American statesman, Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, president of the first commission, whose fine judgment and skill have been of immense value in guiding the proceedings. With the statesmanlike cooperation of these and other delegates we have taken in this conference important steps; their significance will appear even larger as the years go by.

Steady Progress Made

No one familiar with the history of the continent can fail to measure the steady progress which has been made through the years. More than a century ago the watchword of the continent was independence. A dream which had grown for a generation flowered at last, and gave birth to the twenty-one nations here represented, pledged to liberty for the individual and to popular government.

These American republics emerged as the great triumph of human rights, a conquest by idealists of this hemisphere. But the task was not finished. In a second stage there was forged the conception of equality of American States, their absolute right as independent nations, irrespective of military strength, of territorial extent, or of number of population, to speak with equal voice.

Yet, even juridic equality, great though it is as a buttress for States, was not enough. There remained to be strengthened the bond of friendship, of understanding and of fair dealing—the bond of good neighborship.

First we become free; then we acknowledge ourselves equal; then we unite in common friendship.

Critical Situation Faced

As the present conference is meeting, we are all faced with a critical world situation. Economic nationalism is making it more and more difficult for people in every country of the world decently to support themselves and their families; social stability is being threatened throughout the world; treaty obligations and international law are being flagrantly disregarded; the resort to persecution, force and violence are threatening the peoples of the world with the destruction and horrors of armed conflict.

We see doctrines of enmity and hatred disseminated through insidious and subversive propaganda. We know that these influences and dangers still haunt the possible tomorrow. It is against this background that we must protect and measure our accomplishments here in Lima, in particular the economic declaration against unreasonable trade barriers, the declaration of solidarity and unity, and the program of principles which is the basis of peace and cooperation among all nations.

The world situation today gives too much evidence of economic aggression and of the use of economic measures as the instruments of political policy. We have reaffirmed our purpose to guide our commercial relationships by the principle of equal treatment and by the reduction of obstacles to trade, in order to facilitate and expand the exchange of goods, principles to which we should like to give universal application.

Integrity of States

In our conference we have demonstrated our unshakable determination to respect the integrity of individuals and of States, to uphold the sanctity of the pledged word and to make needed changes through the orderly process of consultation in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

The maintenance of peace on the American continent and throughout the world is an absorbing subject of interest to any inter-American conference. The deliberations and declarations of this conference prove that the influence of the American peoples is being thrown into the struggle on the side of international peace, justice and fair dealing, and that our nations stand for measures which have the welfare of peoples and not the interest of dominant governing groups for their objectives.

Let us not minimize the true value of the accomplishments of this conference. The advance made is broad and constructive. Our deliberations have added to our common continental faith, new substantive principles and new procedure of consultation.

These deliberations took form in the declaration in this conference of the principles of the solidarity of America, the Declaration of Lima. Closely associated with it are two vigorous resolutions, one offering sweeping condemnation of racial and religious bigotry and intolerance everywhere; the other condemning in this hemisphere the collective political activity of groups of aliens.

Conception of Solidarity

The conception of solidarity was first brought into concrete existence in this hemisphere in the Anti-War Pact of 1933, a conception great in its possibilities but still undefined. This pact recognized that there were common interests and that the unity of the continent was parallel. At the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 the method of consultation was adopted, through which solidarity might be expressed.

Today we take a further step. We have spent long and profitable days in intimate exchange of views. We have discussed at length the policies and purposes that animate our governments. We have come to know each other's hearts and minds.

Out of these exchanges has come this declaration, this common formulation of our common policy. We have each and every one of us bent somewhat in form and scope to the will, the judgment and the desire of the rest of us, but our broad purpose has united us. We have sacrificed no fundamentals. This declaration comes in that deep sense from the whole of us.

It can be accurately stated that the declaration which the conference approves today, while not dramatized or amplified as to details, contains the substance of the various other proposals advanced by a number of us during the conference.

Conference Method Used

Its formulation illustrates the use and meaning of the conference method. We have proven our ability to use this method successfully and to find thereby the phrases and instruments suitably expressive of our common aims. I like to think that our achievement is in part due to our training in democratic procedure and our tradition of the democratic forms of government.

We recognize in the declaration of Lima our determination to present a common front against any threats or activities from outside forces designed to impair the peace, security or territorial integrity of any country or to undermine the democratic institutions established in this hemisphere.

We have declared that any such threats would be matters of common concern to all of us and have expressed our determination to make our solidarity effective. We have agreed to coordinate our respective sovereign wills by the procedure of consultation, each country acting independently in its individual capacity as an equal sovereign State.

Beginning with the enunciation of the principle of solidarity in the anti-war pact we have piece by piece built a structure of continental solidarity. We have stated in clear-cut language our determination to maintain and defend our principles against any intervention or outside interference which may threaten us, and we have pledged ourselves to consult with one another if confronted with such threats.

Sovereignty a Necessity

We have taken this action in the recognition that American institutions and the absolute sovereignty of each and every country is a necessity for all of us.

An unprecedented feeling of solidarity has been exhibited by the acts and utterances of each and every delegate, including the visiting Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, who echoed the views of all when he said:

"American solidarity, gentlemen, is a fact that nobody can or will doubt. All and each one of us is ready to sustain and prove this solidarity, in the face of any danger which, from whatever source, might threaten the independence or sovereignty of any State of this part of the world. * * * It is not only the piece of land which we would defend in a sacred union. We are prepared to repel with the same tenacity, by means of concordant measures of a preventive character, or by combined direct action, anything that implies a threat to the American order, any introduction of men or ideas that reflect and tend to establish in our land and in our spirits ideas foreign to our idiosyncrasies, ideals in opposition to ours, regimes against our liberties, theories dangerous to the social and moral peace of our people, political fanaticisms and fetishisms which cannot prosper under the skies of America."

Joint Effort Favored

I have here quoted words which were on the lips of all delegates alike from the day of their arrival at the conference. Some even desired a military alliance, which my government has at no time favored.

We have also reaffirmed in this conference our faith in peace and justice for all men by our declaration of a program of principles indispensable to world order and peace. These we proclaim, support and recommend to all nations.

If there be any who have not grasped the achievements of this conference, let me again ask them to lift up their eyes and look at the political turmoil, strife and poverty which curse so many parts of the world and which threaten to cast their baneful influence over the continent of the Americas, and then to look by way of contrast at the solidarity, unity and peaceful objectives proclaimed by this conference.

We have all lived through a decade in which many declarations and agreements have proven of little efficacy. We all know that what counts most is the clarity and steadiness of the spirit and the will that commands and guides us. I am sure that you will all return to your countries, as I shall return to mine, with great assurance as regards the will and the spirit prevailing in the American States, and that all of us are determined that our countries shall continue to make their full contribution to the purpose of our declarations.

Lines of Sympathy

All of us reach out, I know, toward peaceful and fruitful relations with all the rest of the world. Each of us has lines of sympathy and interest that traverse the globe more finely than the lines of latitude and longitude. Our bonds are strong with all who seek peaceful friendship and respect those principles of democracy, tolerance and equality by which we live.

The principles of conduct which we have adopted and are carrying out in our relationships with each other are equally open as a basis of relationship with all other countries. It cannot be fairly said that we are trying to shut ourselves off in a hemisphere of our own; any such effort would be futile.

But it can be fairly said that the principles of conduct upon which the countries of this hemisphere have chosen to stand firm are so broad and essential that all the world may also stand upon them. Speaking for my country, we seek universal recognition and support for them.

Were th[illegible] adopted over all the world, a great fear would end. The young would see their future with more certainty and significance. The old would see their lives with more peaceful satisfaction.

Tasks Ahead Are Plain

The book of history is never closed. Already the tasks ahead are all too plain. We still must seek untrammeled freedom of economic life, so that men and nations freely exchanging the product of their hands and heads can attain their greatest economic well-being. We still need a world in which universally there is recognized the system of order under an international law so much respected that force is not needed, just as force is not needed to maintain the several sovereignties of the friendly nations here represented one against another.

There still is needed the moral crusade whereby the soul of every one, even the humblest of our citizens, may be liberated and raised to its greatest capacity, so that each of the many millions on our continent may find his greatest opportunity to serve his country, his fellow-men and his God.

There are those who think the world is based on force. Here, within this continent, we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph.

Tonight, especially, we can say this, for on this night nearly 2,000 years ago there was born a Son of God who declined force and kingdoms and proclaimed the great lesson of universal love. Without force His kingdom lives today after a lapse of nineteen centuries. It is the principality of peace; the peace which we here hope in a humble measure to help to give by His grace to the continents of the Americas.

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Text of the Declaration

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 24.—Following is the text of the "Declaration of Lima" as signed by all twenty-one American delegations today at Lima:

Declaration of the Solidarity of America.

Eighth Inter-American Conference of American States.

Considering:

That the peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakeable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices;

That on the basis of such principles and will, they seek and defend the peace of the continent and work together in the cause of universal concord;

That respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American State constitutes the essence of international order sustained by continental solidarity, which historically has found expression in the declarations of the various States, or in agreements that were applied, and sustained by new declarations and by treaties in force;

That the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires approved on Dec. 21, 1936, a Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Cooperation and approved on Dec. 23, 1936, a protocol of non-intervention:

The governments of the American States declare:

First, that they reaffirm their continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of principles upon which said solidarity is based;

Second, that faithful to the above-mentioned principles and to their absolute sovereignty they reaffirm their decision to maintain them and defend them against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them;

Third, and in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation established by the conventions in force and by declarations of inter-American conferences, using measures that in each case circumstances may make advisable.

It is understood that the governments of the American republics will act independently in their individual capacities, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign States.

Fourth, that in order to facilitate the consultations established in this and other American peace instruments, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics, when deemed desirable and at the initiative of any one of them, will meet in their several capitals by rotation and without protocolary character.

Each government may, under special circumstances or for special reasons, designate a representative as a substitute for its Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Fifth, this declaration shall be known as the Declaration of Lima.

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U.S. DRAWS UP PLAN TO UNITE AMERICAS

Scheme Designed to Conciliate Various Viewpoints of the Delegations at Lima

BIENNIAL MEETINGS URGED

Proposal Sets Up Machinery for Putting Into Effect the Peace Machinery of 1936

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 17.—The interest of the delegates to the Eighth Pan-American Conference was concentrated today in a new project circulated by the American delegation for a declaration on continental solidarity to be known as The Declaration of Lima.

The United States proposal for the declaration has been carefully drafted by the delegation's legal advisers and it is designed to conciliate the various viewpoints that have given rise to the highly controversial situation that has existed on this question ever since the conference opened.

It embraces the principal points of the original American proposal which aroused the opposition of the Argentine delegation. It also takes in the compromise suggestions offered by the Chileans, Mexicans and others. From the legal viewpoint it is designed to set up machinery for putting into effect the consultative provisions of the Convention for the maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace signed at Buenos Aires, Dec. 23, 1936.

Controversial Point Retained

The American proposal retains the point that caused Argentine opposition—namely, that in the event the peace of any American country is menaced either from without or within by activities of any kind that might appear to impair national institutions, all American governments would be pledged to make their declared solidarity effective and prepare to resist such a threat.

For this purpose they would co-ordinate their independent wills through the procedure of consultations provided for in already existing agreements.

The impression in well-informed quarters close to the Argentine delegation tonight was that Argentina would not accept the American project.

The impression was rather general in conference quarters that the United States delegation was smarting under the widespread charges that it had surrendered the leadership to Argentina on the question of the solidarity declaration and that its new project indicated a firmer stand on this issue.

Several delegations favoring stronger leadership by the United States delegation said this afternoon that the worst that could happen if the United States decides to force the issue is that Argentina might dissociate herself from the solidarity declaration by abstaining from voting. Several persons close to Secretary of State Cordell Hull insisted that he was still in favor of unanimous consent on whatever was done, and they would not hazard a guess that the Secretary of State was preparing for a showdown with Argentina, which several other powerful delegations want to force.

The convention of 1936 provided that in case the peace of any American country was menaced by aggression from a non-American country the American governments would consult for common defense on the ground that a threat to any one would be a threat to all. The convention did not provide, however, how such consultation should be effected.

The new American project, which was sent out to all delegations last night, provided that the Foreign Ministers of all American republics should meet every two years, except in the year in which there is a Pan-American Conference. The place of the meeting is not specified in the American draft.

Argentina has opposed such meetings of foreign ministers on the ground that some of them were prohibited by their constitutions from leaving the country without permission of Congress.

Alternate May Be Named

The American project attempts to get around the Argentine objection on this point by providing that any country may appoint an alternate in place of its foreign minister. It is also provided that the biennial meeting may be postponed or eliminated altogether whenever the governments so decide.

On the other hand special consultations could be called at any time on the initiative of any American government should the occasion arise. These provisons are preceded by a strong declaration in which the American republics reaffirm their continental solidarity and their will to collaborate. They also pledge themselves to resist any threat either direct or indirect to their peace or safety or to territorial integrity on the part of any non-American State.

Project Clarifies Atmosphere

The new American project served at least to clear the atmosphere by bringing the American position out into the open. While the proposed Declaration of Lima sets up the machinery for consultation the Argentine project omits such machinery with the intention that it be the function of the foreign offices in ordinary diplomatic usage. It is understood that the position of the Argentine delegation on this point is the result of the precise instructions that José Maria Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister, left.

The American delegation, however, has made the consultative machinery very elastic in order that Argentina may accept it. The Americans still hope that it will be possible to arrive at an agreement with Argentina regarding the Declaration of Lima.

A comparison of the American and Argentine projects shows them to be in agreement as regards the underlying principle of continental solidarity but not in agreement either as regards the form of that solidarity or the name that shall be given the declaration. The American project carries the strong title Declaration of Lima, while Argentina's draft is, for the Expression of American Consciousness and Solidarity.

In this apparently insignificant difference there is clearly indicated Argentina's policy in favor of replacing treaties and pacts with simple recommendations that are not binding. It is a position of prudence which some applaud and some criticize. Incidentally it follows very closely the policy of the United States in refusing to sign any pact or agreement that is likely to entangle it in European or other non-American conflicts at some uncertain time in the future.

Many delegates from all parts of Latin America are disappointed, however, that Argentina is not prepared to take a firmer stand on purely American questions.

LIMA SESSIONS END ON NOTE OF ACCORD

Concha Stresses Unanimity—Hull Sees Unity Based on 'Trusting Friendships'

Texts of addresses by Hull and other diplomats Page 8.

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27.—The Americas have reached a new epoch in their evolution toward solidarity, Dr. Carlos Concha, chairman of the Pan-American Conference, told the delegates in formally closing their deliberations tonight.

The Peruvian Foreign Minister lauded the Declaration of Lima, the conference's principal accomplishment, as the result of a meeting of minds united in worship of liberty and unrestricted respect for the ideals and viewpoints of others.

Coming from one of the conference's leading advocates of the strongest and most uncompromising sort of solid front in the Western Hemisphere against all future dangers, known and unknown, Dr. Concha's closing speech showed the effects of second thought on the one-time possibility of omitting the Argentines for the purpose of strengthening the terms of the declaration.

Satisfaction Over Unanimity

This proposal was seriously advanced on several occasions last week when it seemed impossible to obtain the Argentines' adherence to any expression strong enough to satisfy the Left Wing solidarity champions. But United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil and other older heads counseled patience until a final formula was evolved.

Now that the heat of argument has cooled down, every one seems happy that a unanimous statement is on record instead of something adopted by twenty votes to one. That obviously would have been tantamount in a small way to reading Argentina out of the hemisphere.

Dr. Concha explained that the different opinions voiced were merely different shades of the same principles professed by all. Present and future interchanges of ideas on this subject, he added, revolve around the best means of accomplishing a common purpose, not around differences in objectives.

The closing session was called ostensibly to permit the chiefs of delegations sign the official final act, embodying 110 resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted during the sessions. It really pro-

Continued on Page Eight

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SPAIN at LIMA

LIMA LEADERS SEEK TO AGREE ON SPAIN

Heads of Parley Delegations Debate Plans for Mediation of the Civil War

RAIN STILL BARS FIGHTING

Nearly 40 Wounded and Ill American Volunteers to Quit Barcelona Today

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 17.—The heads of the twenty-one delegations to the Pan-American Conference met unexpectedly today in their capacity as steering committee in an endeavor to reconcile conflicting views regarding Pan-American mediation in the Spanish civil war.

Two projects have been presented, one from Cuba, the other from Argentina. The Cubans would establish an intervention committee composed of one plenipotentiary from each American republic charged to offer good offices to both sides in the conflict.

The Argentines would limit the conference's action to an expression of willingness by the American republics to associate themselves with any effort to reach a peaceful solution of the Spanish conflict.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull apparently still intends to keep his promise to vote for any project on which the twenty other delegations can agree, but the Latin Americans are violently partisan on the Spanish issue. Delegations sympathetic to the opposing sides will think the other is trying to favor its side's enemy.

The Chilean delegation is in a peculiar position because the government it represents favors the Rebels, but the new Administration, which will take office next week, will favor the Loyalists.

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LIMA PARLEY SHUNS MEDIATION IN SPAIN

Steering Committee Kills the Proposal by Cuba After Hull Suggests It Be Postponed

PROJECTS ARE VOTED UPON

Group Backs U. S. Pledge for Action on Pan-American Road and on Aviation Convention

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 19.—The eighth Pan-American Conference will not offer mediation in the Spanish War. The steering committee, composed of the chairmen of the twenty-one delegations, voted 18 to 3 this morning that the Cuban proposal for mediation should not go before the conference.

During the discussion on the project, which had occupied the steering committee for several days, Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States suggested that the question be postponed. When Dr. Carlos Concha of Peru, presiding, finally put the question to a vote the project was overwhelmingly defeated.

Since it was a project not covered by the agenda of the conference, the action of the steering committee means that Cuba may not present the question in committee or on the floor.

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UNITY OF AMERICAS HULL'S PEACE PLAN

Secretary Believes Example May Head Off Catastrophe Elsewhere in World

EUROPEANS ARE BAFFLED

They Find It Hard to Grasp Our Collective Effort After Shunning of League

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26.—European diplomats and observers stationed here have been hard put to it to explain in their dispatches concerning the Pan-American Conference the sudden United States conversion to collective security, although it appears to them to be on a small scale.

Those who have watched the League of Nations function in the past two decades are convinced the United States is now trying belatedly to achieve part of what was offered on a silver platter after the World War. This is the French and British view, as far as it can be ascertained locally.

The totalitarians, of course, see the developments otherwise. They believe the attempt to solidify the Americas is directed exclusively at them and they are probably right so far as solidity has been accomplished. Here, as elsewhere in the world, when discussions have arisen concerning threats to peace, Germany is inevitably mentioned, Italy much less.

Find it Hard to Explain

United States spokesmen find it difficult to explain their domestic public opinion, which apparently back Secretary of State Cordell Hull's efforts to bring about agreement among the American Republics to cling together, and think it can be done.

Mr. Hull regards this as his last Pan-American conference and, therefore, has pushed hard to make the greatest advance toward his goal. He views the hangings-back, objections and disagreements as healthful symptoms of growth of the movement he so ardently espouses.

The fact that unanimous agreement is impossible to achieve immediately illustrates the democratic process, the Secretary of State believes, and is evidence that American solidarity, if ever a reality, will be based on consent, not coercion.

It is understandable that Europeans have difficulty in grasping the fact that a man of Mr. Hull's intelligence and ability can still hold such beliefs in the face of the rapid growth of the opposite tendency in other parts of the world,

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26.—European diplomats and observers stationed here have been hard put to it to explain in their dispatches concerning the Pan-American Conference the sudden United States conversion to collective security, although it appears to them to be on a small scale.

Those who have watched the League of Nations function in the past two decades are convinced the United States is now trying belatedly to achieve part of what was offered on a silver platter after the World War. This is the French and British view, as far as it can be ascertained locally.

The totalitarians, of course, see the developments otherwise. They believe the attempt to solidify the Americas is directed exclusively at them and they are probably right so far as solidity has been accomplished. Here, as elsewhere in the world, when discussions have arisen concerning threats to peace, Germany is inevitably mentioned, Italy much less.

Find it Hard to Explain

United States spokesmen find it difficult to explain their domestic public opinion, which apparently back Secretary of State Cordell Hull's efforts to bring about agreement among the American Republics to cling together, and think it can be done.

Mr. Hull regards this as his last Pan-American conference and, therefore, has pushed hard to make the greatest advance toward his goal. He views the hangings-back, objections and disagreements as healthful symptoms of growth of the movement he so ardently espouses.

The fact that unanimous agreement is impossible to achieve immediately illustrates the democratic process, the Secretary of State believes, and is evidence that American solidarity, if ever a reality, will be based on consent, not coercion.

It is understandable that Europeans have difficulty in grasping the fact that a man of Mr. Hull's intelligence and ability can still hold such beliefs in the face of the rapid growth of the opposite tendency in other parts of the world, but Mr. Hull is regarded by American delegates as a man of long vision.

Three years after the end of the World War he advocated revision of the colonial mandate system in a manner to afford free access by all nations to the world's raw material supplies, and his suggestion might have avoided the contemporary division of the world into "have" and "have-not" nations.

Mr. Hull had been convinced for six years that the European collective system was doomed. Before his first Pan-American expedition to Montevideo, the Secretary of State felt that regional unity, based on geographical community of interests might yet save the world from the catastrophe toward which it appeared headed.

The experience of the London monetary economic conference taught him it was impossible to search out a solution for any problem when all the world's clashing interests were considered together. The thesis that the Americas could work out a system of decent living together as good neighbors because of a lack of innate antagonisms or irreconcilable conflicts of interest has impressed him as more and more practical with the passage of time.

In time this might become part of a world system, according to Mr. Hull's view, but it is impossible now to get more than a start in that direction by showing others how.

Hull Races Against Time

Reduction of excessive trade barriers between nations has been his lifelong vision, and he still believes developments will prove him right. Discouraged Europeans under the spell of the trend of the last five years cannot look beyond the immediate future. Mr. Hull understands this, and it gives him new determination to make the greatest progress possible in the New World before a possible war or other political earthquake shakes Europe, for he wants the Americas to be prepared to pursue together their collective self-interest, whatever that may prove to be.

The cataclysm may even be avoided if the American example proves successful in the eyes of the war-fearing peoples of the world, he thinks, and in any event this hemisphere would be better prepared to withstand the economic and cultural, if not the territorial shocks that another general war might bring.

Right Step, Says Borah

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah today described the Pan-American conference at Lima as "a step in the right direction."

Mr. Borah, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign relations Committee, added that the twenty-one nations represented at the conference "have their own national consciousness and national spirit."

"We must travel with them and not undertake to lead them," said the Idaho Senator. "We perhaps expected more from the Lima conference than we had any right to expect, and therefore we should be content with what we got."

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John W White
DAILY COMMENTS FROM
LIMA

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TU

CURB ON INVESTORS PROPOSED AT LIMA

Diplomatic Protection Held Due Only When the Local Courts Deny Justice

SHIP IMMUNITY TAKEN UP

Experts Urge Government Craft Engaged in Trade Be Treated as Private Ships

12/13

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12.—The Pan-American conference today received a recommendation that it adopt the principle that foreign investors in Latin America are not entitled to diplomatic protection except in cases where justice is denied to them by local courts.

The recommendation came from a committee of experts on codification of international law, to which the Buenos Aires [Argentina] and Montevideo [Uruguay] conferences submitted several legal questions for study and report at this conference.

Legal experts also urged that American nations refrain from all future attempts to define an aggressor or to apply sanctions. Committee experts told the conference that defining an aggressor and applying sanctions had proved to be the two most likely means of causing war while preaching peace.

Experts Complete Work

The committee of experts on codification of international law met here two weeks before the conference opened and completed the work they had been conducting by correspondence for the last two years. The report they submitted to the conference today covers seven difficult technical legal points.

On some points the experts recommended adoption of a certain and not a legal question and therefore they were unable to rule on it.

On the matter of pecuniary claims of citizens of one country against the government of another, the experts presented to the conference a draft convention covering three vital points as follows:

"First, the high contracting parties pledge themselves without any reservation not to employ armed force for collection of public debts or contractual debts.

"Secondly, the high contracting parties agree not to intervene diplomatically in support of claims arising out of contract, unless there has been a denial of justice or a infraction of a generally recognized international duty.

"Thirdly, in the event of unjustified repudiation or breach of the terms of a contract (mala fides) and failure to settle the claim by resort to local remedies and diplomatic negotiations, either creditor or debtor may demand and obtain arbitration of the issue of unjustified repudiation or violation (mala fides), denial of justice or infraction of a generally recognized international duty."

Enlarge Drago Doctrine

A resolution of the Buenos Aires conference charged the committee of experts with the formulation of principles with respect to the elimination of force and of diplomatic intervention in the cases of pecuniary claims and other private actions. The experts have enlarged the well-known Drago doctrine, which forebade the use of force for the collection of public loans.

This doctrine made no distinction between good faith and bad faith, but merely sought to prevent the use of armed force for the collection of public debt, as was assumed to be the case in Venezuela in 1902. Its sponsor did not oppose other forms of settlement of debt, nor was he defending bad faith in the non-payment of debt.

The experts now recommend that in the matter of public loans or public debts arbitration should be limited strictly to allegations and prima facie evidence of bad faith, such as international withdrawal of guaranteed security, intentional disregard of priorities, preferences and other essential terms or willful repudiation of debt. The report says

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On some points the experts recommended adoption of a certain procedure as recognized in the principles of international law for American countries. On other difficult points they recommended further study.

The experts recommended adoption of a convention at this conference waiving immunity for all government-owned vessels engaged in commerce. If this is adopted, all government-owned vessels when engaged in trade will be treated as privately owned merchantmen.

The experts defined as unjust on legal grounds the present immunity of government-owned vessels from the national laws of the countries at whose ports they touch. It recommended that such craft be made liable the same as other vessels under the Brussels convention of 1926.

The experts side-stepped action on one of the most interesting questions proposed at any recent Pan-American conference—that of denying citizenship to certain persons born within a country. Peru has a large Oriental population, mostly Chinese and Japanese, who are not easily assimilable. The experts' proposal did not mention them specifically, but it provided that a country might deny citizenship to any group which, for economic or racial reasons, was not likely to be absorbed easily into the national life.

Parents' Nationality Urged

A proposal before the experts would make the children of such alien residents citizens of the country of their parents. This is radically opposed to the principle of jus solis, by which all Latin-American countries now claim as citizens all persons born on their soil, regardless of the nationality of their parents.

Because the project is of a highly controversial nature, in the absolute impossibility of getting full agreement, the committee of experts submitted a questionnaire to the various national committees on codification, asking for their opinion. In voting in favor of this procedure, one expert remarked that many other conferences could have been saved from failure if they had had some such outside committee to which to pass along responsibility.

The experts presented a draft convention coordinating the conciliation and arbitration treaties.

They sidestepped action on the controversial question of an international court of American justice. This was one of the most important problems passed on to them by the Buenos Aires Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. They held the court offered a political

parties agree not to intervene diplomatically in support of claims arising out of contract, unless there has been a denial of justice or a infraction of a generally recognized international duty.

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CUBA, AT LIMA, ASKS WAR ON ALIEN AIMS

Urges Parley to Take Steps to Combat Dictators' Ideas and Preserve Democracy

TIES WITH U. S. PRAISED

Main Committee Hears Attack on Nazis—Ready to Take Up Plan for American League

By JOHN W. WHITE
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 13.—With preliminary ceremonies and organization routine out of the way, the Eighth International Conference of American States finally got down to work this morning. Its interest was keenly centered on the committee studying the organization of peace.

Although there is a great volume of important work before the conference on a wide range of subjects, it is certain that the main interest will focus on this committee throughout. The reason is that at its sessions the delegates will air their views on the question of continental defense and prepare for action at a plenary session whatever project is eventually chosen to embody the attitude of the conference toward totalitarian states.

The committee met this morning under the presidency of Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, Brazil's elder statesman and one of the most universally admired and respected men in South America. One of the largest committees functioning at the conference, it met in the Chamber of Deputies, where the plenary session are also held.

Many "Observers" Attend

Today's session was attended by a large gallery, including many unofficial "observers," who are reporting to foreign governments and to various political and trade associations in the United States and Europe on this committee's work. Dr. de Mello Franco directed the committee's debate in that rich Portuguese that has made him one

veloped into a bitter attack on Germany and he declared that the Americas could not possibly have anything in common with a nation that had returned to customs of the Middle Ages.

Dr. de Mello Franco declared the session terminated when M. Bellegrade sat down. There was a rush of delegates to congratulate him, many embracing him and patting him on the back. This served to show that the delegates were definitely lined up against Germany regardless of all the hopes of Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States that it might be possible to avoid such a stand.

Ninty-four projects, reports and proposals covering the conference's twenty-three-point agenda already have been presented. Several delegations still have projects to present. The delegates will have to work intensely every day if they are to get this large volume of business disposed of before the date set for closing the conference.

There are six projects for establishment of an American Court of International Justice, all carried over from previous conferences. Proposals for an American League of Nations have been boiled down to the joint project sponsored by Columbia and the Dominican Republic at the Buenos Aires Conference for the Maintenance of Peace two years.

Aim at Reich Persecution

Bolivia and Cuba have proposed resolutions condemning racial discrimination. Both are clearly designed as condemnations of Germany's persecution of the Jews.

Venezuela has presented three broad and carefully studied projects for strengthening already existing peace machinery. One proposes procedure for conciliation, another suggests methods of arbitration and the third project is for continental security.

The security project includes the highly controversial topic of definition of an aggressor and conflicts with the recommendation of the committee of experts on codification of international law, which has suggested that conference refrain from trying to make such a definition. The Venezuelan plan provides for negotiation of complementary agreements on organization of mutual defense and cooperation in the event of aggression.

The Committee on the Organization of Peace was the only one that actually started its work today. The other committees devoted their sessions to organizing and preparing future procedure.

Cuba Urges World Parley To Spread Lima Lessons

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 13.—Cuba has proposed calling a world economic conference in an attempt to find solutions for world problems by extension to them of the remedies worked out at the Pan-American conference here.

Their project explains that the present economic crisis is world-wide, not regional, and argues that it will be difficult for the American countries to work out any solutions for their problems unless such solutions can be dovetailed into a world solution. It proposes that the world conference be called under the auspices of the Pan American Union.

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The debate was carried on in Spanish, Portuguese and French. Dr. de Mello Franco managed to keep the debate within bounds at this session, but there was ample evidence of pent-up emotions that are likely to burst out at the first opportunity.

There was general opposition to the appointment of any subcommittees, members expressing the opinion that the subjects before the committee were of such vital importance that every one wanted to be at the debates on all of them.

Luis Lopez de Mesa, Columbia's Foreign Minister and chairman of her delegation here, requested Dr. de Mello Franco to permit the Colombian-Dominican joint project for an American League of Nations to come up first in the debate. He said he must return home and did not want to go before speaking on this project.

Pedro Manini Rios, chairman of the Uruguayan delegation, opposed this, saying that several nations including Uruguay were opposed to the proposed league and that early discussion on it would divide the committee. He proposed that less controversial projects be disposed of first.

Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru proposed that the Colombian Foreign Minister be permitted to speak on his project at an early opportunity in the debate and that discussion then be continued at some more convenient time. This proposal was adopted.

Cuban Policy Expounded

Secretary of State Juan J. Remos of Cuba read a declaration of the Cuban delegation's policy.

This is no time for timidity, he said, but rather for valiant declarations regarding the defense of the continent. He declared that the danger was not so much one of armed invasion as of the infiltration of subversive propaganda undermining democratic institutions.

The Americas must take definite steps to preserve their democracy, their institutions and their tradition of liberty, the Cuban delegate went on, or the present significance of the word "America" must disappear in a deluge of totalitarian ideology. He declared that there was urgent need of a unanimous declaration of solidarity in the protection of American doctrines and said the Cuban delegation was proud to take this opportunity of expressing its recognition of gratitude for the real friendship of the United States.

Dr. Remos said his delegation was ready to cooperate in whatever measures were necessary to maintain the physical and spiritual union of the continent and fight all propaganda contrary to democratic institutions.

Haitian Denounces Reich

Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti, speaking extemporaneously in French, delivered a stirring speech such as the many that have made him famous at League of Nations sessions at Geneva. His remarks soon desession terminated when M. Bellegrade sat down. There was a rush of delegates to congratulate him, many embracing him and patting him on the back. This served to show that the delegates were definitely lined up against Germany regardless of all the hopes of Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States that it might be possible to avoid such a stand.

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OBJECTORS AT LIMA REVEAL U. S. PLAN ON AMERICAN UNITY

Obligation to Defend Any of the 21 Republics Offers Chief Stumbling Block

CONSULTING BODY SET UP

Argentina Rejects Designation of Foreign Ministers to Map Out United Action

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15.—It was learned today that the continuing controversy over the attitude of the Eighth Pan-American Conference on continental solidarity springs from the United States' proposal for an additional protocol to the consultative pact signed at the Buenos Aires [Argentina] conference for the maintenance of peace two years ago. The opposition arises from the fact that the United States' protocol would bind all republics to unite against external aggression under all circumstances.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other United States delegates have persisted in the closest secrecy regarding their proposal. They have even insisted that it did not go farther than a suggestion on which to base consultations among all delegations. Certain Latin-American delegations consulted on the subject, however, have copies of the draft for the proposed protocol, received from Secretary Hull upon his first visit to them. The controversy arises from Argentina's flat rejection of Mr. Hull's project.

Set Up Consultative Group

The proposed protocol is designed to set up machinery for operation of Article I of the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace signed at Buenos Aires on Dec. 23, 1936,

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Set Up Consultative Group

The proposed protocol is designed to set up machinery for operation of Article I of the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace signed at Buenos Aires on Dec. 23, 1936, usually referred to as the Buenos Aires consultative pact. Article 1 reads:

"In the event that the peace of the American republics is menaced, and in order to coordinate efforts to prevent war, any of governments of American republics signatory to the Treaty of Paris of 1928 or to the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation of 1933 or to both, whether or not a member of other peace organizations, shall consult with other governments of American republics, which in such event shall consult together for the purpose of finding and adopting methods of peaceful cooperation."

Since this treaty did not provide how the governments were to consult and cooperate in case of a threat against their peace, Article 1 on this conference's agenda called for projects to perfect and coordinate interamerican peace instruments.

Secretary Hull's proposal for an additional protocol provides for a permanent consultative body composed of the Foreign Ministers of all the American republics, but it does not provide where or how they shall meet. This detail was to have been worked out at consultations with other delegations.

The United State's draft protocol also establishes the principle of strict solidarity and equal responsibility among all the American republics to participate in the defense of any one of them that may be threatened.

Argentina has rejected both provisions of the United States project. She insists on reserving freedom of action at all times and will not be bound before hand by treaty to participate in some conflict that has not yet arisen and details of which cannot be known now.

She also rejected the idea that the Foreign Ministers form a permanent consultative board. Argentina argues that such a set-up would run up against constitutional difficulties in several countries where Foreign Ministers could not leave their countries without the permission of Congress, which might be in recess when a crisis arose.

The Chilean delegation has attempted to work out a compromise measure to meet the conflicting viewpoints of Argentina and the United States.

Chile proposed that the consultative body be composed of American diplomatic representative at some Latin-American capital to be selected by each Pan-American conference for the ensuing five years. The capital selected as the seat of the consultative board was to be different from the one at which the next Pan-American conference is to meet. The capital that would be the center of the consultations would be chosen by a majority vote.

Argentina rejected the Chilean proposal this morning, objecting particular to the choice of the seat of consultation by majority vote. This action added to the rapidly increasing atmosphere of pessimism already hanging over the conference.

Some delegates were so depressed tonight that they were predicting this conference would be unable to make any progress toward peace beyond what had already been accomplished at the Buenos Aires conference, which is unanimously admitted to be unfinished and unsatisfactory because it does not set up machinery to make consultative measures workable.

Several delegations fretting under restraint were eagerly waiting for some session at which they plan to air their views on the present stalemate on continental defense, which they consider the conference's most important task. It was given out at the conference headquarters today that Commission 1, in which these views could be aired, would not meet again until further notice. Meanwhile the conference activities were confined to three or four meetings of subcommittees.

Every day there is a general impression that little is being accomplished, despite the agreement to close the conference Dec. 27.

by Corelli, Bach, Mozart as

LIMA PARLEY BARS ACTION ON SEIZURE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Debate on Diplomatic Aid Ban Is Avoided by Giving Experts Issue for Report in 1943

U. S. PUSHES PEACE PLAN

Delegates Circulate a Draft Providing That Ministers Consult Every 2 Years

12/19/38

Efforts of Chile, Mexico and Argentina to have the Pan-American Conference agree that no diplomatic intervention should follow seizure of property of foreigners were defeated at Lima yesterday. It was decided to refer the question to experts for a report to the next conference five years hence. [Page 1.]

The United States delegation **circulated a draft of "The Declaration of Lima" designed to set** up machinery for consultation for the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere. It provided for a meeting of Ministers of all American nations every two years. [Page 47.]

Although Foreign Minister Aranha of Brazil denied negotiations for a new barter agreement with Germany were going on, it appeared likely that the Brazilians would eventually have to sign a treaty on the Reich's terms. [Page 43.]

Expropriation Issue Put Off

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru., Dec. 17.—The Eighth Pan-American Conference today decided to sidestep debate on the highly controversial question of whether foreign investors are entitled to diplomatic assistance when their investments are confiscated or expropriated by Latin-American governments.

The second subcommittee of Committee Number Two, which is studying all the conference's projects on pecuniary claims, voted this morning to refer the subject back to the committee of experts on international law for further study and report to the Ninth Pan-American Conference five years hence.

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BETRAYAL BY U. S. IS CHARGED AT LIMA

Smaller Nations Say Failure to Take Leadership Made Conference Impotent

DEMAND END OF 'GAG' RULE

Cubans and Mexicans Resent Curb on Free Discussion of All Agenda Topics

12/21/38

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 20.—There seems to be every indication that the United States will come out of the eighth Pan American Conference witht less prestige than at any time in the last ten years. With only three more working days, it is difficult to see how the situation can be saved before adjournment.

Although this is one of the regularly scheduled Pan American Conferences held every five years, the world is looking at it as the first skirmish in this hemisphere between democracy and totalitarian ideology. President Roosevelt gave this conference its keynote of continental defense of democratic institutions against the threat of totalitarian infiltration.

Most Latin-American delegations came to Lima prepared to follow the lead of the United States. But the United States delegation has sidestepped leadership.

Totalitarians Make Issue

The totalitarian states made an issue of this conference and put democracy on the defensive. With

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This action checks the efforts of several Latin-American countries to get a ruling through this conference denying diplomatic protection to foreign investors, but in the opinion of several leading authorities on international law now here it leaves the way open for certain Latin republics to "gang up" against the United States and present a united front, making this question one of politics rather than law.

Treaty Agreements Sought

Several of the Latin-American republics had come to the Lima conference determined to try to push through certain measures designed to make the good-neighbor policy a matter of international law rather than a mere declaration by President Roosevelt.

They sought to do this by getting the conference to adopt treaty agreements denying any American country the right to use force or diplomatic intervention to protect the investments of its citizens.

Chile took the leadership of this fight against the protection of foreign investors during the deliberations of the committee of experts. Chile and Mexico supported it in meetings of the subcommittee.

Argentina supported the movement by presenting a draft convention by which the American republics would pledge themselves without reservation of any kind not to use armed force or diplomatic intervention either for collecting public or contractual debts or for supporting pecuniary claims of their nationals.

In addition to the Argentine convention, the subcommittee also had before it a draft convention prepared b ythe committee or experts denying the right of countries to use force or diplomatic pressure except in cases where justice had been denied to investors. The question whether justice had been denied was to have been decided by arbitration.

Mexican Proposal Offered

A third project before the subcommittee was a Mexican proposal by which the American countries would recognize the right of foreigners to waive diplomatic protection.

The Mexican project would have meant recognition as international law of the declaration that has become known to international lawyers as the "Calvo Doctrine.

This doctrine has always been opposed by the United States State Department, which contends that

the matter of diplomatic intervention is a right pertaining to the State and not to its citizens and that they therefore cannot sign away the right of their country to use its diplomatic machinery when it considers it desirable to use it.

Mexico and some other Latin-American republics have often included a clause in their contracts requiring the contractors to waive the right of diplomatic protection.

democracy on the defense against an open defensive from totalitarian agents, the United States has not only refused to assume leadership but has refused to permit any one else to assume it.

With no leadership on its keynote problem, the conference has accomplished nothing in the direction of a solidarity declaration. Nor has it accomplished anything else of importance.

Because of its failure to assume leadership, the United States has definitely lost prestige among Central and South American countries, which looked to the United States delegation to chart a course that the dmocratic countries should follow.

Some of the smaller countries feel very strongly that they have been abandoned. Many of their delegates are emphatically outspoken in describing the United States' attitude as timid in a situation that the United States itself has described as serious. One prominent delegate of a country that has hitherto felt itself very close to the United States said today:

"We are going home to restudy our whole position as regards future Pan-American fenferences. If this is an example of what they are to be, they are a waste of time and not worth the expense of sending delegations to them."

It is becoming more and more certain that if any declaration is made on American solidarity, it will be so weak as not to offend the most sensitive of the dictators.

Cubans Resent "Betrayal"

The Cubans are bitter at what they describe as their betrayal by the United States on the question of racial and religious persecution. They presented a resolution condemning persecutions of the kind that Germany has been conducting against Jews and against the churches. They insist they had a promise of the United States' support. But when their resolution came up in committee the United Staes' and other delegates permitted it to be sidetracked.

The Mexcian and Cuban delegations sounded a strong noe of revolt at this morning's session of the committee on Civil and Political Rights of Women. Señora Esperanza Balmaceda of Mexico attacking an attempt to gag the debate on women's rights, exclaimed:

"Mexico wants some dynamic results out of this conference, not merely static results! We insist on our ight to study, discuss and debate all problems before this conference—not only the question now be-

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This doctrine has always been opposed by the United States State Department, which contends that the matter of diplomatic intervention is a right pertaining to the State and not to its citizens and that they therefore cannot sign away the right of their country to use its diplomatic machinery when it considers it desirable to use it.

Mexico and some other Latin-American republics have often included a clause in their contracts requiring the contractors to waive the right of diplomatic protection, but the State Department, as soon as it has learned of the signature of such contracts, has made formal representations refusing to recognize the waiver clause.

The subcommittee that studied the question of pecuniary claims was composed of Juan Antonio Buero, former Uruguayan Foreign Minister; Alberto Ulloa Sotomayor of Peru, Alberto Cruchaga Ossa, legal counselor to the Chilean Foreign Minister; Manuel J. Sierra, Professor of International Law at the University of Mexico, and Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser to the United States State Department.

The subcommittee's deliberations produced an interesting situation that had not arisen at any previous conference. Señor Cruchaga was Chile's member on the committee of experts and he led a long and bitter fight for the contention that foreigners must be treated exactly as nationals and should not be permitted to have any recourse not also available to nationals. He was voted down by all the other members of the committee of experts every time he tried to sustain this thesis.

Then, as a delegate, he appeared in the subcommittee fighting in favor of the thesis that had been voted down in the committee of experts, which they had ruled should not come before the conference. He finally succeeded in nullifying the entire report of the committee of experts by getting the subcommittee to adopt an amendment stating, "provided that in all cases aliens shall not be treated differently from nationals."

The debate in the subcommittee showed clearly the impossibility of getting agreement on the question. Rather than let it come before the conference in controversial form, the subcommittee voted to postpone all three projects until the next conference.

It drafted for adoption at the next plenary session a recommendation that these projects be referred to the several national committees on the codification of international law and also to the permanent committee of experts at Rio de Janeiro.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WE[D]

BETRAYAL BY U. S. IS CHARGED AT LIMA

Smaller Nations Say Failure to Take Leadership Made Conference Impotent

DEMAND END OF 'GAG' RULE

Cubans and Mexicans Resent Curb on Free Discussion of All Agenda Topics

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 20.—There seems to be every indication that the United States will come out of the eighth Pan American Conference witht less prestige than at any time in the last ten years. With only three more working days, it is difficult to see how the situation can be saved before adjournment.

Although this is one of the regularly scheduled Pan American Conferences held every five years, the world is looking at it as the first skirmish in this hemisphere between democracy and totalitarian ideology. President Roosevelt gave this conference its keynote of continental defense of democratic institutions against the threat of totalitarian infiltration.

Most Latin-American delegations came to Lima prepared to follow the lead of the United States. But the United States delegation has sidestepped leadership.

Totalitarians Make Issue

The totalitarian states made an issue of this conference and put democracy on the defensive. With

fore this committee, but all other matters on the agenda.

A spokesman for the Cuban delegation also demanded open discussion of all problems. He said the delegates had come to Lima to study inter-American problems openly, not have prearranged actions forced down their throats.

Argentina Not Blamed

Most of the delegations realize that Argentina's opposition to a strong solidarity declaration was dictated by powerful economic reasons that bind her to Europe more closely than most other South American countries. They do not blame her for assuming an attitude thate fits her own peculiar situation. But they resent the fact that the United Staets has let Argentina force her policy upon all the other countries, most of which have not such strong European connections.

These nations wanted to take a stand in defense of their own positions rather than join Argentina. Secretary of State Cordell Hull insists, however, that there must be no serious differences between any groups of American nations at this time. He thinks it is better to stand together on almost any declaration, however weak, than to try to force action on a stronger one that would set up separate groups of American countries.

Mr. Hull is probably correct in this view. Certainly it does not behoove North Americans to criticise the Argentines for doing almost exactly what the United States has done on world affairs.

But the safest prediction regarding this conference is taht totalitarian leaders will loudly and universally advertise it as a failure.

Nicaraguans Get Holiday Bonus

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 20. — President Anastasio Somoza played Santa Claus today, giving a holiday bonus of 10 per cent of their annual salaries and ten days vacation to all government employes. Congress recessed until the new year.

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democracy on the defense against an open defensive from totalitarian agents, the United States has not only refused to assume leadership but has refused to permit any one else to assume it.

With no leadership on its keynote problem, the conference has accomplished nothing in the direction of a solidarity declaration. Nor has it accomplished anything else of importance.

Because of its failure to assume leadership, the United States has definitely lost prestige among Central and South American countries, which looked to the United States delegation to chart a course that the dmocratic countries should follow.

Some of the smaller countries feel very strongly that they have been abandoned. Many of their delegates are emphatically outspoken in describing the United States' attitude as timid in a situation that the United States itself has described as serious. One prominent delegate of a country that has hitherto felt itself very close to the United States said today:

"We are going home to restudy our whole position as regards future Pan-American fenferences. If this is an example of what they are to be, they are a waste of time and not worth the expense of sending delegations to them."

It is becoming more and more certain that if any declaration is made on American solidarity, it will be so weak as not to offend the most sensitive of the dictators.

Cubans Resent "Betrayal"

The Cubans are bitter at what they describe as their betrayal by the United States on the question of racial and religious persecution. They presented a resolution condemning persecutions of the kind that Germany has been conducting against Jews and against the churches. They insist they had a promise of the United States' support. But when their resolution came up in committee the United Staes' and other delegates permitted it to be sidetracked.

The Mexcian and Cuban delegations sounded a strong noe of revolt at this morning's session of the committee on Civil and Political Rights of Women. Señora Esperanza Balmaceda of Mexico attacking an attempt to gag the debate on women's rights, exclaimed:

"Mexico wants some dynamic results out of this conference, not merely static results! We insist on our ight to study, discuss and debate all problems before this conference—not only the question now be-

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ARGENTINA AGREES TO ACCEPT ACCORD

Brazil, However, Puts Off Full Agreement on Continental Solidarity at Lima

PACT SIMILAR TO HULL'S

Cantilo of Buenos Aires Sent Revised Text With a Strong Declaration on Unity

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 23.—Argentina this afternoon signed the eighth Pan-American Conference's Declaration of Lima on the solidarity of the Americas. Only the signature of Brazil was lacking at a late hour to make the consent unanimous.

Brazil was holding out on the question of diplomatic courtesy until President Getulio Vargas withdrew from the conference the compromise draft presented late last night as the result of a telephonic conference of the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

It is expected, therefore, that Brazil will sign sometime tonight. The conference then will have achieved its major objective, getting a unanimous declaration on solidarity which is designed to serve as a notice to the totalitarian States that the American countries are ready to stand united for common defense against any foreign intervention.

Drafted by Argentine Minister

The declaration signed today was drafted by Dr. Jose Maria Contilo, Foreign Minister of Argentina, aboard the cruiser Almirante Brown after he left here and was formally presented to the other twenty delegations last Saturday.

Although drafted by Dr. Cantilo, the text follows much closer Secretary of State Cordell Hull's original draft for the Declaration of Lima than it does the text of the first project which Argentina presented to the conference. It contains Mr. Hull's text for a strong declaration of solidarity, which was not in the original Argentine draft.

It provides that the Foreign Ministers will meet for consultation whenever a crisis arises and upon the call of any American country. The meetings are to be held in various Americans capitals in rotation.

The conference in plenary session today formally approved twenty-three resolutions and recommendations on economic subjects most of which were of a routine nature.

One resolution recommended that ministers of finance of American countries meet at least once a year to study inter-American financial and economic problems and suggested the first meeting be in Guatemala June 1, next year.

Colombias draft of the treaty liberalizing inter-American commerce and providing for economic non-aggression, Argentina's project regulating inter-American parcels post service and Brazils draft treaty for regulating immigration were referred to the Pan-American union for study and a report to the next conference.

Cuba's proposal for calling a world economic conference also was referred to the union for study and a report on its feasibility. Cuba had recommended the conference on the ground that present economic difficulties are world wide and it is useless to try to solve them regionally unless regional solutions can be dovetailed into a world program.

Several resolutions were passed urging the governments of the American countries to ratify resolutions taken in previous conferences designed to remove restrictions on trade and to make port procedures and traveling facilities easier.

Argentines at First Suspicious

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Pan-American Conference debated tonight a brand new version of what it should say about continental solidarity and an Argentine proposal which most of the twenty-one republics had approved.

The new proposal was the outcome of telephonic negotiations among the Presidents of Argentina pand Uruguay and the Foreign Minister of Brazil.

The Argentine delegates, however, withheld agreement to it—despite their own President's approval—in a belief that Brazil had "put something over on Argentina."

The Argentines, insisting on their own counter-proposal, which had amended the plan for a strong declaration on continental defense brought to Lima by United States Secretary of State Hull, said the "plan of the three Presidents" went beyond Argentine policy.

Presidents Roberto Ortiz of Argentina and Alfredo Baldomir of Uruguay and the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, speaking for President Getulio Vargas, conferred by telephone from their capitals, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, in formulating the "plan of the three Presidents."

In a belief that Señor Aranha, former Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, had "put something over" on President Ortiz, leaders of the Argentine delegation made excited telephone calls to Buenos Aires, seeking to have their government reconsider.

The new Argentine-Brazilian-Uruguayan proposal was reported stronger than the separate Argentine, or majority, proposal in that it referred to mutual assistance in case of aggression. The majority proposal did not go beyond consultation.

Mr. Hull was said to oppose the new proposal on the ground that it further confused an already confused conference. The confusion was reflected by a flood of telephone calls and telegrams from capital to capital and a series of impromptu conferences through the day.

Urgency and confusion were accented by the fact that the last plenary business session of the conference comes at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The conference will clase on Tuesday.

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LIMA DECLARATION A DEMOCRATIC FEAT

Expression of the Solidarity of Americas Conciliates 21 Conflicting Viewpoints

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT SEEN

Argentines Have Gone Much More Than Half Way on Road to Compromise

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 24.—The declaration of American solidarity that was finally signed today at the Pan-American Conference is a compromise draft drawn up to conciliate twenty-one conflicting viewpoints.

It does not go as far as the United States had hoped, nor nearly as far as several other countries, including Brazil, wanted to go. But it does go much further than Argentina originally wanted to go.

It is a declaration of international solidarity of purpose such as probably could not be drafted for any other group of nations on earth. It is a clear, strong warning to the totalitarian States that the American republics are determined to stand united if necessary in defense of their republican institutions.

The declaration was arrived at by the democratic process in open discussion in open convention. It may go down in history as the greatest international achievement of the democratic process up to date.

Totalitarians See Disunity

The democratic process is something that totalitarian Europeans cannot understand nor appreciate. It necessarily gives much publicity to the differences of opinion that arise in the process because there is no secret intriguing.

The negotiations attending the perfecting of the Declaration of Lima have been attended by much publicity, some of it not favorable. Therefore, the totalitarian authorities have already seized upon this difference of opinion and are already advertising to the world that the American countries are not united and that the United States did not achieve what it came to Lima to achieve.

A German broadcast to South America in Spanish last night viciously attacked the Pan American Conference as a failure because of the difference of opinion existing among the delegations on the question of solidarity. What the Germans and other Europeans cannot and will not see is that the difference of opinion was merely one of editing.

American nations were agreed from the beginning of the conference to declare their solidarity in defense of democratic institutions. The only conflict was how they should express their solidarity and how far they should go toward binding themselves to some spe-

equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices.

On the basis of these principles they seek and defend the peace of the continent. They also state as an American principle that the essence of the international order sustained by continental solidarity is respect for the personality, sover-

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Lasting Achievement Seen

Whatever differences of opinion have arisen at this conference will soon be forgotten. But the declaration of Lima will always stand as something done, something that can always be pointed to as the united attitude of the American democracies in a world in which most other nations are suspiciously watching each other, fearful of hidden motives.

As Secretary of State Cordell Hull pointed out this afternoon in an address, the intimate exchange of views that attended the drafting of the Declaration of Lima has made it possible for all the American nations to know each other's hearts and minds, resulting in the common formulation of a common policy by the Americas.

The declaration of solidarity signed today follows very closely the phrasing of the original Declaration of Lima drafted by Mr. Hull after the Argentines had refused even to discuss the American proposal for a convention that they felt could be interpreted as a military and political alliance.

Comparison of Argentina's first draft proposal with today's declaration shows that the Argentines came much more than half way on the road to the compromise draft.

The first proposal of the Argentine Government, cabled to Secretary Hull aboard the liner Santa Clara by the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, contemplated no declaration on solidarity and merely provided for meetings of the American Ministers of Foreign Affairs whenever they deemed it advisable.

One of the purposes of such meetings as stated in the preamble was to establish more effective contact in the event situations should arise beyond the scope contemplated in the convention signed at Buenos Aires two years ago for the maintenance, preservation and reestablishment of peace, but it did not specify the purposes for which meetings might be called.

Following this recitation of principles, the American governments reaffirm this continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which it is based. They reaffirm this decision to defend these principles against all foreign intervention or activity of a threatening character.

They proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity in the event that the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American republic is threatened by acts of any nature calculated to impair them. Their purposes in these regards are to be coordinated by means of the procedure of consultation, using measures which the circumstances of each case may make advisable.

The Final Declaration

The declaration finally signed is much broader in scope and states with precision the aims and purposes of the republics in signing it.

The preamble recites that the peoples of the Americas have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakable will for peace and their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance, and through their adherence to the principles of international law, of the equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices.

On the basis of these principles they seek and defend the peace of the continent. They also state as an American principle that the essence of the international order sustained by continental solidarity is respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American State.

Juridical equality as sovereign States and the right of each republic to act independently, in its individual capacity are recognized and expressed as part of the understanding.

The declaration provides that the consultations contemplated by this and other peace instruments shall be through the ministers of foreign affairs and shall take place in the several capitals by rotation when deemed advisable and at the initiative of any one of them.

The Declaration of Lima thus sets up machinery for carrying out the purposes of the conventions signed at the Buenos Aires Peace Conference.

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HULL'S PEACE PLAN DOMINATES IN LIMA

Program Based on Greater Freedom of Trade Embodied in Pan-American Moves

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26.—The program of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, for restoring world peace will be formally adopted as a policy of the American hemisphere here tomorrow morning when the delegations of the twenty-one American nations solemnly sign the declarations, resolutions and other acts approved at the Eighth Pan-American Conference.

Mr. Hull expects this to be his last such conference, and he will return home with a sense of great satisfaction at having achieved the three main objectives for which he came to Lima. But his greatest satisfaction undoubtedly is that his well-known eight-point peace program is now to be known to the world as "The Declaration of American Principles," which is distinct from "The Declaration of Lima."

When he arrived in Lima he told newspaper men that he felt the countries of this hemisphere must set an example to Europe. He now feels that that example has been set here. As is well known, the Secretary of State has always argued that it is impossible to have one code for one part of the world but not for another.

Offers Code of Peace

So as he leaves this Pan-American Conference he feels that he has left a code of peace that eventually must spread over the entire world. He insists, in fact, that peace cannot be achieved anywhere except by the recognition of all eight points in the new code.

Mr. Hull's three outstanding objectives for the Pan-American Conference were that the American States should reaffirm the trade and political principles enunciated at the Montevideo and Buenos Aires conferences. Then they must go as far as possible beyond the Buenos Aires peace conventions in declaring their solidarity. All three of those objectives have been accomplished.

The instrument that has been named "The Declaration of Lima" is undoubtedly the most important of all. The more the delegates read

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The instrument that has been named "The Declaration of Lima" is undoubtedly the most important of all. The more the delegates read it the more they like it. This is especially true of the United States delegates. Study and consideration of this declaration over the week-end holidays has convinced the delegates that it is a much better declaration than some of them thought at first.

It is a declaration of intents and purposes that leaves no room for doubt that the American countries stand solidly together. It is so phrased that almost anything can be read into it if an emergency arises. It has the advantage over a treaty or convention that it does not require ratification by congresses.

All the American governments have spoken through delegates who have ambassadorial authority to act and speak in the name of their countries. The courts in interpreting laws usually look for intent on the part of the legislative bodies that frame them. There never can be any doubt about the intent of the Declaration of Lima.

Intent Demonstrated

Its intent was demonstrated when all the delegations rose to their feet and cheered it. The determination behind it was clearly oulined in speeches made by the leading delegates setting forth why their countries signed it.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the Declaration of Lima was the subject of several secret conferences by the steering committee, composed of the chairmen of the twenty-one delegations. This committee included ten Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Each of them is returning home with a clear understanding of what his colleagues are prepared to do regarding the declaration.

Diplomats of long experience say the declaration will be important, whatever it is interpreted to be. Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco informed the plenary session that Brazil interprets it as a collective security pact. It has already been reported in Europe as just that.

If there was any doubt in the mind of any one as to what the American countries really meant by the declaration that doubt must have been dispelled when at the same plenary session the conference approved by acclamation Mr. Hull's eight-point declaration of principles.

This second declaration was put before the conference in the form of a resolution presented by Dr. de Mello Franco, but every one knew it was Mr. Hull's now famous program for peace. This is the only formal program for peace now being actively pushed anywhere in the world. It is based on the so-called eight pillars of peace set up by the Buenos Aires peace conference two years ago.

It was first enunciated by Mr. Hull at a press conference July 16, 1937, just after Japan had gone into China, again aggravating a world

situation already upset by European conditions.

For Sound Economic Base

This program embraces Mr. Hull's persistently preached theory that any political program designed to restore and maintain peace in the world must be based on sound economic principles. These principles were adopted by the conference when it adopted the United States delegation's resolution favoring the reduction of barriers to international trade.

The American countries have now declared themselves unanimously in favor of Mr. Hull's economic policy. This policy would enable each country to produce what it can produce best and then enable it to find world markets for those things without artificial barriers or other restrictions. This would provide the selling countries with bills of exchange with which they could buy what they do not produce.

Mr. Hull has argued here, as he does at Washington, that the greater the volume of world trade the better off the world will be. When this volume is unrestrained by artificial measures each country gets its fair share of world trade and everybody is the richer and happier. He has argued that all trade restrictions tend to reduce the volume of world trade to lower levels.

About a month after Mr. Hull announced his eight principles he sent a circular to all governments asking if they agreed with those principles. Every one, including Japan and Germany, replied affirmatively, Japan making a reservation only in case of China. Now the twenty-one American nations have formally adopted those principles as part of their international policy.

Mr. Hull's three objectives and 107 other instruments are being signed by the delegates today and tomorrow. They were notified today that formal drafts of all instruments were ready for signing at the conference headquarters after 9:30 A. M. Ceremonial closing of the session has been called for 6 P. M. tomorrow.

The American delegates and their large staff of secretarial and clerical assistants will board the steamship Santa Maria at the Callao docks tomorrow night and will sail for home Wednesday morning.

Mr. Hull will be the only speaker at the great state banquet that President Oscar Benavides of Peru is giving in honor of the delegates tomorrow night.

Alfred M. Landon, an American delegate, departed by plane this morning, in order to get home for New Year's. Mr. Hull gave out a statement expressing his appreciation of Mr. Landon's work as a delegate. Mr. Landon was one of the most popular of nearly 200 delegates who came to Lima, and wherever he went he was instantly surrounded by a large group of all nationalities.

Text of Declaration

"The Declaration of American Principles," referred to in the above dispatch, which has been adopted by the Pan-American Conference at Lima, was printed in late editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday. It reads as follows:

Whereas, the need for keeping alive the fundamental principles of relations among nations was never greater than today; and

Each State is interested in the preservation of world order under law, in peace with justice, and in the social and economic welfare of mankind.

The governments of the American republics resolve.

To proclaim, support and recommend, once again, the following principles, as essential to the achievement of the aforesaid objectives:

1. The intervention of any State in the internation… or external affairs of another is inadmissible;
2. All differences of International character should be settled by peaceful means;
3. The use of force as an instrument of national or international policy is proscribed;
4. Relations between States should be governed by the precepts of international law;
5. Respect for the faithful observance of treaties constitute the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between States, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties;
6. Peaceful collaboration between representatives of the variout States and the development of intellectual interchange among their peoples is conducive to an understanding by each of the problems of the other, as well as problems common to all, and makes more readily possible the peaceful adjustment of international controversies;
7. Economic reconstruction contributes to national and international well-being, as well as to peace among nations, and
8. International cooperation is a necessary condition to the maintenance of the aforementioned principles.

Indian, 79, Must Support Wife

LONDON, Ont. (Canadian Press).—Eli Snake's 79 years do not excuse him from supporting his wife. Magistrate C. W. Hawshaw has ruled. Snake, charged with non-support of his wife, was ordered to pay $3 a week as long as they live apart. Both reside on Muncey Indian Reserve.

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(See reverse of 82000 men in French Air Force ?)

S.A. Military Geography
Political-Social-Business

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1938.

ARGENTINA OPPOSES ANY U. S. HEGEMONY

Traditional Policy Called to Public Attention on Eve of Conference at Lima

OUR PURPOSE MISTRUSTED

Munich Development, However, May Bring New Pressure for Pan-Americanism

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 5.—On that broad thoroughfare of swirling dust and yelling newsboys and honking, speeding, dangerously careening motor traffic, the Avenida de Mayo, center and focus and heart of the throbbing life of this metropolis of Latin America, the visitor from the United States, strolling along past leisurely coffee-sippers lounging at tables in front of cafes and past hurrying pedestrians who impolitely elbow him out of their path, halts suddenly, his eye caught by a big poster—pasted up between a passionate appeal on behalf of Loyalist Spain and a furious denunciation of Nazi Germany—with the following printed on it, in enormous letters:

"Down with Yankee imperialism! The United States has already stolen one-half the territory of Mexico! It has grabbed Panama from Colombia! It has assassinated Sandino, defender of Nicaraguan independence! It has enslaved our sister-republics of Central America and the Caribbean! It has fomented the Chaco war on behalf of American oil interests! He who forgets all this cannot claim to love liberty!"

This terrific outburst is signed "Alliance of Nationalist Youth." Across it somebody with far-different sentiments has affixed a placard reading, "Propaganda paid for with German money!"

No special importance need be attached to the presence just now of this anti-American poster on the Avenida de Mayo. But the fact remains that there it is. It serves to remind one that the Argentine Republic was long a hotbed of hostility to us. One must remember always that it is the native land of Manuel Ugarte, who, for a whole generation, shouted from the housetops ringing tirades against the "Colossus of the North," and of numerous others who never tired of painting Uncle Sam in dark and repellent colors.

Suspicion of our motives has never died here. Even the minimum of personal observation, even the most casual conversations with residents in this country, native and foreign, will suffice to make that clear.

When the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, now in session, left Buenos Aires a few days ago, emphasis was carefully laid on the fact that it would stick close to traditional Argentinian policy—a prominent ingredient of which, in the past, has been opposition to anything even remotely resembling North American hegemony over the American Continent. And Dr. Saavedra Lamas, who was Argentine Foreign Minister and played an important role in the two previous Pan-American Conferences, at Montevideo and in this city, chose the eve of the Lima meeting to publish a book reviewing the record of those conferences and laying stress on the fact that traditional Argentinian policy was maintained at them and should be maintained at Lima.

This attitude has been much modified by our recent conciliatory tactics toward Latin America. The Lima Conference, indeed, may prove that it is on the ebb for good.

But, as canny students of the situation down here never cease to point out, this must not be too hastily assumed. They constantly warn American visitors that (to paraphrase Kipling's famous phrase) "North is North and South is South, and never the twain shall meet." Latin Americans are essentially different from North Americans, they keep saying. "They just don't have the same mentality," one is always being told down here. And nowhere is this more true than in Argentina, Latin America's most progressive country, and Buenos Aires, its pushing, seething metropolis.

Buenos Aires is Chicago in body and Paris in soul. Its inhabitants can vie with anybody in the United States as business men; they think in terms of business, leap gladly to meet problems presented by big business projects and bold business ventures. Yet, deep down, they preserve, through thick and thin, unshakable sensitiveness to the culture and elegance and basic modes of thought of Continental Europe. Some of them, accustomed to seeing Englishmen in their midst, often indeed with an English strain in their blood, like England; but almost without exception every Argentino loves France.

France is his spiritual home, Paris his arthly Paradise. And, almost everywhere else on the European Continent—in Rome and Madrid, Vienna and Budapest and Stockholm—he finds something that appeals to his congenital Europeanism. Even in present-day Germany, though it shocks him with the blatancy of its nazism and the cruelty of its anti-Semitism, he does not feel entirely alien. After all, it is in Europe.

Therefore, it is difficult for us to persuade the average Argentino—or, for that matter, the average native of any part of Latin America—that he should turn his inmost thoughts away from Europe. Even when we use the most persuasive arguments, harping on the enormous advantages to be derived from Pan-American solidarity, he is only too prone to impute to us ignoble motives of self-interest.

In Argentina the majority of the inhabitants have always been dead against any form of Pan-American union. They opposed it even in the days of Bolivar, the great South American liberator, who dreamed of a sort of League of American Nations which should meet every little while on the Isthmus of Panama to discuss ways and means of furthering the welfare of all the States on this continent.

Argentine objections at that time were rather vague; since then, however, they have been crystallized into this single deep-seated conviction: any form of Latin-American union with the United States, no matter how informal and non-binding it may seem to be, must necessarily mean, in the long run, our domination of Latin America. That uneasy thought was in the minds of those who, when the Argentine delegation to Lima began its journey thither, reminded the world of traditional Argentinian policy. It was in the mind of Dr. Saavedra Lamas when he launched his book.

That is what pessimists down here delight in emphasizing, when talk turns to the prospects of a better understanding between the United States and the Latin-American countries. But they do not keep the field to themselves. Hardly are their gloomy words out of their mouths before the optimists surge forward to the attack.

Anti-Americanism in Latin America, according to them, is dead, for two good and sufficient reasons, viz.:

1. Our new Good Neighbor policy, on its own merits, quite aside from any menace to Latin America from totalitarian States overseas.

2. The lively foreboding aroused throughout Latin America by the surrender at Munich last September, of the two leading European democracies to the two leading European dictatorships, which set Latin-Americans to wondering how long it would be before the dictators turned covetous eyes on Latin America.

"It won't be long now!" croak believers down here in the Good Neighbor policy, "unless drastic steps are taken to prevent it." And, having got that off their chests, they continue somewhat like this:

"What drastic steps can Latin America possibly take without the guidance and effective cooperation of the United States? What Latin-American voice, addressing warnings to Europe, can possibly carry the weight of the voice of the 'Colossus of the North?'

"What thinking Latin-American can doubt for a moment the answer to those questions? Every aggression by dictators across the water stresses the necessity for solidarity—solidarity with a genuine significance and without the slightest trace of big stick-ism of North American domineering—between the United States and the twenty Latin-American republics."

With those words, or words resembling them, they fight the battle for a better relationship between the countries on this continent. If their exhortations bear fruit, history may yet show that genuine Pan-Americanism was born in the Autumn of 1938 at Munich.

This is the fifth of a series of articles by Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of Latin America.

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U. S. DEFENSE PLAN IS SHELVED AT LIMA AS ARGENTINES WIN

Latter, Skeptical of Threat From Totalitarian States, Take Over Drafting

LEAGUE PROPOSAL BURIED

Is 'Bequeathed to History'—Nazis and Fascists Set to Proclaim Our 'Failure'

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14.—Argentina has assumed command of continental defense strategy at the Eighth Pan-American Conference.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have painted the threat to American democracy as imminent and requiring instant preparations for defense. But this conference's policy on this issue being dictated by the absent Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo of Argentina, who insists that there is no such danger, the Argentine delegation has taken over the drafting of whatever solidarity declaration is finally to be offered as a sop to those who, like the North Americans and some Latin-American republics, think the American nations should take some stand in the face of the totalitarian threat. The final text of this declaration will not come before the conference until it has been approved by Dr. Cantilo from Buenos Aires.

The draft is not expected to be ready before next week. After several days of secret conversations between Mr. Hull and the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean delegation chiefs, a tentative formula was reached that appeared to have some probability of acceptance by everybody. The Argentine accepted with the proviso that they be permitted to draft the final text.

To Fit Cantilo's Speech

Mr. Hull went to the Argentine [illegible]

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Mr. Hull went to the Argentine Embassy this morning to consult the drafters, whose objective is understood to be to make the declaration fit Dr. Cantilo's speech at the first plenary session.

[In that speech Dr. Cantilo said that "American solidarity is a fact" and that each country was ready to maintain that solidarity. "For this we do not need any special pacts," he declared, and added:

["We are resolved to resist with the same tenacity, either by preventive measures or by combined direct action, everything that implies a threat against the American order, to every infiltration of men or ideas that reflect or tend to implant in our soil and in our spirit concepts foreign to our ideas, ideals that are antagonistic to ours, regimes that menace our liberties, theories that threaten the social and moral peace of our people or political fantasies that cannot prosper under the sky of the Americas."]

Totalitarian agents have made an issue of this conference. They are conducting active propaganda against the United States throughout this continent. They are already preparing to broadcast to the world that the United States has suffered a defeat because she could not line up Latin Americans for a solid defense of democracy.

General Italo Campenni, one of Premier Benito Mussolini's most trusted agents in Latin America, arrived from Panama tonight as an "observer" at the conference. Officially he is the Italian Minister to Panama and the Central American republicans, but in practice he is understood to be an organizer of Fascist units throughout Central America.

He was with Signor Mussolini in his march on Rome. His arrival here at this time has aroused the keenest interest.

The conference's number one committee, before which will come whatever is to be done on the question of solidarity, spent an hour this morning listening to Luis Lopez de Mesa, chairman of Colombia's delegation, sing the swan song of the lost cause of an American League of Nations. He spoke in support of a joint project presented by Colombia and the Dominican Republic in 1936 at the Buenos Aires conference for the maintenance of peace, knowing it had no chance of adoption.

Señor Lopez explained that it was an ideal to which Colombia had been faithful for 112 years, referring the liberator Simon Bolivar's dream of a union of American republics. He reminded the delegates that the Buenos Aires conference considered the question of an American league premature and postponed its consideration to this

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THU[RSDAY, DECEMBER] 15, 1938.

U. S. TRADERS SPLIT ON ARGENTINE ISSUE

'Wheats' Advocate Firm Policy of Retaliation to Overcome Curbs on Our Exports

'MEATS' FOR CONCILIATION

Urge Ratification of Sanitary Convention to Win Friends in Buenos Aires

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 8.—Most American business men here favor one or the other of two local schools of thought, which, because of recent developments in American-Argentine commercial relations, have been named the Wheats and the Meats.

The Wheats, who advocate more firmness and less politeness in our dealings with Latin America in general and Argentina in particular, were delighted with the recent attempt of an enterprising American trader to sell American wheat in Brazil, a country which, so far as sales of wheat are concerned, the Argentines consider their own private hunting-ground.

If Washington had allowed this trader's plan to succeed, growl the Wheats, it would have constituted [...]

Sanitary Convention regarding Argentine meat. This would clear up a most unfortunate situation, as they see it, which stands as follows:

At present no meat may be imported into the United States from any part of Argentina, because of hoof-and-mouth disease. The American-Argentine Sanitary Convention, which cannot go into effect without Senate ratification, amends existing restrictions to allow meat imports into the United States from Patagonia, an Argentine zone where hoof-and-mouth disease has never appeared.

If, as a result of ratifications, meat should come to us from Patagonia, American cattle interests need not worry, according to the Meats, since Patagonia raises sheep, virtually no cattle. Only chilled lamb would come into question in our market because Americans will not eat chilled mutton. Difficulties of transportation from remote Patagonia are such that, according to a recent investigation, it could not be laid down in New York under 20 cents a pound, against a prevailing price there at the time of the investigation of only [...]

Slogan: Not Hitler, Stalin Nor Duce, but Roosevelt

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 14.—The Nicaraguan Democratic Union was formed last night by prominent citizens to fight against foreign interference and cults. Its slogan is "Neither fascism, nazism, nor communism, but democracy."

The Noticia, one of Managua's largest newspapers, has adopted as its policy "Neither Hitler, Mussolini, nor Stalin, but Roosevelt."

ELECTION OF AGUIRRE RECOGNIZED IN CHILE

Congress Ends Long Dispute—Popular Front Cabinet Named

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 14.—Congress, in a plenary session this afternoon, proclaimed Pedro Aguirre Cerda as President-elect in the presence of the full house, with the exception of the Conservative party any other non-supporters of the Leftist victor in the recent elections.

Today's public act constituted official recognition of the triumph of the Popular Front candidate. It marks the definite end of a period of intense suspense concerning political developments.

During the day Señor Aguirre's first Cabinet was confirmed. His Ministers will be:

Interior—Pedro Alfonso, Radical.
Finance—Roberto Wacholts, Radical.
Foreign—Abraham Ortega, Radical.
Defense—Alberto Cabero, Radical.
Education — Rudecindo Ortega, Radical.
Agriculture — Arturo Olavarria, Radical.
Justice—Raul Puga, Democrat.
Labor—Antonio Poupin, Democrat.
Health—Miguel Etchebarne, Socialist.
Trade—Arturo Bianchi, Socialist.
Lands—Carlos Martinez, Socialist.

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a long-needed retaliatory measure on our part against this country, which persistently discriminates against imports from the United States in favor of various European nations, including Britain and Germany.

When the Wheats are told that such retaliation would jeopardize the success of the Pan-American Conference at Lima, and subsequent harmony of relationship between ourselves and Latin America, they retort that they don't care a bit if it does, that the sooner such retaliatory measures come the better. They often garnish their remarks with outbursts of peppery profanity concerning our Good Neighbor policy which would profoundly shock President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

Meat Pact Is Advocated

But the Meats, on the other hand, recoil in horror when such rough tactics are advocated. Being all for conciliating Latin Americas, particularly the natives of Argentina, they feel that things like that wheat business in Brazil, which loosed a tempest of indignation here are extremely short-sighted, now that our Good Neighbor policy is likely to face a real test at Lima.

To insure the development of a more cordial attitude toward us down here, they enthusiastically advocate—and that is where they get their nickname—the ratification by our Senate of the so-called sanitary convention between the United States and Argentina, which would permit the introduction into the United States of meat from the southern part of Argentina.

Non-ratification of this convention is considered by the Argentines an insult to their national honor. Since it places on entire Argentina the stigma of seeking to export meat from livestock suffering from hoof-and-mouth disease, whereas, in reality, that disease is unknown in certain zones. The unratified convention prescribes that Argentine meat from such zones may be admitted into the United States.

Removal of the present stigma, it is argued, would not result in competition worthy of the name with Americans in the meat business, and would be such a satisfaction to the national pride of the Argentines as to bring us much valuable general trade with them, and increase our popularity among them. At least that is what the Meats contend.

The discrimination against us in Argentina, which so angers the Wheats, is worked this way: Importers of merchandise from various countries, among them Britain and Germany, pay at the official rate of exchange, whereas those importing American goods must pay for them at the "free market" rate. This amounts to a 20 per cent penalty on imports from the United States.

Moreover, at the present writing, importers of our products here have been having difficulty in obtaining permits to import even at the onerous "free market" rate, and have been faced with the possibility, after

New Zealand lamb of superior quality.

Of course, the Argentine Government could and probably would foot the deficit, or make the shippers do so, just to have the satisfaction of getting Argentine meat of some sort into the United States, where it has been so long under a stigma. But is is believed that governmental action of this kind, even if taken just after the ratification of the convention, could not last long in view of the essentially uneconomic nature of the whole business.

What Argentina really desires is a new market for chilled mutton, not lamb, because the United Kingdom absorbs as much lamb as it can get and Americans are adamant against consuming chilled mutton from Patagonia or anywhere else.

To sum up: ratification by the United States Senate of the American-Argentine Sanitary Convention, according to the Meats here, would not do away with adequate safeguards protecting livestock in the United States, since, in Patagonia, there never has been any hoof-and-mouth disease and all meat exported from there is carefully inspected.

Nor would ratification cause any except the most insignificant change in the status quo in the American meat market because of the great difficulties for meat exports from Argentine Patagonia. The only really important point involved, they say, is the fostering of good feeling between Argentines and Americans.

If we allowed Argentina to send Patagonian chilled lamb to New York—even so much as a single token shipment—our action would be looked upon here as a courteous gesture of good will, which might easily open up valuable Argentine outlets for American products.

U. S. Restriction Condemned

"Our restrictions against Patagonian meat," declared an American in Buenos Aires, "seem as logical as for an importing foreign country to bar Alaskan meat because hoof-and-mouth disease existed in Oregon, or as unreasonable as action by ourselves barring imports of meat from Denmark because there was hoof-and-mouth disease in France."

But the wheats don't want our Senate to bother with ratification of the American-Argentine Sanitary Convention. What they want is rough stuff. If, for instance, we should pour American wheat into Brazil, they insist, it would do more good to us down here in a business way—good will or no good will than any number of polite gestures. That is where they differ radically from the Meats on how we should deal with the Argentines.

"Pat 'em on the back!" coo the Meats. "Soak 'em in the jaw!" snarl the Wheats. Which will Washington heed?

This is the seventh of a series of articles by Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of Latin America.

conference.

"Bequeaths" Idea to History

He said neither Colombia and the Dominican Republic nor other countries that favor their project have any desire to anticipate events. He aswed, therefore, if this conference still considered the proposal premature, that it at least carry over the project to some later conference.

"If the conference does not want to do this, we bequeath the project to history," he concluded.

The delegates broke into a great ovation at this point, which indicated that this would be the project's fate.

The committee's chairman, Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco of Brazil, announced the appointment of four subcommittees to study the large number of projects before the committee. The main group then adjourned until such time as one of its subcommittees has something ready for action.

The conference's many subcommittees settled down today to the routine chores on the Pan American Union's continuing program of measures that make it possible for the twenty-one American republics to live together as an international family more harmoniously than any other group of nations.

Since these comprise all but five or six of the items on the conference's twenty-three-point agenda, however, they will account for most of the work done here. Many experts on inter-American relations insist that these business conferences fully justify themselves by the work done on these constructive measures as well as by the personal contacts established among men directing the foreign policies of the American nations, even when there seems to be little progress on the more spectacular issues.

MEXICO'S ATTITUDE

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Moreover, at the present writing, importers of our products here have been having difficulty in obtaining permits to import even at the onerous "free market" rate, and have been faced with the possibility, after Dec. 31, of not being able to get any permits, a state of affairs that has had a paralyzing effect on American-Argentine trade.

Even if the Argentine Government extends the time limit for permits, the uncertainty will remain, it is feared, with detrimental effects on business.

Trade Negotiations Failed

Endeavors to get treatment here for our products comparable with that accorded, under existing special agreements, to import from Britain and Germany, have consistently failed.

One of the main arguments of the Wheats is that pressure from the United States, similar to the recent contemplated sale of American wheat in Brazil, would make Argentina let down its barriers against imports from our country. But the Meats, in a panic, claim that the reverse might result, that the Argentines might raise those barriers still higher.

The now celebrated wheat deal with Brazil developed thus: we had a huge surplus of wheat to dispose of abroad; the American trader, whose doing so violently perturbed the Argentints, wanted to unload part of it in Brazil until frantic long-distance telephone calls from Buenos Aires to the Argentine Ambassadors at Washington and Rio de Janeiro abruptly stopped his activities, at least temporarily.

Just now, Argentines talk as if the American trader would not be heard of again in the Brazilian wheat market, but some of the local Wheats are not so sure. They hope that he and others like him, by sailing in and getting a share of the wheat profits now being reaped by Argentines in Brazil, may bring to an end Argentine discrimination against us.

But the Meats are horrified at such hopes. Would it be worth while, they ask, to risk losing Argentine good-will merely for the sake of the few million dollars that would accrue to us from the sale to Brazil of this wheat?

Argument for Ratification

And that brings the Meats to their favorite topic, the necessity for ratification by our Senate of the

except the most insignificant change in the status quo in the American meat market because of the great difficulties for meat exports from Argentine Patagonia. The only really important point involved, they say, is the fostering of good feeling between Argentines and Americans.

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Special
LIMA

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1938.

MEXICO'S ATTITUDE TO US TEMPORIZING

Press Assails 'Imperialism,' but Would Not Antagonize United States at Lima

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—The press defends in editorials Mexico's right to trade with Germany, Italy and Japan, asserting that the Latin-American nations at the Lima conference have declared against United States as well as European imperialism. It is suggested that the Brazilian minorities plan may make it impossible for the United States to defend her minorities in Latin America.

Investigation indicates that these editorials represent majority sentiment among Mexican officials and the public. It seems to be generally held that various benefits are obtainable by not antagonizing "the Colossus of the North" at the Pan-American conference but that there must be no definite commitments.

Bars Interference

"In the name of democracy and freedom of commerce no attempt must be made to prevent Mexico's obtaining Japanese beans, German machinery and Italian silks," declares the newspaper Universal. "Even less can we turn our backs on the benefits of European culture under the slogan of combating political systems that do not suit us.

"Lima is showing that the Latin-American countries are opposed to becoming the satellites of any imperialism."

"The complicated problems attending the creation of any American League of Nations or inter-American Court of Justice," it goes on, "make these only utopian illusions. Neither is it probable that a military alliance be organized or the Good Neighbor policy affirmed by treaties."

The newspaper Novedades says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's dream of a Pan-American military alliance collapsed quickly. The frontal attack on continental sovereignty failed. Now, smiling like Mephistopheles, the United States diplomats prepare to offer us gold to buy their products and wait for beautiful young Latin America to fall into their arms full of love.

"Frankly, we should not trust the United States."

The Ultimas Noticias refers to the speech of Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo of Argentina, in which he affirmed the principle of continental solidarity, but said Latin America must continue her trade and other relations with Europe, as "a cold shower for Secretary Hull's earlier remarks."

Europe a Good Market

"Between the lines of Dr. Cantilo's remarks," it comments, "it can be seen that Europe is a good market for Argentine products and may be a better one. Secretary Hull must have felt Dr. Cantilo's words decidedly disquieting."

The Ultimas Noticias also warns of "the unrestrained ambitions of Uncle Sam."

Only the newspaper Popular remarked that at least Dr. Cantilo and Secretary Hull had declared against fascism, "but," it added, "they expressed differing concepts."

A denial of Mexican newspaper reports that this government has entered into large oil contracts with the Japanese Government for 1939 was made by G. Espinosa Mireles, chief of the government Petroleum Export Division.

"We are selling cargoes of oil to Japanese commercial firms but have no set 1939 contracts," he told your correspondent.

Secretary of Finance Eduardo Suarez asserts that Mexico expects to sell somewhat more oil to the Japanese next year than this year. Expropriated American and British oil has been exchanged on a barter basis for Japanese beans. Several cargoes of this oil have been shipped via the Panama Canal.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The State Department today advised Americans who desire to file claims againts Mexico for expropriation of their agrarian properties since Aug. 30, 1927, to communicate the facts of their cases, if they have not already received letters from the department or consular officers indicating the manner in which their cases should be prepared.

The cases are being taken up by the commission agreed upon by the two governments for adjustment, and the department has never been able to complete to its satisfaction a list of all Americans affected. Even though the United States Embassy in Mexico City has attempted to make a complete list, it is not certain that it has been entirely successful.

The twenty-seventh annual appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases is made in today's issue of The New York Times.

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In The Nation

Essential Differences in the Two Americas

12/16/38

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the diplomatic corps of Washington there is no surprise over the news from Lima that Argentina and other Latin-American nations are unwilling to go as far textually as the United States wants them to go in the message aimed at Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. The feeling in the corps also seems to be that, since this was to have been expected because of essential differences prevailing, the effort was an error in that it gives German, Italian and Japanese agents at Lima opportunity to claim victory on what was ever a foregone conclusion.

When Secretary Morgenthau on Monday volunteered his statement that the Treasury was studying means by which closer relationships might be established between it and the exchequers of other countries in the Western Hemisphere, the announcement was accepted as a practical and separate effort to protect the balance of United States trade in South America. As the Secretary said, Congressional authority will be required to expand the Export-Import Bank to a size sufficient to set up adequate dollar exchange in South America. Any loans or subsidies must also be authorized by Congress. It is unusual to launch so important a project in this way, but this, because of its practical importance, was not taken as meaning that Mr. Morgenthau was doing so as a matter of high policy in behalf of his colleague, the Secretary of State, at Lima.

Since this is conceded not to have been the motive, it is not surprising that dispatches from Lima revealed no effect on the Argentine-led position that nothing should be adopted that would imply a Pan-American alliance against any European nation, or would indicate that the other countries of the Western Hemisphere feel the situation abroad calls for large measures of national defense on their part. In diplomatic circles here the opinion is expressed that no United States proffer of service or aid could possibly remove the reasons for that attitude.

A Diversity of Interest

Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Cuba are in special situations with respect to Europe. Brazil is troubled by a Nazi-inspired minority and flooded with propaganda from Berlin and Rome. Also Brazil's close relations with the United States were being undermined by the German blocked mark and barter system until the Rio Government stepped in. The links between Colombia, Panama, Cuba and this country are in clear view. But with Argentina and

Chile, for example, things are different. Some of the most valued residents of Argentina are Germans and Italians who give no such trouble as their compatriots have given in Brazil, but at the same time retain close associations with their motherlands. Moreover, Europe and its markets are closer to Argentina than are ours.

Recent diplomatic history suggests the difficulty of a complete agreement between the Governments of the United States and Argentina on any draft in our own terms. Envoys stationed here do not cite the events to support a view that Argentina is proceeding out of resentment at Lima. On the contrary, they believe the view of the Buenos Aires Government would have been the same without the background; that Argentina would go to the aid of Brazil against European aggression, should that be attempted; and that the southernmost republic stands as firmly as the United States against any of the interferences from Europe which are the objects of Mr. Hull's text.

Yet the background is interesting and revealing as proof that, despite the arbitrary allocation of geography that divides the world into an Eastern and a Western Hemisphere (instead of a Northern and Southern), the interests of all the nations in the Americas are, by the testimony of our own official acts, not necessarily akin.

Snarls in Diplomacy

1. Some time ago, without previous notice to or consultation with Argentina, the State Department prepared to ask Congress for legislation which, as correspondence later published showed, was especially designed to lease six destroyers to Brazil. When the Buenos Aires Government heard about this it was resentful and, to some degree, offended, as much over the manner of the negotiation as over the plan in view. Congress has never passed the enabling act, but the memory remains.

2. When he visited the Argentine the President promised—or so his remarks were construed—to press for the ratification of what is called the "sanitary convention" by which a limited amount of Patagonian meat could be admitted to the United States. This convention has lived since in suspended animation.

3. Though the expedition of a former AAA official to Rio, in connection with credits for wheat purchases, was represented as a private deal, the Argentine Government thought it saw concealed evidences of American Government backing. And while the recent London negotiation to dispose of 25 million bushels of this staple was represented as a private and non-dumping transaction, there is a suspicion in Buenos Aires that unexpected publicity—as in the Rio incident—may have played a part in that.

The point is that nations may both be in the Western Hemisphere and still have conflicting interests that cannot be reconciled by financial interrelationships or stress on what, to one, seems a threat to the security of both.

VARGAS NOW ARBITER OF BRAZILIAN FUNDS

Decree Also Bans New Appointments to Government Offices

12/22/38

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 21.—Government officials now enjoying the use of automobiles received a severe jolt as the result of a decree issued today by President Getulio Vargas. Unless officials are able to prove that the car is absolutely essential for business, it will be withdrawn from the official list.

In an effort to reduce government expenses President Vargas in his decree forbids new appointments to government offices. The decree also bans supplementary budget credits during the first six months of 1939 and also special credits during the first three months, unless by the special consent of President Vargas.

The President apparently has become the sole arbiter of government expenditures. Moreover, cities and States will not be allowed to issue bonds.

The Ministry of Finance is authorized to set up adequate machinery to fight contraband. The decree sets a time limit of six months when all contracts carrying special customs favors or duty reduction must be revised.

The 1939 budget shows an improvement over the previous two years. In 1937 the deficit was $42,296,119. In 1938 the deficit was $2,866,883, while there is an anticipated surplus of $2,734,748 for 1939.

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BOLIVIA TO GIVE CUE ON EXPROPRIATION

Other Latin States Await the Outcome of Standard Oil's Appeal on 1937 Seizure

TWO PACTS LINKED TO ACT

Trade Treaties With Argentina and Brazil Based on Output of the Nationalized Wells

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 9.—In the widespread publicity that has attended Mexico's seizure of United States and British oil fields, it seems to have been forgotten that Bolivia was the first Latin-American government to confiscate a foreign-owned petroleum property.

The Bolivian seizure of the Standard Oil Company's concession preceded the Mexican seizure by a year, and other Latin-American governments that would like to follow the example are watching the developments of the Bolivian case even more closely than the Mexican situation.

The Standard Oil Company's $17,000,000 investment in Bolivia was declared forfeited under a decree issued by a de facto government on March 13, 1937, in which the company was charged with fraud. The company's appeal is still pending before the Supreme Court of Bolivia, but in the meantime the Bolivian Government has made new trade treaties with Argentina and Brazil based on the production of the oil wells seized from the Standard Oil Company.

Text of the U. S. Proposal on Solidarity

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 17.—Following is the text of the "Declaration of Lima," proposed today by the American delegation:

Declaration of the Principles of Solidarity of America.

Eighth International Conference of American States.

Whereas, the peoples of America have achieved a spiritual unity through the similarity of their democratic institutions, their unshakable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance, and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law of equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudice;

Whereas, on the basis of such principles and will they seek and defend the peace of the continent and work together in the cause of universal concord;

Whereas, a natural solidarity exists among American republics by virtue of which every action directed toward the alteration of the peace or independence which they enjoy is certain to provoke spontaneous and common reaction;

Whereas, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires approved on Dec. 21, 1936, the declaration of the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation;

The governments of the American republics declare:

Reaffirm Their Solidarity

First, that they reaffirm their continental solidarity, their will to collaborate in the universal reestablishment of the principles upon which their solidarity is based.

Second, that in the defense of their own sovereignty and of American interests they will resist any threat either direct or indirect to their peace, safety or territorial integrity on the part of any non-American State.

Third, in the event that the peace of any American republic is menaced from without or within the American continent by activities of whatever kind which appear likely to impair the national institutions of an American country they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make their solidarity effective to resist such a threat.

Fourth, for this purpose they will coordinate their independent wills through the procedure of consultation provided for in existing agreements and in the declarations of inter-American conferences, using the means which circumstances in each case make advisable. It is understood that the governments of the American republics will act independently in their separate capacities with full recognition of their jurisdictional equality as sovereign and independent States.

To Meet Every Two Years

Fifth, in order to facilitate the consultation provided for this and other American peace instruments, the ministers of foreign affairs of the American republics shall meet every two years (but not in the years during which regular inter-American conferences are held) unless the high contracting parties may decide that as the result of prior exchange of views to postpone or eliminate any such biennial meetings.

Special consultations may be held by the ministers of foreign affairs on the initiative of any American government should the occasion therefor arise.

Each government may under special circumstances and for special reasons designate an alternate to substitute for its minister of foreign affairs.

Sixth, this may be known as the Declaration of Lima.

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terpreted the contract unilaterally and revoked a previous resolution that had been mutually agreed upon by both parties to the contract.

The Supreme Court decided against the company. Thereupon the company filed an appeal attacking the substance of the resolution of July 2, 1931, and asking for its cancellation as a violation of contractual rights. The suit served as a stay to the previous ruling of the court, and a final decision has never been handed down.

Well Near Argentine Border

In 1925 the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia completed an oil well known as Bermejo No. 2, on its concession near the bank of the Bermejo River, the international frontier with Argentina. In that year the Standard Oil Company of Argentina, another subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, began drilling a well immediately across the Bermejo River, and the management desired to use some of the crude oil from the Bolivian well as fuel for its boilers instead of cutting large amounts of wood in the neighboring forests.

Permission was obtained from the Argentine Government to move over a small quantity of this crude oil, and declarations were made to the Bolivian customs authorities, who issued certificates of origin. Between July, 1925, and April, 1926, a total of 704 tons (less than 5,000 barrels) was so moved and used in the Argentine operations. To facilitate the delivery of this oil a two-inch pipe line a few hundred yards long was laid across the Bermejo River. There was no export duty on oil leaving Bolivia. The import charges then in effect in Argentina were paid.

In 1935, nine years after this incident, accusations were made in the Argentine Congress that the Standard Oil Company of Argentina was secretly importing crude oil from Bolivia by means of a clandestine pipe line. Considerable publicity ensued and the Argentine Government appointed an official com[...] investigate and report. [...] mission made its report o[...] 1935, declaring the accus[...] false.

$1,000 Royalty Pa[...]

The Argentine press r[...] connection with these ac[...] were published by the [...] newspapers, but the findin[...] official commission did no[...] the prominence given to t[...] nal accusations. In May, [...] company paid to the Boliv[...] ernment the 11 per cent ro[...] the 704 tons of crude oil us[...] Standard Oil Company o[...] tina, which at prevailing e[...] rates was less than $1,000.

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$1,000 Royalty Paid

The Argentine press reports in connection with these accusations were published by the Bolivian newspapers, but the findings of the official commission did not receive the prominence given to the original accusations. In May, 1936, the company paid to the Bolivian Government the 11 per cent royalty on the 704 tons of crude oil used by the Standard Oil Company of Argentina, which at prevailing exchange rates was less than $1,000.

For several years the Bolivian Government had received credits and advance payments from the company, so that there was always a substantial balance on the government's books in the company's favor. This royalty payment, which was made despite the fact that the 704 tons of crude oil had not been sold, but had been given away, was deducted from the sum due to the company.

The allegedly clandestine delivery of this small amount of crude oil is the primary basis for the decree of March 13, 1937, ordering the outright seizure of the Standard Oil Company's $17,000,000 investment. In December, 1936, the military junta created a government oil enterprise to be known as Yacimientos Petroleferos Fiscales Bolivianos, modeled after a similar organization in Argentina.

Exploration Given As Purpose

The ostensible purpose of this organization was to undertake the exploration and possible development of the vast areas in Bolivia believed to have oil-bearing possibilities. In published statements YPFB has announced that Bolivia has from 44,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres of potential oil lands. At the time that YPFB was created the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia held a total of 690,000 acres, which, the company maintains, embraced all the oil production and refining facilities available in Bolivia.

On the afternoon of March 15, 1937, representatives of the recently established official government petroleum board suddenly appeared at the La Paz office of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia and gave the company its first indication of the existence of a decree dated March 13. This ordered the forfeiture of all the company's possessions, alleging fraud, based on the "clandestine" exportation of petroleum and the failure to pay increased surface rentals, which were to become effective when production began.

The confiscatory decree was signed by the same President and the same Cabinet as the decree of Nov. 12, 1936, authorizing the return to the company of its 250,000-peso bond for having fulfilled the stipulated contractual obligations.

The decree of March 13 announced the annulment of the concession contract and further declared that all the property and possessions of the company located in Bolivia forthwith became the property of the State. YPFB was directed to take over the office and the company's records were sealed.

All Files and Books Taken Over

Company employes were ordered out and the right to take any papers was denied them. The government representatives took over all files, books and office equipment, simultaneously seizing the company's refineries, oil wells and other possessions throughout the republic. Outstanding accounts were ordered collected and all available funds were seized.

The government contended in the preamble to the ousting order that the company was guilty of fraud in that there had been production and exportation of oil in 1925-1926 (the 704 tons previously mentioned) and that the company had not declared this oil to be "production" under its contract covering the payment of the corresponding surface taxes thereafter.

The company contends that there was no fraud or concealment of any sort and that the decree of March 13, 1937, is, therefore, completely confiscatory, without basis in law ...r in contract. It is argued that ...he confiscation of the $17,000,000 ...vestment is supposedly justified ...y the allegedly clandestine ex...portation of crude oil, which was ...ot clandestine, illegal or violative ...f the contract, and by failure to ...ay the increased surface taxes— ... question that had been before the ...upreme Court of Bolivia for five ...ears awaiting legal decision.

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property to the former owners would hurt Argentine and Brazilian interests and certain of the clauses in the treaties are so worded that they will automatically go out of effect at any time that the property is returned to private ownership.

Rights Bought in 1921

Fear of an impending petroleum shortage and increasingly high crude-oil prices gave impetus in 1921 to a world-wide search for new sources of oil. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey went into Bolivia and with the formal approval of the Bolivian Government acquired by purchase from the Richmond Levering Company, an American corporation, the latter's rights to a concession originally granted in 1920 for the exploration for and exploitation of petroleum.

On July 27, 1922, the Government of Bolivia executed a contract with Standard Oil, approving the transfer and making certain modifications in the terms of the contract. These included imposition of surface rentals that had not been included in the original 1920 contract.

According to the contract of 1922, the company undertook to pay an annual surface rental of 2½ centavos, Bolivian currency, per hectare (2.471 acres) during the period of exploration. Article 30 of the new contract provided that when production commenced the surface rentals would increase on a sliding scale from 10 centavos to 50 centavos per hectare, the latter figure to apply on the seventh and following years after the production of petroleum had begun.

Subsequently, the government recognized as concessionnaire the newly organized subsidiary of the Jersey company, namely, the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, a Bolivian corporation. This company undertook the immediate development of its new concession, which was situated in a most isolated and inaccessible region near the eastern foothills of the Andes.

$17,000,000 Was Invested

In accordance with the terms of its contract the company eventually drilled twenty-eight wells on the property. When the concession was declared forfeited by the Bolivian Government, the company had invested $17,000,000 in the drilling of these wells, in the erection of two small refineries, and in roads, camps, sanitation and other operations essential to oil development in a remote and sparsely inhabited area.

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The company maintained its concession contract in 1922, when crude oil was selling at high prices. During the next few years these quotations dropped sharply, making it impossible for Bolivian oil to compete with imported petroleum products at the centers of Bolivian consumption, owing to the absence of transportation facilities from the distant oil fields to the more inhabited parts of the country. Exportation to the Argentine market was impossible because of high transportation costs, plus Argentine's import duties.

The company's large investment had proved the existence of oil in Bolivia, at least in small quantities, but an intensive development of the fields could not be attempted in the absence of an available market, nor was it required under the terms of the contract. The concession was to last for fifty-five years, dating from July, 1922, and the company hoped that operations on a larger scale would be justified later.

"Production" Date an Issue

A question then arose between the government and the company as to the proper date to be fixed for the beginning of "production," for the purposes of taxation. The company maintained that as its operations had not reached a state of commercial production the period for the payment of the increased surface rentals had not arrived.

The government issued, on July 12, 1928, a supreme resolution in which, by agreement with the company, it was declared that, whether or not there was any production of petroleum, the exploitation rentals should begin Jan. 1, 1930. The company maintains that it has paid the graduated taxes consistently and that for some time before the seizure of the properties it was paying the maximum rate on the acreage that it still held.

On July 2, 1931, without previous advice to the company, the succeeding Administration issued a resolution revoking the resolution of July 12, 1928, and ordering the company to pay the surface taxes as if production had begun in 1924. The company appealed to the Supreme Court against the government's right to issue a resolution that in-

U.S. Trade in Uruguay Declines; She Buys Only Where She Sells

Officials Urge Us to Remedy the Situation by Stabilizing Our Trade—Policy of Bilateral Pacts Followed by Government

12/19/38

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 10.—This is no place for Cordell Hull. That arch-foe of bilateralism in trade between nations is much better off just now at Lima, with the breadth of a whole continent between him and Uruguay.

For the latter, one of the smallest but also one of the most up-and-coming of the Latin-American republics, has turned itself, within the last four years, into a regular little citadel of bilateralism. It has applied and is still applying in its international business relations that famous saying of Artemus Ward: "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

Under the guidance of César Charlone, Finance Minister and Vice President—now being mentioned here as a Presidential possibility—Uruguay is stubbornly buying almost entirely from those countries that buy from her. And, as the United States has been buying very little of late from this country, the latter is buying practically nothing from the United States.

A few years ago the total annual value of American-Uruguayan trade ran almost to $40,000,000; in two successive recent years we sold to the Uruguayans merchandise to a total annual value of more than $28,000,000. Now that trade is in a state of paralysis. A few years ago 95 per cent of the automobiles imported into Uruguay were American; now less than 40 per cent of them are. German cars have largely taken their place, also cars of English makes virtually unknown here in the heyday of our trade with this republic.

European Nations Gain Trade

That is typical. Great Britain, [illegible]

us, commercial or of any other sort—our democratic ideals appeal to them, they tell American visitors in their midst, our great men command their enthusiastic admiration. Uruguay makes bilateral agreements with Europe, they explain, solely because she is obliged to do so.

Europe calls the tune to which Uruguay must dance. How can that little republic be expected to antagonize European nations, now the heaviest buyers of the products that it must sell in order to live—nations which, if antagonized, would promptly buy elsewhere what they now get here, thus bringing ruin to Uruguay?

Americans Urged to Buy

"Buy more from us," Americans in Montevideo are told, "and watch the situation change."

Increased purchases by the United States, they point out, would greatly benefit our local sales of goods formerly disposed of here by American exporters in large quantities—manufactured and semi-manufactured articles, machinery, lumber, petroleum products, sugar, structural steel, automobiles, etc.

This correspondent was informed by one of the most prominent government officials in Montevideo that investigation had proved that the total of all the meat products imported into the United States from all the foreign countries exporting such articles to us—even including hams from Poland—would suffice to feed our population for only three days in each year.

"Make your imports of these products, from Uruguay and our neighbor, the Argentine, big enough to feed all Americans one week each year, instead of three days, and there will be a very different story to tell in our trade relations."

ican business men were present—men of varied experience, broad outlook, and keen intelligence.

"Either Uruguay gets out of the present situation," said one, "or we get out of Uruguay."

Another, a philosopher endowed with a sense of humor that all the business discouragements of recent years have not sufficed to shake, chuckled grimly:

"If I saw any figures nowadays which did not show that my business was in the red I wouldn't know how to read them! My only hope is that I continue to get together money enough to buy red ink for making entries in my books!"

No, Uruguay, in its present bilateral phase, is not for Secretary Hull. He would not enjoy hearing leading Uruguayans now in the saddle expound — and extol — the Charlone you-scratch-my-back-and-I'll-scratch-yours system of international trade. But Dr. Hjalmar Schacht would.

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That is typical. Great Britain, Germany, Italy and other European nations have gobbled up the bulk of the business that was ours before bilateralism à la Dr. Schacht raised its head here. The Uruguayans are turning from us to Europe because of the lack of dollar exchange.

Britain buys heavily from Uruguay, whose principal articles of export are chilled fresh meat—which we cannot take at all under present regulations, since hoof-and-mouth disease exists among livestock here—canned corned beef, wool, hides, packing-plant by-products, and linseed.

Germany also is a heavy buyer. So is Italy. Therefore, Uruguay, true to the basic tenet of bilateralism, buys big quantities of goods from those European competitors of ours.

High government officials in Montevideo urge us to remedy the sad mess into which our trade has fallen by stabilizing our purchases from Uruguay, so as to give exporters here a firm basis on which to make their calculations. Before the present stagnation, they complain, we would buy, during one year, a large amount of some Uruguayan product—wool, say—thereby encouraging local exporters to base their plans for the future on a similar annual demand from us. But—the very next year, perhaps—our purchases would drop sharply, without warning, to the dismay of Uruguayan exporters, who often suffered severe losses.

Europeans Act Differently

European nations, on the other hand, act quite differently: the totalitarians, Germany and Italy, guarantee to Uruguay a certain fixed yearly total of purchases of Uruguayan products. And Britain, though unable, like European States run dictatorially, to provide a similar guarantee by the simple expedient of ordering British importers to import this or that quota from Uruguay, easily absorbs, year in, year out, all the Uruguayan meat allowable under the Ottawa agreements.

"Why do you not follow European examples?" Americans here are asked. "Why do you not scrap your theories and get back your Uruguayan business?"

Uruguayans insist that, in their country, there is no hostility toward us, commercial or of any other sort—our democratic ideals appeal to them, they tell American visitors in their midst, our great men command their enthusiastic admiration. Uruguay makes bilateral agreements with Europe, they explain, solely because she is obliged to do so.

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"Make your imports of these products, from Uruguay and our neighbor, the Argentine, big enough to feed all Americans one week each year, instead of three days, and there will be a very different story to tell in our trade relations," he declared.

Meanwhile, every three months, the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay makes a careful compilation of what each foreign nation buys here, and then—strictly in accordance with this compilation—the bank calculates what Uruguay shall buy from each foreign nation. Which means that we, rigidly consistent in our adherence to anti-bilateralism, are almost entirely out of the running when Uruguay apportions her commercial favors.

No Resentment Shown

And, apropos of consistency: the British, who are bilateralists in this country because bilateralism here favors exports from Britain, are anti-bilateralists in neighboring Brazil, because there it favors the Germans—business is business!

An interesting point about the present situation in Uruguay is that quite a number of local Americans feel no resentment at the Uruguayan attitude. Indeed, they consider it largely justified. Among them, there is little or none of the clamor typical among Americans in Argentina that we should crack down hard on recalcitrant Latin-American republics that balk at playing the international trade game according to Washington's rules.

Various ways out of the present mess are suggested by Montevideo's American business colony; some of its members advocate reduction of our tariff barriers against certain Uruguayan products; others advance pet theories that seem to them the only solution; still others come out flatly in favor of bilateralism or something like it and even use, in their arguments, that word so out of favor in Washington nowadays—barter.

But they usually admit that, after all, little Uruguay, with her population of a mere 2,000,000, is far from important enough to justify any drastic change in our theories of international trading. Therefore, as a rule, they are resigned—merely waiting for something or other to turn up that will make prospects more promising.

The existing state of affairs, they fear, cannot last much longer without serious consequences. This correspondent attended a luncheon here at which several leading American business men were present—men of varied experience, broad outlook, and keen intelligence.

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Another, a philosopher endowed with a sense of humor that all the business discouragements of recent years have not sufficed to shake, chuckled grimly:

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ARGENTINES TYPIFY ANTI-AMERICANISM

Shady Promoters of Past Left Legacy of Distrust for Our Business Men

3 FACTORS NOW AID US

These Are Fear of British Domination, Good Neighbor Policy and Nazi Threat

12/20/38

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 14.—Buenos Aires is the hub of opposition to the United States on this continent. Prejudice—which seldom becomes actual hostility individually but often develops into suspicion of "North" Americans collectively—is to be found, in some form or other, all over Latin America, even in essentially pro-American Brazil. But nowhere does the visitor from the United States find it so frankly, frequently and forcibly expressed as here in the Argentine metropolis.

In view of this, American residents of Buenos Aires are convinced that, no matter what the practical results of the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Buenos Aires is the logical base from which to press whatever advantages—and combat whatever disadvantages—that conference may prove to have brought to our interests in Latin America. The Argentine republic, they keep reminding one, though it has only 13,000,000 inhabitants, of whom some 4,000,000 live in and around this city, is by far the most progressive and the wealthiest of all Latin-American countries, the one that carries most weight among its fellow-republics. And in accordance with the course taken during the next few years by American-Argentine relations, they assert, our influence in the whole of Latin America is sure to rise or fall.

Antipathy Frankly Voiced

One American at least, the writer of this article ,is glad to have been here and not in Lima while the eighth Pan-American Conference was in session at the latter city. [illegible]

manager of the local branch of a rich and powerful American business house that he was not at all sure that this branch really had anything whatsoever to do with the home office—as its manager and the sign in front of its door proclaimed.

"Don't you say that just to impress us down here?" inquired the doubter—and the worst of it was that he was in earnest!

Americans Reply Vigorously

Americans in Buenos Aires do not take this sort of thing lying down. They come back good and hard with telling arguments to prove that they are a most valuable asset to this metropolis. They point, for example, to the fact that, whereas local British banks and other big concerns tend to employ a large proportion of Britons, imported for the purpose fromEurope, American business houses employ a majority of natives, thus opening to the latter a future of prosperity and importance denied to them by our British competitors.

"Of the employes of one big Buenos Aires American concern," this correspondent was told, "ninety per cent are natives—and another, employing 500 persons, has only thirteen Americans on its payroll!"

To the retort of Englishmen and pro-English Argentines that English-owned railroads in this country employ more natives than any other foreign employer or group of employers, American residents shake their heads in doubt.

"How about the automobile business?" they ask—and they set out to show that, what with the Argentines who sell American automobiles—which enormously outnumber all others here—and paint them, and repair them, and drive them, and pump gasoline into them, the supremacy of British-owned Argentine railroads as employers of natives of this republic is by no means as great as is claimed—assuming that it exists at all.

To say that this country is a focus of anti-American prejudice does not mean at all that this prejudice is unanimous here; on the contrary there is an element among the Argentines that is distinctly partial to us. Three causes have contributed of late to strengthening it:

The first of these, which dates back some years, is the belief among certain prominent natives of this republic that British influence has been allowde to get too powerful in Argentina.

"If only you Americans would build just one railroad down here!" an important local personage exclaimed to me in Buenos Aires. "All our big railroads are British—which is too many for our good!"

The second cause, of comparatively recent growth, is the general improvement in American-Argentine relations caused by the Roosevelt-Hull Good Neighbor policy. Here

American Brazil. But nowhere does the visitor from the United States find it so frankly, frequently and forcibly expressed as here in the Argentine metropolis.

In view of this, American residents of Buenos Aires are convinced that, no matter what the practical results of the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Buenos Aires is the logical base from which to press whatever advantages—and combat whatever disadvantages—that conference may prove to have brought to our interests in Latin America. The Argentine republic, they keep reminding one, though it has only 13,000,000 inhabitants, of whom some 4,000,000 live in and around this city, is by far the most progressive and the wealthiest of all Latin-American countries, the one that carries most weight among its fellow-republics. And in accordance with the course taken during the next few years by American-Argentine relations, they assert, our influence in the whole of Latin America is sure to rise or fall.

Antipathy Frankly Voiced

One American at least, the writer of this article ,is glad to have been here and not in Lima while the eighth Pan-American Conference was in session at the latter city. In Lima he would all too probably have found rhetoric obscuring reality; he would have been compelled to struggle constantly against letting flowery oratory gloss over divergences of opinion and clashes of national interests. But, in Buenos Aires, he has run no such risk; just as in Washington one gets the clearest picture of c Latin-American policy as we see it, here one gets the clearest picture of that policy as we do not see it.

Prejudice against us here elicits biting gibes at our experse. For instance, our endeavors to persuade Argentina and the rest of Latin America to turn away from Europe in favor of an orientation based primarily on the Americas inspired one leading Argentine statesman the other day to point out that our arguments were inconsistent, in view of our record in the Philippines and Hawaii, which could hardly be adduced as proof that we had always confined our attention exclusively to this hemisphere.

Another commentator here inquired:

"Suppose we Latin Americans lined up with the United States against the paril of aggression from Europe, presumably from the totaltarian States, what guarantee would we have that, if you Americans suddenly fell out with the British, you would not expect us to follow suit, though the British are not totalitarians at all?"

Uruguayan Sounds a Warning

And a journalist in neighboring Uruguay, where people usually think in agreement with the Argentines, wrote recently, in allusion to Rooseveltian appeals for solidarity between North and Latin America:

"No matter how noble and fine President Roosevelt's intentions may be, we must not forget that, in every international union between a strong and a weak nation, the protection of the latter tends to become transformed into pressure by the former * * *

"Moreover, with regard to foreign protection in general, what happened to Czecho-Slovakia provides food for thought. That country was offered defense of its frontiers, the most ample and surest protection, and it was made to incur enormous expense in order to perfect its defensive system within a general scheme of cooperation with its allies, only to have the latter tell it to hand over that defensive system to the very nation against which it was to have been protected."

One of the commonest beliefs about Americans down here is that they are mere bluffers. This attitude has been fostered partially by past performances of shady promoters from the north; and so persistent is their unsavory memory that, according to one American business man in Buenos Aires, the ill effects thereof—together with those due to other causes—will not be entirely eradicated for two generations.

The curious impression that apparently respectable American concerns may be no better than fly-by-night bluffers was laughably manifested in Buenos Aires the other day when an Argentine told the tines who sell American automobiles—which enormously outnumber all others here—and paint them and repair them, and drive them and pump gasoline into them, the supremacy of British-owned Argentine railroads as employers of natives of this republic is by no means as great as is claimed—assuming that it exists at all.

To say that this country is a focus of anti-American prejudice does not mean at all that this prejudice is unanimous here; on the contrary there is an element among the Argentines that is distinctly partial to us. Three causes have contributed of late to strengthening it:

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The second cause, of comparatively recent growth, is the general improvement in American-Argentine relations caused by the Roosevelt-Hull Good Neighbor policy. Here, as well as elsewhere in Latin America, it has made a favorable impression—though, one must acknowledge, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have made more of a hit with the average Argentine as individuals than as exponents of political and economic theories.

Totalitarian Threat Helps Us

The third cause, most recent of the trio in making its appearance, is the apprehension aroused all over Latin America by the surrender of democracy to totalitarianism at Munich last September. This greatly strengthened the arguments of friends of ours in these parts who have been insisting ever since Nazism and Fascism began to show their claws, that Latin America may fall an easy prey to totalitarian invasion unless protected by the full armed power of the United States.

Yet, in spite of the gains accruing to pro-Americanism in Argentina from these three considerations, the fact remains that it comes more easily to the average inhabitant of this land to be against than for the United States.

"If the German Nazis continue to act as aggressively as they are now acting," said the same important local personage who sighed because there was no American-owned railroad in Argentina, "those of my fellow-countrymen who now refuse to see the necessity of American protection for their native land will undoubtedly be cured of their blindness. And since, in my opinion, the Nazis will plunge right ahead with their aggressiveness, the relations between this country and yours, as well as those of the United States with Latin America in general, are bound to improve."

This is the ninth of a series of articles of M. Ybarra, who is making a tour of South and Central America.

AMERICAS DIVIDED IN OPINION OF U. S.

Brazil Most Friendly to Us and Fearful of Nazis, Observer Finds

ARGENTINA MOST HOSTILE

Uruguay Plays Prudent Game —Chile Awaits Clue From New Leftist Government

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to The New York Times.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 21.—Having visited, while the Eighth Pan-American Conference was in session at Lima, the three most important Latin-American Republics south of Panama—Brazil, Argentina and Chile—and the smallest, Uruguay, this correspondent is in a position to view his impressions of the four in perspective, and draw from them the following deductions:

Of the four, Brazil has the liveliest sense of the Nazi German peril. She has a population of German blood which totals close to one million and is fully alive to its possibilities as a nucleus for Nazi aggression. This, some Brazilians fear, might even take the form of subversive political action, or, if worse came to the worst, of actual invasion.

Therefore, the present Brazilian Government has struck hard at Nazi assertiveness by dissolving Berlin-inspired organizations and forbidding teaching in German in the schools of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, where the Germanic element is strongest. It has also made a show of military force in the latter.

Reich Uses Trade Weapon

But the Germans hold good cards in their poker game with Brazil. By heavy purchases of Brazilian products, notably cotton and coffee, they force on Brazil their bilateral barter theories of international trade, obliging that country to take payment for exports to Germany in the notorious Aski, or compensation marks, which are exchangeable only for goods made in Germany.

The Brazilian Government, headed by President Getulio Vargas, has shown a strong desire to shake itself loose from its subservience to Nazi commercial methods, but it must be cautious. For Berlin could switch German purchases of goods now supplied by Brazil to other markets if the Brazilians got too hard to handle. Therefore, the Vargav Government is again and again forced to bow to Aski-Nazi influence.

Brazil is the most pro-American of the republics visited by this writer. The Brazilians, as a whole, have seldom if ever succumbed to Yankeephobia as acutely as other Latin Americans, even at periods of Latin-American history when that disease was most rampant; nor have they let fear of "Yankee imperialism" rob them of their night's sleep.

They admire our democratic institutions and ideals, and they have proved how highly they have estemed, in the past, the doctrine which binds us most closely to Latin America by calling the ornate building in Rio de Janeiro where their Senate meets the Monroe Palace.

They like to do business with us. But—they inform the North American visitor to their counrty—they wish we would pay more attention to the Brazilian market, use more common sense in our dealing there—stop, for one thing, telling Brazilians what they ought to want instead of giving them what they do want.

Many Brazilian importers consider our products the best in the world and are willing to pay a somewhat higher price for them than they would have to pay for similar articles imported, say, from Germany; but they are often alienated by our casualness in seeking orders, by what they deem our short-sightedness, especially exemplified by the refusal of our manufacturers to grant easier terms of payment. Brazilian importers easily get goods in Europe and pay for them many months later, but Americans are usually adamant in demanding prompt payment.

Argentina Most Hostile

Of all South American republics, Argentina is the most anti-American. Long-dormant fear of American domination of Latin America woke up among the Argentines as the date of the Lima conference drew near, until, on the eve of the conference, it had assumed a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude invisible only to the blindest of wishful thinkers. It was undoubtedly encouraged by German under-cover work—also British.

Despite certain disquieting signs on their national horizon, the Argentines are feeling pretty cocky just now. Quite a number of them are making money, there is a growing feeling of national self-confidence; the I'm-as-good-as-anybody-and-better-than-most attitude that has characterized Argentines for years is becoming more self-assertive. It caused many of them to adopt a suspicious and carping tone toward the Lima conference. During its sessions they believe, or acted as if they believed, that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in league with President Roosevelt, would try to "put something over" on Latin America.

In Buenos Aires this Winter the tendency was to sneer at American reminders of the German peril as transparent camouflaging of sinister designs in Washington to impose the hegemony of the United States on Latin America; and there was open advocacy of the necessity of halting at Lima the possibility not only of potential aggression from overseas but also from North America.

There was resentment likewise at what were considered tactless and unintelligent endeavors on our part to turn Argentina, as well as the rest of the Latin-American countries, against Europe before Europe had done anything specific against Latin America. This was clearly brought out in the Lima address of the Argentine Foreign Minister, José Maria Cantilo, when he called attention to the big cultural debt Argentines owed to Europeans and pointedly mentioned among the latter Germans and Italians.

As a rule, people in Argentina absolutely refuse to consider the danger of aggression from non-American countries; and if they do, they like to insist that it would be well nigh impossible for a hostile fleet to strike a blow at uBenos Aires, in view of its distance from the sea, the shallowness of the River Plate, which forms its harbor, and the ease with which that harbor could be sown with deadly mines. All of which feeds the self-starting cockiness of the average Argentine—and bolsters his anti-Americanism.

Uruguay Moves Cautiously

Little Uruguay, just across the River Plate estuary from Buenos Aires, is obliged to play a prudent game, because she is wedged in between two much bigger and stronger neighbors, Brazil and Argentina, either one of which could crush her if she should ever get into a quarrel. For this reason—and also for other reasons traceable more to local prejudices and sympathies—Uruguay usually follows Argentina's lead.

In Montevideo, while the Lima conference was on, this correspondent, for instance, was told by one of the most prominent Uruguayan officials that Uruguay was opposed to a Pan-American Court of Justice, and to a Pan-American League of Nations—an attitude which ranged her on the isde of Argentina.

Aside from that, the main thing that struck the visitor to Uruguay at the end of 1938 was that she was a regular little citadel of bilateralism. Uruguayan purchases abroad were made to conform strictly to foreign purchases of Uruguayan goods, with the result that Germany, which absorbed much from the smallest South American republic, stood high in favor, whereas the United States, which absorbed little, was in deep disgrace.

Indeed, not long before this writer was in Montevideo, American goods were piled mountain-high on the docks of that seaport, because those who had ordered them simply could not get permits for importing them into the country. Subsequently, the Uruguayan Government allowed these goods to be cleared in driblets, and for some time these driblets constituted all there was of United States exportation to Uruquay. Later, when even those driblets dried up, American-Uruguayan trade fell into a state of coma.

Another impression made on the foreigner in Montevideo was the way officials there were playing down, politely but firmly, any excess of emphasis on the democratic idea in government. Being the heir to a regime which has savored strongly of dictatorship, and with its own skirts none too clear of dictatorial mud, the government felt that praise of democracy, under existing conditions, would be too much for the average Uruguayan to stomach. To be sure, it was showing a tendency toward resuming democratic forms—for instance, it was getting on something like speaking terms with the opposition—but, nevertheless, outspoken enthusiasm for the kind of thing that Thomas Jefferson liked was considered bad form in governmental Montevideo a few weeks ago.

Chileans Watch Left Regime

As for Chile, this writer has just got there and still busy digesting first impressions. As a starter, he can say that the country is in a states of great uncertainty owing to the fact that nobody knows just how the new Popular Front government, headed by Pedro Aguirre Cerda, will act. Until the present doubt is dispelled as to what course it will steer politically, socially and economically, the business community and everybody else here cannot make any trustworthy prophecies as to the immediate future.

Aside from that, one can say that Chile will continue to fight hard against the dire effects of the depression which engulfed her a few years ago; that she will present a strong front against Nazi and other Rightist movements and, in general, favor democratic principles; that her people fear Nazi German aggression less than Brazilians and more than Argentines; and that she is making as strenuous a bid for national ecnoomic self-sufficiency as Uruguay is making for bilateralism in foreign trade. All of this will be amplified in subsequent articles.

Meanwhile, here as well as everywhere else in Latin America, the conference at Lima has aroused great interest and filled columns of newspaper space. After reading a batch of clippings from home, just air-mailed to him from New York, and comparing them with what he has seen, heard and read in South America, this correspondent has the impression that, with regard to Pan-americanism in its present phase, most of the dreaming and wishful thinking has been done in the supposedly unromantic United States and most of the "hard-boiled" facing of facts in supposedly romantic Latin America.

This is the tenth of a series of articles of Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of South and Central America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TU

GERMAN TRADERS WIN MORE IN CHILE

British Suffer Most as Reich Continues Drive to Dominate Important Market

U. S. STILL IS IN THE LEAD

Aski Marks, Low Prices, Long Credit and Official Pressure Are Berlin's Weapons

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EN ROUTE FROM CHILE TO PERU, Jan. 10.—Germany is doggedly pushing ahead in her campaign to get the lion's share of Chilean trade. Though the United States occupies first place, both as an exporter to Chile and an importer of Chilean products, whatever gains there have been recently in foreign business with Chile have been registered largely by our German competitors.

But there is one point about the situation from which Americans can draw consolation—Germany's advance has been not so much at the expense of the United States as at that of Great Britain.

In Chile, as in other Latin-American lands, the German drive for trade is based largely on bilateral agreements and on the employment of Aski marks. These, in which the Germans pay for their imports from abroad, are exchangeable only for German goods.

Chileans, like other Latin-American exporters, are forced to take German merchandise in lieu of money when they ship their products to Germany. To make such dealing attractive the Germans sell Aski marks at temptingly low rates.

How Germans Get Orders

But that is not the only reason for their success. In Chile, as in other parts of Latin America, they get the business away from Americans and Britons—especially from the latter—by the method eloquently illustrated by the following anecdote, told me by the head of a mining concern in Santiago, the Chilean capital:

His firm wanted to import a big lot of machinery. They first ap-

ing in value 77 per cent of the total taken by them between January and October, 1937, thus maintaining themselves with far greater success than either Americans or British. Expressed the other way around, American purchases from Chile for the first ten months of 1938, compared with the corresponding period in 1937, dropped 56 per cent, those of Britain 55 per cent, those of Germany only 23 per cent.

The Germans did even better than these figures show, because nitrate exports from Chile are kept secret, and it is well known that, in 1938, Germany took a large part of the Chilean nitrate production.

These large German importations of Chilean nitrates may surprise those who remember that it was Germany who, before and during the World War, nearly ruined Chile's nitrate industry—which had previously been a world monopoly—by inventing and developing the process of making synthetic nitrate. But, despite this invention and its subsequent intensive development by the Germans, synthetic nitrate remains inferior to the Chilean product as a fertilizer for potato crops, and since potatoes are among the principal food staples of Germany, she continues

period. In 1937 Germany, like the United States, dropped back a bit, but her exports in this line still totaled in value nearly 16,300,000 pesos, or 176 per cent more than in 1934, as against our gain for the same period of 135 per cent.

During those years Great Britain lagged far behind. In 1934 the total value of the machinery she exported to Chile was worth a little over one-half the value of Germany's exports and only about one-fifth of ours. For 1937 exports of British machinery to Chile slumped still further, representing in value considerably less than one-fifth of those from Germany and less than one-tenth those from the United States.

This makes one wonder whether the spirit typified in the following anecdote may not be partly responsible:

A South American firm placed a large order for machinery with a highly conservative British concern manufacturing machinery, one of those that had been in existence a century. All was moving smoothly until the South Americans asked the Britons to paint the machinery red instead of green. The Britons gasped with horror.

They said frigidly, "Our machines have always been painted green."

"But won't you, for the sake of [illegible]

tenths of her total consumption of these products.

Shipping Competition Started

Germany is pushing her gains hard. In addition to her usual methods—Aski marks, low prices, long terms of credit, official pressure from Berlin on Germans in Chile and Chilean importers and exporters—she has advanced to the attack with a new and threatening weapon. Recently a fine new German steamer, the Patria, appeared in Chilean waters, and it was announced that she would be one of four well-appointed German ships that would make the run in the Pacific from Chile to Europe.

For the first part of this run—between Chilean ports, via Peru, Ecuador and Colombia to the Canal Zone—this will undoubtedly bring competition to the American line of steamships that, for many years has been most prominent on th[e] east coast of South America. An[d] both for that section and the o[ne] between Panama and Europe, [it] will make British and other sh[ip]ping companies look to their laure[ls].

In short, Germany's fight [for] Chilean trade is just as bitter a[nd] as ruthlessly conducted as her fight in Brazil and Argentina and all over the rest of Latin America. This was proved vividly by the experience of an energetic American who, having just arrived in Santiago, sallied forth, from his hotel, full of determination, to book orders for his firm. He returned at lunch time in a state of deep dejection.

"Many Germans aroun[d?]" I inquired.

"Many?" he snorted. "Why, man, they're as thick as flie[s!]"

This is the fourteent[h] [illegible] of a series of articles of Mr. Y[b]arra, who is making a tour of Lat[in] America.

Soviet Arctic Ship May Drift to the Pole; Explorers Confirm Data on Wind Factors

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Jan. 16.—Observations taken by the little scientific party on board the Syedoff, Soviet icebreaker that is accidentally making a polar expedition because it got caught in the ice fifteen months ago, are confirming the findings of the late Dr. Fridtjhof Nansen on the polar ship Fram nearly a half century ago that wind is the major factor in the speed and direction of ice floe movements.

This explains why the Syedoff has made no progress northward in the past two months but has followed a tight spiral course westward, just north of the eighty-fourth parallel. It has been buffeted by winds from every direction, though mainly from the north, and it has been pelted by blizzards.

From its northernmost position of Lat. 85 degrees 39 minutes N.—only a few miles short of the northernmost point reached by the Fram—and Long. 126 degrees 16 minutes E. on Nov. 14, it has now by a series of small loops reached a position, according to the latest data obtained today by the Northern Sea Route Administration, of Lat. 84:38 N. and Long. 123:16 E.

However, Professor Nikolai Zuboff of the administration explained today that capricious winds of the past two months had given way to stabler weather and that the Syedoff's movements were now controlled more by ocean currents. The sea water where the Syedoff is drifting moves at a rate of about a mile and a quarter every twenty-four hours northwestward. Thus it is still likely that the Syedoff will beat the Fram's record of being the northernmost ship and possibly the Syedoff will cross the North Pole itself.

The fifteen members of the Syedoff party are having a good deal of fun, besides making regular observations. Nightly they listen to musical programs and political dissertations from Moscow by radio. Occasionally there is a movie show.

Their cabins are warm; they bathe regularly, take long walks on the ice pack and occasionally shoot a polar bear to vary their diet, which, they report, is ample and healthful.

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Chileans, like other Latin-American exporters, are forced to take German merchandise in lieu of money when they ship their products to Germany. To make such dealing attractive the Germans sell Aski marks at temptingly low rates.

How Germans Get Orders

But that is not the only reason for their success. In Chile, as in other parts of Latin America, they get the business away from Americans and Britons—especially from the latter—by the method eloquently illustrated by the following anecdote, told me by the head of a mining concern in Santiago, the Chilean capital:

His firm wanted to import a big lot of machinery. They first approached a British machinery company. The Britons quoted a satisfactory price.

"What terms will you grant us?" asked the Chileans.

"Forty-five days."

"Couldn't you give a little more time?"

"Not one day. Sorry."

So the Chileans went to an American concern. There, too, the machinery and price were to their liking.

"What terms?" asked the Chileans.

"Three months."

"Couldn't you make it four?"

"Impossible."

So the Chileans went to a firm of German machinery manufacturers. They quoted most attractive figures. Then came the crucial question:

"What terms?"

"How long do you want?" asked the Germans.

"Well—how about six months?" said the Chileans.

"Pooh! That's not long. Let's make it one year."

The Germans got the order.

That story is typical of what is going on all the time nowadays in Chile and in Brazil and other Latin-American countries.

There is hardly anything that the Germans will not do to book orders down here. Foreign business is to them a matter of life or death; they are utterly unable to understand the rigid conservatism of the British or the casualness of the Americans.

Their methods are winning success—temporarily, anyhow—in markets where the Americans and British are far more strongly entrenched than their German competitors, among which is the important Republic of Chile.

During the first ten months of 1938 Chile imported from the United States merchandise to a total value of nearly 115,000,000 Chilean pesos [a peso is worth from 3 to 4 cents]. In that same period Chilean imports from Germany were worth 107,000,000 pesos, those from Great Britain somewhat over 42,000,000 pesos.

This represented a gain for Germany, compared with the corresponding period of 1937, of nearly 20 per cent, against a gain for the United States of 17 per cent, and one for Great Britain of only 9 per cent.

Turning to imports during the first ten months of 1938 there was a sharp drop in purchases of Chilean products—copper, nitrate, wool, hides, etc.—by all three of Chile's principal foreign customers, compared with the first ten months of 1937. But the Germans succeeded in holding their own better than either Americans or British.

U. S. and British Purchases

Between Jan. 1, and Oct. 31, 1938, the United States bought Chilean products valued at just short of 86,000,000 Chilean pesos—as against 194,000,000 between January and October, 1937—or only 44 per cent of the previous total. In that same ten-month period, British imports from Chile totaled 55 per cent of what they had been for the first ten months of 1937, a better showing than ours.

But the Germans managed to take from Chile merchandise aggregating in value 77 per cent of the total taken by them between January and October, 1937, thus maintaining themselves with far greater success than either Americans or British. Expressed the other way around, American purchases from Chile for the first ten months of 1938, compared with the corresponding period in 1937, dropped 56 per cent, those of Britain 55 per cent, those of Germany only 23 per cent.

The Germans did even better than these figures show, because nitrate exports from Chile are kept secret, and it is well known that, in 1938, Germany took a large part of the Chilean nitrate production.

These large German importations of Chilean nitrates may surprise those who remember that it was Germany who, before and during the World War, nearly ruined Chile's nitrate industry—which had previously been a world monopoly—by inventing and developing the process of making synthetic nitrate. But, despite this invention and its subsequent intensive development by the Germans, synthetic nitrate remains inferior to the Chilean product as a fertilizer for potato crops, and since potatoes are among the principal food staples of Germany, she continues to import Chile's nitrate in large quantities.

Germans are doing particularly well as suppliers of machinery and synthetic organic chemicals to Chile, according to the latest available figures, which cover the situation up to the end of 1937. In the field of machinery exports to Chile, the United States retains an impressive lead, but the Germans are pushing forward with great energy. As for the British, they are slipping badly.

In 1934 we exported machinery to Chile worth 16,000,000 Chilean pesos. In 1936 the value of our exports in this line was nearly 38,000,000 pesos, a gain of 137 per cent. In 1937 we dropped back somewhat from this high mark, but our machinery exports, nevertheless, were still worth 37,500,000 pesos, or 135 per cent of the 1934 figures.

Germany Machinery Gains

German exports to Chile of machinery leaped, meanwhile, from a total value of 5,880,000 pesos in 1934 to 16,775,000 pesos in 1936—a gain of 185 per cent, as against ours of 137 per cene over the same period. In 1937 Germany, like the United States, dropped back a bit, but her exports in this line still totaled in value nearly 16,300,000 pesos, or 176 per cent more than in 1934, as against our gain for the same period of 135 per cent.

During those years Great Britain lagged far behind. In 1934 the total value of the machinery she exported to Chile was worth a little over one-half the value of Germany's exports and only about one-fifth of ours. For 1937 exports of British machinery to Chile slumped still further, representing in value considerably less than one-fifth of those from Germany and less than one-tenth those from the United States.

This makes one wonder whether the spirit typified in the following anecdote may not be partly responsible:

A South American firm placed a large order for machinery with a highly conservative British concern manufacturing machinery, one of those that had been in existence a century. All was moving smoothly until the South Americans asked the Britons to paint the machinery red instead of green. The Britons gasped with horror.

They said frigidly, "Our machines have always been painted green."

"But can't you, for the sake of this big order, paint them red just once?"

"Impossible; our machines have always been painted green."

So the South Americans canceled their order and transferred it to a German firm, which, in its correspondence with those South Americans, clearly implied that if necessary it would paint the stuff in alternate streaks of purple, blue and yellow.

As for Chilean imports of synthetic organic chemicals, Germany has elbowed herself into the lead, though, in a few lines, notably mining chemicals, we are keeping her down in second place. According to the 1937 figures, the latest obtainable, Germany sold Chile synthetic chemicals worth $761,000; our sales totaled $193,000 and Great Britain's $185,000, which means that the Germans sold nearly four times as much as the United States and more than four times as much as the British.

In the sales of some of these chemicals Germany's lead was overwhelming, as, for instance, in dyes and colors, Chile having bought from Germany in 1937 nearly nine-

ders for his firm. He ret[illegible]urned at lunch time in a state of d[illegible] dejection.

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[...]IDATION LAID [...]RU AT PARLEY

Continued From Page One

their resentment at this constant surveillance.

Much Spying Amateurish

It is probably true, as many embarrassed Peruvians have tried to explain, that much of the spying and intrigue that went on during the Pan-American Conference was amateurish and done without direct orders from the government. When the government is a military dictatorship, as is the Peruvian, and especially when that dictatorship has a persecution phobia, there are always a large number of men and women who try to curry favor with the authorities by spying and reporting real or imaginary occurrences or conversations to the police.

But as regards the persecution and intimidation of visiting newspaper correspondents this was done by government employes with the personal knowledge of high officials. For two days after the conference was inaugurated the Foreign Office seriously considered deporting this correspondent because of a dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES exposing the efforts of Nazi and fascist agents to sabotage the conference. The government's sympathies are intensely fascist and the government was furious at the disclosure of German and Italian activities against the Pan-American Conference.

The deportation plans were dropped only when other correspondents convinced the authorities that the deportation of any visiting American correspondent because the Peruvian Government did not like his reporting of the conference would receive spectacular publicity throughout the United States. This seemed to be a great surprise to the members of the Peruvian Government, who maintain a tight and intimidating censorship over all Peruvian newspapers and all resident correspondents.

Agents Provocateur Used

The government used at least two agents provocateur in its campaign to intimidate visiting correspondents, who were more numerous than at any previous Pan-American conference. One of these agents was employed in the press office of the conference itself and the other made his headquarters at the Phoenix Club, an English-speaking social organization that had hospitably extended a visiting membership to all the United States correspondents.

This agent tried on two occasions to persuade your correspondent to visit Victor Haya de la Torre, leader of the Opposition party, who has been in hiding from the persecution of President Oscar Raimundes Benavides for two years. This correspondent declined but the agent eported that the correspondent was trying to see Señor Haya de la Torre. One of the afternoons when Alfred M. Landon and Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard papers, dropped into the club, this agent provocateur sat down at their table, introduced himself and offered to arrange an interview with Señor Haya de la Torre. Both Mr. Landon and Mr. Simms said they were not interested. Nevertheless the agent reported to Foreign Minister Carlos Concha that Mr. Simms was trying to see the Opposition leader.

Señor Concha immediately protested to the American delegation that several American correspondents were trying to meddle in local politics in violation of their arrangement with the government that if it eliminated the censorship of dispatches concerning the conference the correspondents would not write about local politics. Despite this agreement the government continued to censor all dispatches after they had been sent and kept up continuous complaints against the manner of the correspondents' reporting of the conference.

The censor cut the telephonic communication of Leland Stowe on two occasions while he was dictating his dispatch to The Herald Tribune.

Two Instances Cited

The first occasion was on the day the conference opened, because Mr. Stowe referred to the fact that President Benavides had carefully avoided the use of the word democracy in his opening address. The other occasion was when he made a reference to the Spanish War. The Peruvian censor permits newspapers to report only news favorable to the Franco side in the Spanish conflict.

On Dec. 19 Indalecio Prieto, Loyalist Minister of War, passed through Lima en route to Santiago to represent the Spanish Government at the inauguration of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda. The chief of detectives himself went to the airport with a large squad of detectives and prohibited photographers to take pictures or reporters to approach Señor Prieto. The police permitted Señor Prieto to have lunch in one corner of the airport lunchroom but no one was permitted to converse with him during his short stay in Lima.

On the opening day of the conference Lima appeared to be the site of a great Nazi rally rather than the site of a Pan-American Conference. There were literally thousands of swastika flags all over the city. There were only three American flags on the main street on the opening day and one of them was at the American Consulate. Also there were more Italian and Japanese flags than there were flags of any South American countries. Throughout the conference the government-controlled newspapers used prominent headlines on everything the totalitarian leaders said against the conference.

On Dec. 19 the biggest display of news, next to the conference, was for German editorials accusing the United States of fomenting discord in Europe. The Peruvian delegation led the opposition to Cuba's resolution proposing an offer of mediation in the Spanish war.

Newspaper Editorials Cited

Then Peruvian newspaper editorials in summing up the results of the conference said that the action of the delegates in the vote of 18 to 3 against offering mediation in Spain meant that the American countries were strongly in favor of General Francisco Franco and did not want to do anything to embarrass him.

When the deadlock with Argentina over the phrasing of the solidarity declaration was at its height a functionary of the Foreign Office visited the American news agencies' leading correspondents and said he had been sent by Señor Concha to inform them that Señor Concha, in his capacity as president of the conference and as Minister of Foreign Affairs was highly displeased with the reports reach-

The functionary said that Señor Concha had instructed him to inform the correspondents that there was absolutely no truth in their reports of a difference of opinion between the Argentine and other delegations; that a complete agreement already had been reached and would be signed at any minute. Incidentally, it was not signed until several days later.

Edward Chester, in charge of the correspondents at the conference, sent word to Señor Concha that if he desired to be quoted on such a ridiculous statement he send it as an official statement, otherwise The Associated Press would continue reporting the facts. The chief of the conference's press bureau then again sent for this correspondent and informed him that President Benavides's secretary had gone to the press bureau and reported that President Benavides was highly displeased because THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondents at Lima were sending political

[...]regime.

Charges Described as False

THE NEW YORK TIMES had three correspondents at the conference and they did not once touch on local politics. This correspondent set forth this fact and then suggested that the foreign office cable the Peruvian embassy in Washington for clippings of stories that had displeased President Benavides and that when such clippings were received this correspondent would be willing to discuss them. As no such dispatches had ever been written the matter had to be dropped.

Practically all the charges made against the correspondents were false and most of them ridiculous, but this constant watching and accusing by the government served as notice to all correspondents that every move they made was being reported to the authorities. The employes of the conference's press bureau whispered confidentially to the correspondents that so and so was in trouble and was being

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No Agre[...]

Later it dev[...] agreement ha[...] several deleg[...] opinion that [...] was designed [...] the solidarity [...] their failure [...]

Holiday Buying in Lima

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 1.—Holiday celebrations in Peru reached a new height this year.

The attendance of delegates from twenty-one countries at the Pan-American Conference added considerable to the spending of the public and there were many official and private receptions and banquets. Money flowed freely this year.

The leading restaurants, clubs, hotels and shops did an enormous trade both at Christmas and New Year but police records show few cases of disorderly conduct or drunkenness.

At 11 o'clock this morning President Oscar R. Benevides, accompanied by members of the Cabinet and of his military household received the traditional New Year greetings from the diplomatic corps, members of the judiciary, representatives of the armed forces and industrial and commercial leaders, at the newly constructed palace.

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New York Times.
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Peruvian pressure on the delegates themselves reached its climax the night that Señor Concha gave out to the press the official announcement that a unanimous agreement had been reached and that all the delegations would sign the solidarity declaration that had been presented by Argentina several days before. The Argentine draft had been rejected when presented as a possible basis of negotiations and had not again been taken up with the Argentine delegation.

No Agreement Reached

Later it developed that no such agreement had been reached and several delegates expressed the opinion that Señor Concha's action was designed to force them to sign the solidarity declaration because their failure to sign would embarrass the Peruvian Foreign Office, which had officially announced the agreement. The delegates refused to be stampeded and Señor Concha's statement had to be contradicted.

President Benavides sent word to this correspondent that he wanted to talk with him. When the correspondent called and tried to get the President's impressions of the conference's accomplishments, President Benavides quickly swung the conversation to Peruvian politics and accused this correspondent of having tried to study the internal situation. The writer denied this, saying he had gone to Lima only to report the conference's proceedings and was not at this time interested in studying conditions.

President Benavides intimated that this was untrue and said accusingly:

"I know all about your activities in Chile two years ago. You were very much interested in Peruvian politics at that time."

Evidently he was referring to this correspondent's attendance at the Pan-American Conference of Journalists, where he introduced a resolution that was unanimously adopted condemning censorship.

The facts here set forth have been reported to several Latin-American governments by their delegations. They could not be reported from Lima because of the strict censorship there. Arica is the first uncensored cable available to this correspondent since leaving Lima.

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ome estimates put the amount
pent by the club on dazzling cos-
umes and other paraphernalia at
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'REPARE FOR WORST, WARNS CANTERBURY

Irchbishop Urges British Unity in Defense of Democracy

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Prepare for he worst and hope for the best is he Archbishop of Canterbury's ad-ice to Britain in facing world roblems. Broadcasting from Lam-eth Palace tonight the Primate of ll England said:

"We must go forward as one peo-le in a spirit of national unity. 'arties there will be and must be ut the uniting of them all is the alue we all set on the traditions nd liberties embodied in our de-ocracy.

"But our faith in it is being test-d and the test it must stand is the illingness of all its citizens to bear ts burden as well as to enjoy its rivileges. If they think it worth aving and keeping they must be eady to serve and defend it.

"Early in the New Year they will e asked to register themselves for his service. Surely they will be eady to prove that it is a free peo-le who can best be trusted to erve the State and defend its eritage for it is in service that reedom is made perfect.

"In the present condition of the isordered world we are beholding

MANY CRASHES IN

Two Die and Four Are in Head-On Collision Route 9-W at Alpine

John F. Wold, 43 years old, of 4,273 Martha Avenue and Edward Curow, 58, of 1,039 Jackson Avenue, both the Bronx, were killed within ten minutes of each other in separate automobile accidents early yesterday.

Wold was the victim of a hit-and-run driver at 3:50 A. M. at White Plains Road and 243 Street. At 4 o'clock Curow was struck at Jackson Avenue and 163d Street by a car drivenu by Edward Devlin of 859 Southern Boulevard. Devlin later was helyd in $200 bail for examination in Bronx Homicide Court Thursday.

In Queens an unidentified man was the victim of a hit-and-run driver at 150th Street, near Twenty-ninth Avenue, Flushing. He was about 35 years old. A belt buckle bore the initial C.

Woman Dies, Three Hurt

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—One woman was killed and three other persons seriously injured when a car driven by Emery W. Dent, 50, of 9 North Second Street, Vineland, crashed into a tree on the Hammton-Buenoa road, four miles south of Hammonton, at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The dead woman was Mrs. Floria Dent, 45, wife of the driver.

Two Killed, Four Injured

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALPINE, N. J., Jan. 1.—Two were killed and four injured in a head-on collision on route 9W here at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The dead were Thomas Sheridan, 22, of

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ı Tried to Color News .nd Spied on U. S. at Lima

Eighth Pan-American Conference Functioned Under the Dictatorial Benavides Regime of Censorship, Intimidation and Espionage

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARICA, Chile, Jan. 1.—The eighth Pan-American conference which last week finished its sessions in Lima, functioned under a dictatorial regime of censorship, intimidation and spying such as never before seen in any Pan-American assembly.

The Peruvian Government not only tried to control the newspaper correspondents, it censored and spied on the delegates and tried, at least on one occasion, to force them to follow the line of action Peru wanted followed. This intrigue reached its climax one night when secret service men were found searching the offices of the American delegation. The delegates had gone to a banquet and the offices were deserted. Two members of the American secretarial staff, seeking the draft of a document that had to be prepared for the next day, surprised two Peruvian detectives searching the files and desks in the office of Green H. Hackworth and Dr. Ben M. Cherrington on the sixth floor of the Hotel Bolivar.

After that members of the American delegation took all their important papers to their living quarters at night. Throughout the three weeks that the conference was in session a censor maintained an office on the second floor of the Hotel Bolivar, where most of the delegations were housed. The delivery of important ail mail from all American countries was delayed five or six hours while the censors examined and checked it and decided whether or not it appeared to warrant reading.

At previous Pan-American Conferences, notably at Montevideo, newspaper men worked under censorship, but this was believed to be the first time that the government acting as host to all American republics violated diplomatic immunity and examined the delegates' mail.

Many chauffeurs of automobiles assigned to the delegates were known to be in the employ of the secret police with instructions to keep their ears open for snatches of conversation. There were from two to five Mestizo detectives in the entry hall of the Hotel Bolivar day and night and the delegates could not come or go without passing in review. Many Latin-American delegates openly expressed

Continued on Page Eight

HULL THINKS LIMA AIDED U. S. PRESTIGE

Says Approval of His General Policy by American Nations Strengthens Our Hand

FORESEES FREER TRADE

Secretary, Returning Today, Is Expected to Oppose Ludlow and McCarran Bills

ABOARD S. S. SANTA MARIA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on the eve of his arrival in New York from Lima, Peru, today believed the United States would face imminent world problems with greater authority because of the approval given by the twenty other American republics to the general lines of his foreign policy at the eighth Pan-American Conference.

Mr. Hull, with other members of the United States delegation, will reach New York tomorrow afternoon. He will go directly to Washington, which he left Nov. 25 for the Lima conference held Dec. 9 to 27.

The Secretary, tanned by the Southern sun and rested by the return trip, was expected to report to President Roosevelt on the results of the conference soon after his arrival in the capital.

He also will begin preparation of an important public address, to be made after some weeks, in which he will place the Lima parley in full relief against the general background of the world situation.

Returning to Washington at a time when the United States' troubles with totalitarian States seem on the increase, Mr. Hull believed the Pan-American Conference would aid him in two directions.

Sees Democracies Heartened

In conversations today and during the homeward trip, he stated them as follows:

1. With the approval formally given by the twenty other American republics to the eight fundamental points of foreign policy he had laid down in previous speeches, he will be able to speak with added weight to the totalitarian States.
2. The same approval will strengthen the attitude of the large European democracies—Great Britain and France—and the smaller nations such as Belgium, The Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries and induce them to continue along the same lines of international conduct, which briefly means the rule of order under law rather than rule of force or threat of force.

Mr. Hull is satisfied that the Lima conference will have far-reaching effects. He summed these up as follows:

1. The declaration on continental

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Mr. Hull is satisfied that the Lima conference will have far-reaching effects. He summed these up as follows:

1. The daclaration on continental solidarity and defense, which he maintains is far stronger than decisions reached at any previous Pan-American Conference, should bind the nations of the Western Hemisphere closer together and also serve as a warning to totalitrian States in the Eastern Hemisphere.
2. The same declaration also should make the American republics more cognizant of danger of political penetration from totalitarian States and more disposed to take measures to protect themselves.
3. The declaration based on his program for a world order founded on law should keep the American republics moving along the right lines and, at the same time, prove a powerful example to other nations to adopt the same principles.
4. The extensive declaration for reduction of trade barriars and removal of commercial restrictions should tend to make trade move more freely among the nations adhering to liberal principles in commerce in contradisdiction to nations using barter methods and artificial systems.
5. The American republics, realizing the world is becoming ever smaller through improved communications, will be disposed to work with the rest of the world in an effort to bring stability rather than to place themselves upon a shining but isolated plateau.

Expects Busy Period

The Secretary is looking forward to a busy period after his return to Washington.

In addition to tackling German and Japanese problems he probably will throw his influence against several issues before Congress.

These include the bill by Senator Bennett Champ Clark and Representative Louis Ludlow for a popular referendum before a declaration of war, to which he is opposed as tying the government's hands, and the bill by Senator Pat McCarran requiring the Senate's consent for trade agreements. He believes the McCarran measure would revive the system of log-rolling for tariff increases in place of the trade agreement system of reductions by experts.

He also faces long and involved discussion of the new neutrality bill.

During the return voyage, State Department officials and delegates have completed reports on special subjects which Warren Kelchner, executive secretary of the delegation, will work into a general report to be published by the State Department.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY

HULL, HOME, VEXED BY PRESS QUESTIONS ON SPYING AT LIMA

'I Don't Go Smelling Around for Objects of Criticism,' He Declares on Ship

HE SEES ENDURING GAINS

Says Delegates Were as One in Dealing With Economic Chaos and Defense Policy

The text of Secretary Hull's statement is on Page 12.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared on his return from the Lima conference yesterday that the American nations had served notice on the world that they were prepared not only to defend their peace but stood ready to sponsor liberal policies of trade as the only means of alleviating recognized economic chaos and providing for "a peaceful trading world."

Returning on the Grace liner Santa Maria with this country's plenipotentiaries to the eighth Pan-American Conference, the Secretary set forth his conception of the Lima achievements in a long, carefully worded statement, amplified briefly by a press interview in the ship's lounge.

This discussion was abruptly terminated when the Secretary became angered by questions about reported spying and censorship in the Peru capital during the meet-

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This discussion was abruptly terminated when the Secretary became angered by questions about reported spying and censorship in the Peru capital during the meeting.

He turned on his interviewers with the retort: "I don't go smelling around for little objects of criticism."

With considerable emphasis, he said he had no intention of permitting the valuable and significant features of the international gathering to "degenerate" into "a little, sensational squabble."

"Disappointed" With Press

If the reporters had nothing "more important" on their minds, he said, he would have to be excused from further conversation. "I am disappointed," he declared.

He then turned away and joined some friends who had been listening on the edge of the group. The interview was ended.

Mr. Hull said that he had at no time been "worried" as to the outcome of the conference, even during the days when reports to the United States painted the picture as plainly discouraging. The conference procedure, he explained, followed true American democratic methods of discussion that were no different from those of previous conferences.

The result, as he set forth in his prepared statement, was "a charter for international conduct" and "significant and enduring developments" the profound effects of which will be more apparent as time goes on.

The Secretary declined to give a direct answer to the question concerning spying, censorship and the reported search of the personal effects of some of the delegates.

"We had no trouble from any angle," he repeated. "We were never better entertained or re-

Continued on Page Twelve



PROGRESS AT LIMA HAILED BY WOMEN

Doris Stevens Reports 90% of Their Program Achieved at the Conference

NEW SUFFRAGE GAINS SEEN

Other Delegates Encouraged by Principles Supported at Pan-American Session

The interests of women in the Western Hemisphere were well served by the Pan American Conference at Lima, according to Miss Doris Stevens, head of the Inter-American Commission of Women, who returned from Peru yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Maria.

Miss Stevens said the commission had "come off extremely well" and had achieved 90 per cent of its program on the agenda for this year.

"I think that is a very good record," she added. "At the present time, in territory embracing 80 per cent of the population represented at the conference, women now have equal political rights with men, and we endeavored at the conference to get a strong measure in behalf of the remaining 20 per cent.

Complete Suffrage Inevitable

"We stressed that complete suffrage is an inevitable consequence, and we pointed out that in Argentina, in domestic elections, the candidates are now promising equal rights for women.

"When the question becomes a political issue, then it is only a matter of time. We are well pleased with our progress in recent years. Only ten years ago such rights existed only in the United States, Mexico and Ecuador, and today proposals for equal rights are before the people of every American nation with the exception of Haiti."

The Ineer-American Commisison was placed on a permanent basis at Lima, the third conference after its temporary organization. It was founded at the Havana conference and continued at Montevideo last year.

When Miss Stevens predicted that women would vote in Peru in the near future, she was asked if their votes would be counted.

"I can say that they will have a vote, but that is as far as I can go," she replied. "It is a well-known fact that they are not counting votes in Peru since last year."

Miss Stevens submitted to the conference the report of the commission on "the civil and political rights of women," recommending that women in all the twenty-one nations receive full voting rights and the right of election to office. The full conference then adopted a resolution in support of political treatment and civil rights equal to those granted to men.

Miss Lewis Praises Hull

Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. and his executive assistant, who was a delegate to the conference, praised Secretary Hull and said she thought

Text of Hull's Prepared State

The text of the statement of Secretary Cordell Hull upon his return from the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, follows:

It would not be possible in a short statement to make adequate comment upon the work of the Eighth International Conference of American States. I believe that I can report to you, however, that significant and enduring developments in the relationships of the American republics took place at Lima. The delegates attending the conference were virtually as one in the view that the conference was an outstanding success and that it set an example for the conduct of international relations by friendly discussion rather than by force and violence.

All of the delegates at Lima with whom I had contact were vividly aware of the economic chaos existing in considerable parts of the world. They realized that this chaos would eventually involve their own countries unless preventive measures were taken. Accordingly, the American republics reaffirmed their judgment that a liberal trade policy without excessive restrictions and permitting trade to move along lines of economic advantage and equality was the soundest policy for all, and they renewed their support of this policy.

This action was taken in the knowledge that trade arrangements of other kinds in the long run weaken the position of primary producers, curtail world markets, lessen economic benefit and may under some circumstances be used as an instrument of political influence or domination. It was recognized too that this liberal policy was the only one proper to a peaceful trading world, rather than one of competing and force-using alliances.

By carrying forward this policy with determination the American republics were seeking not only to suit their economic advantage but also to safeguard their equality and independence. In so doing, they made it clear that they are ready to cooperate with all nations of the world which care to participate in that program.

The Declaration of Principles

The Declaration of Principles of the Solidarity of America in part constituting a large expansion of the Buenos Aires consultative pact, and the implementation of the procedure of consultation, represent great progress beyond the agreements adopted at former inter-American conferences.

The American Republics have made it clear to the world that they stand united to maintain and defend the peace of this hemisphere, their territorial integrity, their principles of international relations, their own institutions and national policies. The Declaration of the Conference favored the solidarity of America in the protection of its peace and institutions against threats of force or of acts of any nature that might threaten that peace or



BACK FROM THE PAN-AMERICAN CO
Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull as
yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Maria from Lima, P

was a realization by the delegations that international lawlessness and international anarchy exist in many areas on the earth, and that the situation can be cured and the rights of nations and their peoples can be protected only by acceptance of a system of law and order based ultimately on international justice and good faith.

The conference, therefore, adopted a resolution setting forth principles which offer a program, susceptible of universal application, designed to safeguard the rights of all peoples and all nations—weak and strong. By these principles the conference sought to make it clear that the nations of the New World do not seek to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, but that they do strongly advocate and support sound and fundamental principles of international relations that can be universally applied.

If the public opinion of the world can be rallied to these principles, the American Republics will have made a most valuable contribution to a system of international relations based upon respect for the rights of all nations and of all individuals, regardless of race and religion.

The United States, in accordance with our traditional policy,

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939.

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Complete Suffrage Inevitable

"We stressed that complete suffrage is an inevitable consequence, and we pointed out that in Argentina, in domestic elections, the candidates are now promising equal rights for women.

"When the question becomes a political issue, then it is only a matter of time. We are well pleased with our progress in recent years. Only ten years ago such rights existed only in the United States, Mexico and Ecuador, and today proposals for equal rights are before the people of every American nation with the exception of Haiti."

The Ineer-American Commisison was placed on a permanent basis at Lima, the third conference after its temporary organization. It was founded at the Havana conference and continued at Montevideo last year.

When Miss Stevens predicted that women would vote in Peru in the near future, she was asked if their votes would be counted.

"I can say that they will have a vote, but that is as far as I can go," she replied. "It is a well-known fact that they are not counting votes in Peru since last year."

Miss Stevens submitted to the conference the report of the commission on "the civil and political rights of women," recommending that women in all the twenty-one nations receive full voting rights and the right of election to office. The full conference then adopted a resolution in support of political treatment and civil rights equal to those granted to men.

Miss Lewis Praises Hull

Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. and his executive assistant, who was a delegate to the conference, praised Secretary Hull and said she thought

Text of Hull's Prepared Statement

The text of the statement of Secretary Cordell Hull upon his return from the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, follows:

It would not be possible in a short statement to make adequate comment upon the work of the Eighth International Conference of American States. I believe that I can report to you, however, that significant and enduring developments in the relationships of the American republics took place at Lima. The delegates attending the conference were virtually as one in the view that the conference was an outstanding success and that it set an example for the conduct of international relations by friendly discussion rather than by force and violence.

All of the delegates at Lima with whom I had contact were vividly aware of the economic chaos existing in considerable parts of the world. They realized that this chaos would eventually involve their own countries unless preventive measures were taken. Accordingly, the American republics reaffirmed their judgment that a liberal trade policy without excessive restrictions and permitting trade to move along lines of economic advantage and equality was the soundest policy for all, and they renewed their support of this policy.

This action was taken in the knowledge that trade arrangements of other kinds in the long run weaken the position of primary producers, curtail world markets, lessen economic benefit and may under some circumstances be used as an instrument of political influence or domination. It was recognized too that this liberal policy was the only one proper to a peaceful trading world, rather than one of competing and force-using alliances.

By carrying forward this policy with determination the American republics were seeking not only to suit their economic advantage but also to safeguard their equality and independence. In so doing, they made it clear that they are ready to cooperate with all nations of the world which care to participate in that program.

The Declaration of Principles

The Declaration of Principles of the Solidarity of America in part constituting a large expansion of the Buenos Aires consultative pact, and the implementation of the procedure of consultation, represent great progress beyond the agreements adopted at former inter-American conferences.

The American Republics have made it clear to the world that they stand united to maintain and defend the peace of this hemisphere, their territorial integrity, their principles of international relations, their own institutions and national policies. The Declaration of the Conference favored the solidarity of America in the protection of its peace and institutions against threats of force or of acts of any nature that might threaten that peace or



Times Wide World

BACK FROM THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull as they arrived here yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Maria from Lima, Peru.

was a realization by the delegations that international lawlessness and international anarchy exist in many areas on the earth, and that the situation can be cured and the rights of nations and their peoples can be protected only by acceptance of a system of law and order based ultimately on international justice and good faith.

The conference, therefore, adopted a resolution setting forth principles which offer a program, susceptible of universal application, designed to safeguard the rights of all peoples and all nations—weak and strong. By these principles the conference sought to make it clear that the nations of the New World do not seek to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, but that they do strongly advocate and support sound and fundamental principles of international relations that can be universally applied.

If the public opinion of the world can be rallied to these principles, the American Republics will have made a most valuable contribution to a system of international relations based upon respect for the rights of all nations and of all individuals, regardless of race and religion.

The United States, in accordance with our traditional policy,

by the study given to and plans made for a broad interchange in educational, professional and scientific fields. The basis for genuine understanding among the peoples of the American republics has been extended and reinforced.

The government of Peru, which acted as hosts to the conference, is to be congratulated upon the accomplishments of the conference. The officials of the Peruvian Government who were charged with the arrangements for the conference displayed statesmanship, efficiency and tact. The hospitality and courtesy shown to all of the delegations and to the many other foreign visitors who were present in Lima during the conference deserve the approbation and thanks of all of us.

At this time I also wish to pay tribute to the splendid cooperation and loyal work of the members of our own delegation. Those who followed the proceedings of the conference will agree, I believe, that our delegates gave every evidence that in the fundamentals of inter-American relations there is unity of purpose on the part of the people of the United States regardless of political or other affiliations of a domestic character. That fact greatly increased the effectiveness of the

REPORT OF SPYING DENIED BY BERLE

Hull Aide Says U. S. Delegates Had No Knowledge of Any Search of Their Papers

NO 'SECRET DIPLOMACY'

All Dealings Were in the Open, He Declares—Calls Parley Brilliant Success

The American delegation to the Eighth Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, had no knowledge of spying on the delegation or of a search having been made of the papers of United States delegates, it was declared last night by Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State and one of the delegates to the conference.

Mr. Berle spoke over the radio in a National Broadcasting Company hook-up. Although he mentioned no publication, his remarks referred to a story by John W. White, South American correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and printed in THE TIMES of Jan. 2.

TEXT OF BERLE'S ADDRESS

The text of his address follows:

I have been asked to comment on reports which we find here that Peruvian officials searched the files of the American delegation at the Lima conference, and that in other ways they spied upon the delegation.

The facts may be disappointing to people who like sensation, but that cannot be helped.

We heard nothing of any spying on the American delegation or of the searching of the delegations papers during the whole stay at Lima. We found the Peruvian Government perfect and courteous hosts. They worked side by side with us at the conference. No one could have been fairer or more considerate. We not only had no complaints to make, but left with the warmest feelings of friendship and gratitude toward a country which has been historically a friend of the United States.

When we were half way home a question was wirelessed to the ship about stories of spy activities conducted by the Peruvian Government against us at Lima. This was the first we had heard about it. Some of the men whose papers were supposed to have been searched were on board the boat. They knew nothing about it either. It is bad to spoil a good story, but I am afraid this one has to be spoiled. I speak, of course, only for the delegation because the newspaper men are quite able to speak for themselves.

Says Frankness Prevailed

This gives me an opportunity to say something else which per-

those institutions.

The agreement upon the declaration was reached in true American fashion by the democratic processes of discussion and conference. As a sorollary to the principles on which the declaration of solidarity is based, and as an evidence of their determination not to tolerate subversive activities of aliens in the American hemisphere, the conference adopted a resolution and a declaration of these subjects.

Outstanding at the conference did not desire or intend to seek political or military alliances at the Lima Conference. It did hope that the American republics would continue to strengthen their cooperation in support of an inter-American and world program that will bring peace, economic welfare and a recognition of human rights. That hope was fully realized.

Basis for Understanding

This broad program was further strengthened and advanced

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the American foreign policy had been greatly strengthened.

As for labor, Miss Lewis said very little was accomplished.

"I think it is necessary that labor representation be extended, particularly from other American countries," she said. "Only Mexico and the United States had labor representation at Lima."

Miss Estelle M. Sternberger, executive director of World Peaceways, who also returned on the Santa Maria's issues a statement in which she declared that Latin American countries needed "a greater sense of self-confidence."

"In the past," she said, "their reliance on foreign capital and foreign industrialists kept their initiative submerged. As they now attempt to alter that situation they frequently go to extremes. I should like to see them retain the partnership of our American industrialists until they become more competent at running a big industrial machine.

"One of the greatest blows we suffered was the practical repudiation of their war debts to the United States on the part of the European governments. That set a dangerous example. The Latin republics have come to imagine that we are capable of absorbing tremendous financial losses. This determination to overcome a sense of inferiority has made the leaders afraid. That is the only explanation I can advance for their dictatorships."

Protective Laws Favored

Protective legislative was included in the recommendations for the extension of women's rights made at Lima at the insistence of several Latin-American countries as well as that of the delegation of the United States, Mrs. Burton W. Musser said, on landing from the Santa Maria.

Mrs. Musser was a delegate to the conference, as she was to the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1936; and at both gatherings she served on the committee dealing with the civil and political rights of women.

The theory that women's advancement will be hastened by legislation according to women civil and political equality with men without protective safeguards for women's special problems has not made much headway in Latin America, Mrs. Musser said. Even in those countries with the most advanced codes on women's rights, protective laws have been retained and others are being enacted, she remarked.

The difference between the two schools of thought, which has divided the feminist movement since the early suffrage campaigns in Great Britain and the United States, is much less than it used to be in this country, Mrs. Musser said.

Although little headway has been made toward passage of the proposed constitutional amendment guaranteeing women against discrimination because of sex, Federal and State laws are gradually adapting themselves to this standard, in her opinion.

At the Pan American Conference, however, the American delegate found that most women's organizations from the Latin American countries wanted the conference to recommend protective legislation as well as woman suffrage to the member republics. The following declaration was unanimously adopted by the conference:

"The Eighth International Conference of American States agrees:

To declare that women have the right: To political treatment on the basis of equality with men, to the enjoyment of equality as to civil status, to full protection in and opportunity for work, to the most ample protection as mothers.

"To urge the government of the American republics, which have not already done so, to adopt as soon as possible the necessary legislation to carry out fully the principles contained in this declaration, which shall be known as 'The Lima Declaration in Favor of Women's Rights.'"

The only other point in connection with women's rights that aroused any considerable controversy, according to Mrs. Musser, was the question of continuing the Inter American Commission of Women, established by the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana in 1928 and prolonged for five years by the Seventh Conference at Montevideo.

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HULL, HOME, VEXED BY PRESS QUESTIONS

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ceived so many courtesies, official and private, as in Lima. I do not think the principles established or the results anticipated have been excelled at any conference of American republics."

When another questioner asked about censorship, Mr. Hull replied that "the best evidence of the capacity of the conference to function is the fact that I have just stated. If it functioned that well, I don't think we have to worry about minor phases."

He added that he had heard no complaints from the correspondents covering the conference.

Mr. Hull was asked if he felt that the American delegates had taken relatively unassuming roles at the conference, deliberately avoiding a position of strong leadership. He replied that each country got "the substance" of what it sought, and even more, and that if the high achievements of the meeting had "happened without leadership," then he was satisfied.

When he joined the newspaper group in the lounge, Mr. Hull remarked that he was pleased to be at home, but that he was equally pleased when he was away from the United States, if he was "being of some service" to the nation. Then he suggested that the prepared statement being distributed by Michael J. McDermott, chief of the bureau of current information, contained all he wished to say. A reporter, asking for more information, called the statement "a hand-out," and Mr. Hull bridled, declaring that the statement had been prepared with considerable thought and was not subject to "discredit."

A significant feature of the statement was the fact that the heading designated the Lima meetings as "the Eighth International Conference of American States."

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The United States favored its continuance against the opposition of some Latin-American delegations, Mrs. Musser said, paying tribute to the work it has done under the chairmanship of Miss Stevens in its ten years of existence.

"We felt the commission should be placed on a stabler basis," Mrs. Musser declared. "We wanted its continued existence and the cooperative help of the various governments assured to it and its work. For this reason, we favored inclusion of a strong recommendation to all governments which have not appointed members of the commission to do so immediately, so that it could function at full strength.

"Women's organizations active in international affairs and world peace will undoubtedly urge the immediate appointment of the United States member. If all of the members of the Pan-American Union carry out this recommendation, it should result in having a commission composed, for the first time, of women serving in an official capacity.

"In this way the work of the commission, its reports and its recommendations would carry greater weight with the home governments which must, in final analysis, put them into effect if the commission's labors are to bear fruit."

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Basis for Understanding

This broad program was further strengthened and advanced work of our delegation.

I return from the conference with the conviction that its results will be of real and permanent value and that as time goes on the far-reaching effects of the principles there enunciated will become more apparent and significant. Those principles offer a charter for international conduct, based upon equality, justice and freedom—the indispensable foundation of peaceful and friendly relations among the nations of the world.

haps may be of interest. Stories of spy activities really have no place in inter-American conferences. These conferences do not indulge in secret diplomacy. The good American tradition of open covenants openly arrived at is a part of the very essence of Pan American conference work. Practically everything of importance is known to every delegation at the conference and in consequence to the general public. The work of the conference, indeed, consists in large measure of letting everybody know the positions taken. The custom of frank dealings is general.

It always is a trifle unhappy to find that as unimportant a trifle as this kind of story has occupied any particular amount of attention of the American public. The Lima Conference was dealing with big questions. It was trying to carry forward and work out a charter for the New World both in its internal economics and in its foreign relations.

Policies of Pan-Americanism

Especially it was declaring that the principles of Pan-Americanism exclude persecutions based on race or religion; that they exclude undul yhigh trade barriers; that they assume that every one in the continent would maintain and defend the New World against any threat of force or other activity from outside the continent; and it was declaring for certain American principles under which international law should govern relations of nations and any brute force.

These are the kind of principles which will make the New World safe for our children and our children's children. They are the kind of principles which make it possible for us to know that on this hemisphere we are always dealing with friends and need never fear enemies. This was what the Lima Conference stood for.

To obscure that achievement and the very great ideals which the twenty-one governments there assembled unanimously agreed to accept by minor stories of activities which were not important enough even to be reported to us while were were down there, shows lack of proportion.

I hope therefore that in thinking of the Lima conference no one gets the idea that it was a story-book contest. As far as I could see the Government of Peru which was our host and all the other governments which were guests sincerely and wholeheartedly worked day and night to that end. The result, which was brilliant, speaks for itself.

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He will make a complete report on the conference to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Several passengers, none of whom would be quoted, declared that some of the American observers had been puzzled by conditions that are best understood by veteran observers in South America.

"There were many disconnected telephone conversations, that is true," said one. "But I believe it is a serious mistake to attribute them to eavesdropping. A more likely answer is that the telephone service in South America is not what it is in the United States. And to a certain extent of censorship in a country where censorship has been openly in effect for some time is not so strange."

To See President Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Secretary Hull returned to Washington late today and said he probably would confer with President Roosevelt tomorrow. He declined any further comment upon the Lima conference.

As he stepped from the train the Secretary was greeted by a group of State Department officials and diplimats. They included Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State; Ellis Briggs, acting chief of the Division of American Republics; Norman Davis, head of the American Red Cross and President Roosevelt's Ambassador at Large; Captain Colon Eloy Alfaro, the Ecuadorean Ambassador, and J. Richling, Minister from Uruguay.

AUSTRALIA HAS DROUGHT

Thirty Feared Dead in Forest Fires—Heat at 23-Year High

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 9 (AP).—Bush fires started during a heat wave raged throughout much of Victoria State today with at least thirty persons missing and feared dead.

Two forestry officers were burned to death at Toolangi. Many houses and valuable stocks of timber were destroyed. Damage was estimated at nearly $250,000 at the seaside resort of Dromana, forty miles from Melbourne. Forty-four houses were destroyed there.

Melbourne is experiencing the worst drought in twenty-six years and the hottest weather in twenty-three years, with the thermometer registering up to 109.6 degrees. Elsewhere in the State the temperature varied from 100 to 116 degrees.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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NAZI-FACIST ENCROACHMENT
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(see also Pan American Conference at Lima.)

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U.S. PRESTIGE NEARS NEW LOW IN MEXICO

Trade Falls to Half the Level of Year Ago—Barter Deals Threaten It Further

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BAD

Cardenas Hampered by Lack of Money—Workers Seen Under Government's Domination

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 19.—At a moment when European dictatorships, with Nazi Germany in the vanguard, seek aggressively to extend their commercial and political strength in Latin America, the prestige of the United States in Mexico has fallen close to the lowest ebb in the twenty-eight years since Francisco Madero began the Mexican revolution.

During the last two years, United States investments in many fields, and valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, have been expropriated or dissolved by the Mexican Government. With the loss of investments, the trade of the United States has fallen to less than half the level of a year ago, and Mexican barter deals with the world's three great dictatorships threaten it further.

That the prestige of the United States is now waning fast in Mexico is indicated by a large number of incidents, including Mexico's naming of a Minister to Germany for the first time since 1937 at the moment when the United States is showing its displeasure at Nazi punitive action by the Mexican Government.

They are reported here with no desire to embarrass Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who has sincerely endeavored, in the opinion even of many whose interests are affected, to endeavor through lawful international means to seek a just solution of the perplexing situation.

He has been forced to take into consideration the fact that President Lazaro Cardenas is trying to raise the level of the Mexican poor and he has behind him the experience of various Secretaries of State and Presidents, who, in seeking to protect just American interests found themselves involved in a political issue at home with liberals and others splitting sharply over policies.

Although Mexican policy has its humanitarian aspects, it also is intensely nationalistic, as President Cardenas's official slogan, "Mexico for Mexicans," demonstrates. Rather than reciprocate for the cooperation of the United States, such as in the purchase of silver, Mexican policy, in operation, has been to take all possible advantages of the various Pan-American treaties to force the United States into the position either of using strong-arm methods, against which it has declared, or else failing effectively to protect the interests of its government and citizens.

Increase in Tariffs Cited

The United States, for instance, has a very low duty upon Mexican cattle on which large sales are made in the United tSates. Yet, in the face of Secretary Hull's trade program, President Cardenas published a decree in January, 1938, increasing tariffs from 100 to 400 per cent on the general tariff list. He only lowered these tariffs months later, after it was clear that barter deals with European dictatorships were in the making. The government at present is obtaining taxes running to about 20 per cent of gross production on silver sold to the United States Treasury.

It is a matter of record that, time after time, when the State Department was treating a subject amicably in Washington with the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, some new and more drastic legislation in Mexico City

NEW LOW IN MEXICO

Trade Falls to Half the Level of Year Ago—Barter Deals Threaten It Further

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BAD

Cardenas Hampered by Lack of Money—Workers Seen Under Government's Domination

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 19.—At a moment when European dictatorships, with Nazi Germany in the vanguard, seek aggressively to extend their commercial and political strength in Latin America, the prestige of the United States in Mexico has fallen close to the lowest ebb in the twenty-eight years since Francisco Madero began the Mexican revolution.

During the last two years, United States investments in many fields, and valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, have been expropriated or dissolved by the Mexican Government. With the loss of investments, the trade of the United States has fallen to less than half the level of a year ago, and Mexican barter deals with the world's three great dictatorships threaten it further.

That the prestige of the United States is now waning fast in Mexico is indicated by a large number of incidents, including Mexico's naming of a Minister to Germany for the first time since 1937 at the moment when the United States is showing its displeasure at Nazi policies and pleading for "continental solidarity."

Systematic Campaign Seen

While general attention has been called to the expropriation of British and American oil properties, their case is only the most dramatic part of what appears to be a systematic campaign against American interests and investments in Mexico.

Railroads in which foreign interests were large recently were expropriated and mines have been abandoned, but perhaps the most serious fact of all is that American salesmen are being forced to leave Mexico through lack of business and for other reasons. American business men complain that lately heavy taxes have been levied and that a large percentage of the strikes are not economic "but political movements with a purpose," namely sabotage. American airline subsidiaries, ading in the developing of Mexico, are being run only by growing subsidies.

This is the problem that the United States Government faces with regard to Mexico. With barter deals tending to "shut the door," to United States trade, American business men and salesmen, in no way connected with what the Mexican Government terms "exploiting" industries, complain bitterly that the United States Government does not aid them in any effective way in getting "a fair deal."

The magazine of one of the largest American business associations in Mexico is now edited by the Mexican Government and members are afraid to make public complaints.

The home of Miss Roberta Duncan, American consular employe in Mexico City and a United States citizen, has been shot at twice in recent weeks for no reason.. An interval ensued between the first shooting and the second, yet no protective action was taken in Miss Duncan's interest as far as is known and subsequently her house was robbed. Miss Duncan has refused to mention the matter outside the embassy and consulate in order not to embarass her government.

These are facts that are widely known in Mexico City but which correspondents resident there know they cannot write without severe

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It is a matter of record that, time after time, when the State Department was treating a subject amicably in Washington with the Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, some new and more drastic legislation in Mexico City upset matters.

Although President Cardenas, in a manner that only be described as courageous, has sought to aid the Mexican people, he is sadly hampered by lack of money, and the opinion is frequently expressed by peasants and taxi drivers as well as the middle class that economic conditions in Mexico for the masses are, if anything, worse than they were two years ago.

On the government's cooperative farms the workers are under domination of the government banks, and, except for a few exceptions, farm workers have only received the same wages as under the former landowners. There is increasing misery and want in some sections.

Officials See Gain for People

The official view is that, in the long run, the people will gain, and this report covers only the immediate situation. It may be reported that a very large number of Mexicans and Americans acting as trade agents of the United States in Mexico feel that a solution of the oil problem is necessary if other problems, including trade, are to be worked out. This is because oil is one of Mexico's two largest industries and the nation's financial position has been severely disturbed by the present situation.

Some of these observers feel that the major oil companies have made serious mistakes in Mexico, one being that they did not pay large royalties to the government as they have for years in Venezuela and other Latin-American countries. On the other hand, these same people hold that the oil companies' punishment has far exceeded the mistakes and that the Mexican Government has been unduly harsh and uncompromising.

Meanwhile, Germany plays an extremely practical and dangerous game in Mexico with a great measure of success.

Woman to Give Library To Debt-Paying Finland

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—Finland's payments of her war debts to the United States so impressed Mrs. Malcolm McLeod, wife of the head of Carnegie Institute of Technology's English Department, that she announced today she would donate a library of English literature to the Finnish people "as a mark of appreciation from the American people."

"We are al impressed by the way in which Finland met its debts, and I want to do my bit," she said.

Mrs. McLeod has supplied literature for ten years to needy institutions in Egypt, Palestine, India, Korea, the Virgin Islands, Alaska,(Labrador and South Greenland.

Bonstedt as technical attaché of the General Staff of the army.

[The dispatch to which this statement refers did not mention re-election of the President or any army experts other than General Bonstedt.]

The Diario Nuevo denies that El Salvador is fascist, adding:

"Perhaps our friendly relations with government and people of Italy have been understood as fascism, but this is unwarranted, as the policy of our government is to maintain cordial relations with all the people of the world. El Salvador is a democratic country."

STRIKES IN BURMA GRAVER

Military Forces Being Sent Into the Affected Areas

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 19.—The situation in Burma with the development of strikes has grown more serious and military forces are being sent into the affected areas.

A thousand workers at the British-owned Burma Oil Company's refinery at Syrian struck as did employes of the British Burma Petroleum Company. The strikers, including women and children, now number 6,000.

Killed in Train-Auto Crash

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Ellen Downey, 65 years old, of Port Monmouth, was killed almost instantly today when the automobile in which she was riding with her husband, John, was struck by a freight train at the Central Railroad of New Jersey crossing at Main Street here. The husband, who was driving, suffered bruises and several fractured ribs. Mrs. Downey is the mother of Patrolman John Downey Jr. of the Jersey City police.

SHIPPING

BOARD TO QUESTION 2 JAPANESE LINES

Maritime Commission Takes Up Charges of 'Unfair Practices' in Inter-America Trade

12/13

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The United States Maritime Commission began investigating today the activities in the Western Hemisphere of two of the largest shipping companies under the Japanese flag. This was after numerous protests from American shippers and shipping companies that they are employing "unfair practices designed to create chaotic and destructive conditions" in the South American-United States shipping.

The protests, the commission explained, followed "sudden, drastic and allegedly unwarranted reduction in rates" on the shipment of coffee and other things from South America to the United States. The lines which must answer before the commission at a hearing to be held here Dec. 20 are the Osaka Syosen Kabushiki Kaisha and the Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha. According to the charges they have been demanding an increasingly larger share of South American-United States business or "its equivalent in revenue."

The commission issued subpoenas today directing the American agents of these companies to show it their books, records and correspondence. They were served on the former company in New York City and on Williams, Diamond & Co., their San Francisco agents, and on the latter company in Seattle, and on Swayne & Hoyt, its agents in San Francisco.

Case Deemed Major One

A third Japanese shipping company, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, has warned, according to information supplied the Maritime Commission, that if an agreement is concluded between these two lines, it will demand a share in the revenue as its price for continuing inactive.

The commission is acting under Section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920. This lets it investigate

SHIPPING

...h a view to establishing regulations where conditions unfavorable to shipping result from competitive methods employed by foreign-flag ships. If the charges are proved the commission will promulgate rules to end the rate war. No punitive action is involved.

The commission deems the case to be a major one. Repercussions from Japan are anticipated.

"Information filed with the commission indicates that through rate cutting in 1935 OSK forced shipping companies who were members of the conference covering this service into an agreement guaranteeing OSK 3,500 bags of coffee per ship, or the equivalent in cash revenue," a statement by the commission says. "On this basis only, OSK agreed to observe the rates set by the conference lines.

Rate-Cutting Is Charged

It is alleged to have indicated its willingness to extend the agreement in 1937 if its share were increased to 4,500 bags, though it has carried only 25 per cent of its allotment, the statement adds. The conference lines refused, and OSK is accused of having immediately begun rate-cutting.

In December, 1937, the Yama-

Continued on Page Twenty

shita Line established its service from Japan to the Americas and operated as a conference member for nine months. It then resigned, the statement continues, "and immediately made drastic cuts in northbound rates, not only on coffee but on other commodities, including canned corned beef, linseed and babassu nuts." Yamashita is alleged to be offering now to contract with coffee shippers for 1939 at 50 cents per bag as against the conference rate of $1.

The commission says that coffee shippers have shown no dissatisfaction with existing rates and that conference members appear to have exhausted their means of preventing a rate war by yielding. It adds that the two Japanese companies are, according to protests, insisting on getting 25 to 30 per cent of the trade, "though their actual carryings to date are said to be less than 4 per cent."

"Yielding to the Japanese demands, it appears, would in substance be paying tribute to them upon the threat of demoralization of the trade," it says.

Mr. Healy said his client was "greatly relieved" at being free and ... [illegible] are hundreds of wit-

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JAPANESE ASSAILED ON SHIP RATE CUTS

West Coast Coffee Carriers Tell Maritime Board Flag May Be Driven From Sea

12/22/38

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Maritime Commission began an investigation today of charges that Japanese shipping interests were employing "unfair trade practices" in the trade between the Pacific Coast and the east coast of South America. Unless the situation is cleared up, according to the testimony, a "suicidal rate war" may develop, the outcome of which may be the disappearance of the American flag from the trade routes involved in the rate-slashing.

Under investigation are the lines Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha and Osaka Syosen Kabushiki Kaisha which, according to the evidence, demanded a 25 per cent share of the coffee trade between South America and the Pacific Coast. The Japanese, it was testified, threatened a drastic slashing of rates on coffee shipments between Brazilian ports and Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., unless their demands were granted.

The demand was referred to the shipping conference covering the trade, but the reduction in rates followed. The fixed rate is $1 a bag of 132 pounds. Yamashita cut its rate to Los Angeles to 50 cents a bag, while O. S. K. slashed its charges to 80 cents a bag.

Japanese Will Be Heard Today

All the witnesses today represented complainants. The Japanese will have their chance tomorrow to refute the charges.

The first witnesses represented Pacific Argentine Brazil Line, Inc., and the Westfal Larsen Steamship Company, the first of American, the latter of Norwegian ownership; the Pacific Coast Coffee Association and the Oregon and Washington branches of the Pacific Coast Cof-

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H. D. Maxwell of San Francisco, president of the Pacific Coast Coffee Association, testified that the conference carriers had proposed a rate of 90 cents a bag for 1939, provided that 100 per cent of the coffee receiving interests signified acceptance in writing. Two receivers in Los Angeles refused to sign and the proposition was withdrawn by the conference.

Under date of Nov. 5, the 90-cent proposal was offered again, it being pointed out that failure of the Pacific Coast receivers, as a whole, to sign a contract would "obviously result in a rate war that would upset the stability of the trade." The Los Angeles receivers again refused to sign.

On Nov. 8, Yamashita sent a letter to the Pacific Coast Coffee Association announcing withdrawal of that line from the shipping conference. It was signed for Yamashita by Swayne & Hoyt, Ltd., its agents in San Francisco, and by G. S. Mack, its foreign freight agent.

In the letter Yamashita asserted that the reason "generally speaking" for its exclusion from the coffee trade was the "result of certain anti-Japanese propaganda and other information of similar nature which was given to us by the various importers."

Cuts Rate to 50 Cents a Bag

A week later Yamashita in another letter to the association announced that it was prepared to "entertain contracts from any and all receivers at a definite rate of 50 cents a bag through the year of 1939." The 50-cent rate applied to Los Angeles and San Francisco. It was 75 cents a bag for Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver. About the same time O. S. K. announced a reduction in its rates to Los Angeles from $1 to 80 cents a bag.

"Mr. Maxwel ltestified that a 50-cent rate for all lines in the Pacific would mean chaos in the trade and "might very well precipitate a suicidal rate war," since New York and New Orleans "could be expected to take retaliatory measures."

George C. Sprague, counsel for O. S. K., was asked by Admiral Wiley, a member of the commission, if he thought the 20 per cent reduction made by O. S. K. was justified.

"We think that under the circumstances it is fair," said Mr. Sprague.

"Why is it fair?" asked Admiral Land, chairman of the commission.

"We only touch two coffee ports in Brazil while the conference ships touch four such ports, and we necessarily have certain difficulties in competition," Mr. Sprague replied.

"In other words," said Admiral Land, "you think that American ships should pay the difference?"

"No, I do not," Mr. Sprague answered.

J. W. Vaux of Seattle, speaking for the Northwestern coffee roasters, said that a 50-cent rate might mean the withdrawal of the American flag from the trade.

Ralph W. Bybee of San Francisci, foreign trade agent of the Pacific Argentine Brazil Line, discussed the situatio nthat would follow should the Conference lines attempt to carry coffee at 50 cents a bag.

"This would amount to over $300,000 a year loss of revenue to the Conference lines and in excess of $12,000 a voyage," Mr. Bybee said. "The attitude of the Japanese lines, moreover, indicates that there is every intention, if the Conference lines attempt to meet the 50-cent rate, that this rate would be reduced even lower."

Mr. Bybee testified that not only have the Japanese lines slashed coffee rates, but have made sweeping reductions below the Conference rates on canned goods, fertilizers, oil-bearing nuts, seeds and other commodities which are important items in the West Coast-South American trade.

JAPANESE SUBMIT IN SHIP RATE CLASH

Two Lines Agree to Charge Same Tariff on Coffee as American Vessels

12/23/38

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The hearing before the Maritime Commission involving charges that two of the largest of the Japanese shipping lines are engaged in unfair trade practices, which threaten chaos in the Pacific Coast-East Coast of South America trade, came to an unexpected end today.

The Japanese lines are the Osaka Syosen Kabushiki Kaisha and the Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha. They announced that they would not contest the accusations and in the future they would charge rates identical with those set by American and other carriers operating in the same trade.

They said they would immediately apply for membership in the Pacific Coast-River Platte-Brazil Steamship Conference and that their rate for carrying coffee in 1939 would be 90 cents a bag, which is the rate suggested by the conference. The present rate is $1 a bag.

The commission agreed to the proposal and, with the consent of the Japanese lines, entered an order directing them to desist from practices which threatened a rate war.

"Suicidal" Results Avoided

According to the evidence before the commission, such a rate war would have had "suicidal" results so far as the American and other lines in the conference are concerned. Yamashita had announced its intention to cut the rate from $1 to 50 cents, while the rate charged by Osaka was 80 cents a bag.

It was asserted that the Japanese had demanded that from 25 to [illegible] per cent of the Pacific Coast-Brazil coffee business be assigned to them, and in the event the cargo carried was below the percentage demanded, the conference lines to pay them the equivalent in revenues. When this demand was refused, the Japanese lines withdrew from the conference. The rate cutting followed fast, and the commission decided to act.

When the hearing convened today George C. Sprague of New York, counsel for Osaka, and A. Lane Cricher of Washington, counsel for Yamashita, told the commission that the lines were ready to rejoin the conference and to abide by the rate of 90 cents for 1939.

RATE WAR LOOMS IN BRAZIL SHIPPING

12-23-38

Barring of New Line by Freight Conferences May Be Cause of Fight for Trade

COURT ACTION SEEN LIKELY

U. S. Reported to Be Opposed to Concern Which Formerly Ran Government Ships

New York shipping men are awaiting the outcome of a threatened fight between the two United States-Brazil freight conferences and the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., to which was denied membership in the conferences on Wednesday.

The Sprague concern, a subsidiary of C. H. Sprague & Co. of Boston, former operators of the American Republics Line for the account of the United States Maritime Commission, has already entered the northbound trade from Brazil with chartered foreign tonnage, and although no plans are known for participation in the southbound service, steamship men here believe the company will schedule vessels within a few weeks.

If the company enters the trade with a full schedule of sailings independent of the existing conference, rate cutting is inevitable and a rate war of disastrous proportions would probably ensue.

The two freight groups, the River Plate and Brazil Conference, covering southbound commerce, and the Brazil United States Freight Conference, handling northbound shipments, rejected the application of the Sprague agency on the grounds that the trade was already adequately served with tonnage, and that entry of the new line would "demoralize" the trade.

The situation is complicated by ramifications that include Federal membership in the conferences, through the Maritime Commission, and by the reported opposition of the government to the new line. This opposition is based in part on the plan of the company to employ foreign tonnage under charter and also on the fact that the Sprague concern will enter competition with the Maritime Commission on the basis of experience gained as government representatives.

In most cases of the past the attitude of the government has been that no steamship company, willing to subscribe to the regulations of any given conference, and capable of meeting its requirements, should be barred from membership without just cause.

The regulations of the two conferences in question specify that any "firm, person or corporation" may be admitted to membership by a two-thirds vote of the members. Applications must deposit in bonds or cash $20,000 with each conference.

Shipping men in New York were of the opinion yesterday that the Sprague concern could force its way into the conferences by legal action, in the absence of satisfac-

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Shipping men in New York were of the opinion yesterday that the Sprague concern could force its way into the conferences by legal action, in the absence of satisfactory reasons for the rejection. They pointed out that the demoralization of the trade, as foreseen by the conference, would also result if the Sprague concern precipitated a rate war by competing outside the conference agreement.

BUSINESS and GOVT. DEALS AND ACTS FURTHERING PEACEFUL PENETRATION

13, 1938.

MEXICO PROMISES ITALIANS PAYMENT

Owners of Michoacan Estates That Were Seized Will Be Promptly Recompensed

FAMILY TO GET $500,000

Americans Are Still Waiting, and at the Proposed Rate They May Wait Eighteen Years

12/13

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—Efrain Buenrostro, Secretary of National Economy, asserted today that the Mexican Government had "ordered immediate payment" for the estates known as Nuevo Italia and Nuevo Lombardia in the State of Michoacan, which were expropriated and divided among peasants several weeks ago personally by President Lazaro Cardenas. The properties were owned by the Italian-Mexican Cusi family.

Such a payment is almost unprecedented and is regarded as extremely unusual in view of the fact that the United States landowners are still unindemnified for their property that has been taken, although negotiations looking toward installment payments on the indemnities beginning May 1, 1939, are now in progress.

The amount of cash that the government will pay to the Cusi family was variously estimated today between $100,000 and $260,000. It was reported that bank loans on the property totaling about $400,000 at the present exchange rates were being canceled by the government, bringing the Cusi family's effective immediate indemnity to about $500,000.

The government has not made any such indemnity agreement with the American owners of the $8,000,000 Los Mochis sugar and vegetable plantation, in the State of Sinaloa, which was divided last week. By agreement between the Mexican Government and the American State Department, the question of indemnity for this estate has been passed over to the pending claims that Mexico has agreed to pay off at the rate of $1,000,000 annually.

The addition of Los Mochis to the United States claims raises these from about $10,000,000 to about $18,000,000. At the proposed rate, therefore, it will be eighteen years before the American landholders are entirely recompensed.

NEW GERMAN PACT FOR BRAZIL LIKELY

Cotton Interests Are Pressing for It, Though Aranha Denies Barter Negotiations

CHANGED SYSTEM IS SEEN

It Is Believed U. S. Has Urged Rio de Janeiro to Buy No More Than Reich Does

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 17.—A report recently published abroad that Brazil was negotiating a new barter agreement with Germany was emphatically denied today by Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha.

Germany for some time has been trying to insure her position in Brazil's trade, as their barter treaty negotiated in 1935 expired in July, 1937, and remains in effect only by virtue of extensions every ninety days.

Berlin appointed Karl Ritter, an expert in trade matters, Ambassador to Brazil, and instructed him to try to obtain greater trade advantages, but he recently was declared persona non grata and resigned. He presented the draft of a new treaty to Brazil, but thus far it remains unsigned.

Apparently, however, Brazil must eventually sign. On the one hand, cotton interests are urging the government to accept the German terms, and on the other, Brazilian officials have often declared that Brazil must trade with all nations. Moreover, Germany is the only buyer of low-grade cotton.

While the United States pays in dollars, Germany has paid in compensated marks that can be used only for the purchase of German products, thus the more Germany purchases from Brazil, the greater German exports to Brazil.

U. S. Suggestion Seen

It appears at first glance, however, that Brazil is eager to regulate German trade on different lines than those heretofore followed. It is probable in this connection that the United States, which is Brazil's best cash customer, has made friendly diplomatic complaints, pointing out, it is believed, that Germany has sold Brazil more than she has purchased from her.

It is held likely that in the course of these representations an American suggestion was made that Brazil regulate her purchases from Germany to equalize them with Germany's purchases from Brazil. Following this line of thought, Brazil would suspend exports to Germany any time the compensated mark holdings of the Bank of Brazil reached a certain level and would maintain the suspension until equilibrium had been re-established.

The United States, however, appears doomed to lag behind Germany until a total revision of its credit system is undertaken to meet the long terms Germany grants. German sales here may top those of the United States again this year.

It is felt here that the United States has gained much politically in Latin America as a result of the Good Neighbor policy, but has not made headway economically.

Uruguay and Italy in Pact

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Alfredo Baldomir today approved a trade agreement with Italy under which Italy agreed to buy 180,000,000 lire worth of Uruguayan products in 1939 in comparison with 60,000,000 lire worth bought this year.

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CHILE INAUGURATES LEFTIST PRESIDENT

Thousands Line the Streets to Cheer Aguirre but Also to Laud His Predecessor

31 DELEGATIONS PRESENT

First Official Act Is Decree of Amnesty for Nazis Who Took Part in Revolt

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 24.—The first "Popular Front" government on the American continent was solemnly inaugurated this afternoon with the taking of office of President Pedro Aguirre. He was the Leftist winner on Oct. 29 in the most bitter and important struggle for political supremacy that has been registered in Chile's history.

In the sweltering heat almost 100,000 persons turned out in the streets to see the outgoing President, Arturo Alessandri, drive up to the Congress Building. There, in the course of an impressive ceremony witnessed by specially appointed delegations from thirty-one countries, the diplomatic corps and enormous crowds, the new President took the oath and donned the tricolored band, symbol of the Chief of the State.

A specially organized train service had been pouring in thousands of citizens from the provinces for days and the streets of the capital this afternoon were packed by onlookers who wildly cheered President Aguirre. The army, navy, aviation and police corps marched with military bands playing the national anthem in scenes of great excitement.

Hours beforehand the Congress Building was filled to the utmost and the brightly illuminated Salon de Honor was a mass of color. Both Señor Alessandri and Señor Aguirre were cheered when late this afternoon the latter was officially proclaimed President of Chile.

After the inauguration President Aguirre signed his first decree declaring amnesty and complete freedom from responsibility for all those involved in the Sept. 5 revolt. This means that Jorge Gonzalez von Maree, leader of the Nazi party who is in prison as the leader of the revolt and many other Nazi leaders awaiting judgement will be released.

The signing of this decree confirmed the report that Nazi support was given to Señor Agüirre on the understanding that he would endeavor to clear up charges against those arrested after the thwarted September uprising.

MONEY FOR LANDS VOTED BY MEXICO

Ten Million Peso Item to Pay on Seized Properties Is Put in Budget for 1939

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.—Mexico's budget for 1939 includes 10,000,000 pesos for the payment of indemnities for both American and Mexican-owned lands that have been expropriated. The budget, based on estimated income of 445,000,000 pesos and passed by the Chamber of Deputies with proposed expenditures of that amount, is the highest in Mexico's history.

No provision was added for the resumption of payment of other foreign debts, with the exception of the $500,000 annuity on American claims.

At a secret session of the Senate a resolution was presented by Niceforo Guerrero, former Attorney General, asking that Mexican landowners be also paid $1,000,000 every year just as was agreed regarding American landowners whose property has been taken.

Amendments in the regulations of the Bank of Mexico passed last night by the Chamber will be favorable to business in some aspects. Mexico's central bank is no longer authorized to accept deposits and these are at present estimated at more than 40,000,000 pesos. This sum will be transferred to other banking institutions of the country enabling them to increase the amount available for credits since the banking law provides that a fixed proportion of deposits shall be used for credits.

Danger of Inflation

The new provisions granting the Bank of Mexico's bills a position as unrestricted legal tender, however, it is pointed out, leaves the door open to inflation. This fear exists in spite of the declared attitude of the government against issuing more money than is necessary for normal activities.

It is reliably reported that business men are also worried over the provisions that virtually eliminate the fixed proportion between the Bank of Mexico's reserves and the paper money in circulation. The government's overdraft, although partially eliminated through the devaluation of reserves, will be maintained, since the issuing of interest-bearing treasury certificates represents new borrowings.

This overdraft, which President Lazaro Cardenas in his speech to Congress on Sept. 1 announced had reached 80,000,000 pesos, will be partly repaid by the revaluation of the bank's reserves on the basis of the present peso-dollar quotation instead of the 3.60 basis that obtained before the devaluation of the peso that followed the expropriation of foreign oil properties. The authorized issuance of notes, however, is limitless, since it is based on accordance with monetary needs of the country.

Oil May Be Released

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, France, Dec. 23.—An agreement was reached today between the Mexican Eagle Company and a group of French importers by which the attachment on a shipment of Mexican oil that has been held here since October may be raised within the next week.

The agreement does not affect the ultimate decision as to the ownership of the oil. This will be rendered later by the courts.

In the meantime, the Importers Syndicate, which announced the private arrangement, warned French importers against oil purchases from the Mexican Government. It pointed out that the costs of storage on this one oil shipment plus the taxes amounted to 1,000,000 francs.

Under the agreement a deposit of $50,000 dollars has been made by the purchaser and the Mexican Eagle Company which, it is expected, will benefit by the court decision.

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CHILE'S NEW REGIME DROPS 7 GENERALS

They Retire at Suggestion of Leftist Defense Ministry—Army Chief Among Them

OTHER SHAKE-UPS IN VIEW

Prieto, Loyalist Envoy, Warns Popular Front to Bar Strife Lest the Rightists Rise

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27 (AP).—Seven generals of the Chilean Army retired today at the suggestion of the Defense Ministry as the new Popular Front government headed by President Pedro Aguirre Cerda busily organized its administrative machinery.

Among those who resigned was General Oscar Novoa, army Commander-in-Chief, who advised the Conservative candidate for President, Gustavo Ross, not to contest the Oct. 25 election because, he said, the country was on the verge of revolution. He was expected to be replaced by General Carlos Fuentes, a former Chief of Staff.

The resignation of Air General Diego Aracena also was accepted. Moreover, fifteen airway colonels also prepared to retire, bringing about a change in the commanders of the military school and all units of the Santiago garrison.

It was expected that the majority of resignations of Chilean diplomatic representatives abroad, tendered as a matter of routine at the advent of a new administration, would be accepted.

It was reported without confirmation that one of the first acts of the administration would be to send a message to Congress on the recognition of the government of Soviet Russia.

More than 300 political prisoners, including Chilean Nazis captured in the revolt of Sept. 5, were freed by an amnestry after the first Popular Front government in South America took office Saturday. Among those pardoned was Jorge Gonzalez von Maree, considered a leader of the revolt.

A group of Rightest Deputies planned to present an accusation charging violation of the Constitution against Minister of Justice Raul Puga for having signed the amnesty decree. The Court of Appeals met and decided to report the amnesty matter to the Supreme Court, which meets Friday.

The retiring President, Arturo Alessandri, addressed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies asking authorization to leave the country. Under Chile's Constitution an outgoing President must remain in the country at least six months unless Congress grants special permission for him to leave.

Prieto Warns Popular Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27.—A stir has been caused in political quarters here by Indalecio Prieto, special Ambassador of the Spanish Government to the inauguration of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda, by a warning that the political situation in Chile after the Popular Front triumph at the polls was gradually running parallel to that of Spain before the outbreak of the civil war.

Speaking last night at a meeting attended by Socialists, Radicals, Nazis and Communists, Señor Prieto, former Defense Minister of the Spanish Loyalists, urged Chilean Leftists to beware of the Rightist reaction that he said would come inevitably if divisions were created in the Leftist block by internal discussion concerning methods of government.

Señor Prieto maintained that present-day Chile was closely associated with Loyalist Spain. He said strong links now bound the two countries with the establishment here of the first Popular Front gov-

Plea to France Expected From Spanish Premier

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LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Premier Juan Negrin is reported to have left Barcelona for Paris to make a final plea for the opening of the French frontier for shipments of arms to the Loyalist forces, according to The Daily Herald.

Dr. Negrin's movements are surrounded with the utmost secrecy, but The Herald says he crossed the frontier at Perpignan at noon yesterday.

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP).—The powerful Federal Union of War Veterans demanded today that France immediately send supplies to the hard-pressed Spanish Government despite Italy's refusal to settle her territorial issue with France until the Spanish Insurgents win.

The national committee of the federation, which lists 1,500,000 members urged that large quan-

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Señor Prieto maintained that present-day Chile was closely associated with Loyalist Spain. He said strong links now bound the two countries with the establishment here of the first Popular Front government in America. President Aguirre attended the meeting.

Señor Prieto, whose trip to Chile was opposed by Rightist groups here on the ground that it would be a source of agitation among the masses, will make a public statement tomorrow at the new national stadium. An attendance of 80,000 is expected.

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COUNTER ACTION

Black Ribbons and Looks Greet Reich Cadets in Cuba

12/20/38

By The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Dec. 19.—Ancient cannon at Santiago's Morro Fortress roared a customary salute and everything looked festive to the 500 officers and men of the German school ship Schleswig-Holstein for a brief period today. Then things got cloudy.

The cadets came ashore to find resentful looks. Thirty thousand workmen lined the docks and downtown streets, each with a black ribbon in his lapel. It was an official "demonstration of displeasure" ordered by the Federation of Labor of Santiago.

Police rushed up reinforcements, and several demonstrators were arrested.

Military officials whisked Hans Herman Voelckers, the German Minister in Havana, from one formal welcoming function to another. He flew from Havana Saturday to join school ship officers and cadets in what was to have been a tropical "fiesta" with accent on German-West Indian good-will.

URGES NAZI SHIP BOYCOTT

12/19/38

Costa Rica Paper Says Merchant Marine Is Navy Auxiliary

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 18.—A boycott by Latin America of the German merchant marine is advocated today by the Prensa Libre in an editorial that warns that the entire continent is threatened by economic penetration and armed attack from the totalitarian governments. It charges that the attacks will be made by the navy augmented by the marchant marine which is made up of convertible auxiliaries.

It charges that that part of the Latin American press that pretends to fear "Yankee imperialism" is only repeating Nazi propaganda. "They are obeying servilely those whom they fear or who pay them," it says.

It charges that merchant ships are armed or can be easily armed and adds that "these ships are now used to carry to Europe the best of our products for which freight is paid in gold, which permits them to arm to attack us, and we are paid with aski marks, redeemable only in German goods in kind, quantity and price determined in Germany."

In order to aid the task begun at Lima it urges that "banks, merchants, planters and all democratic authentic Americans should unite in driving the German merchant marine from American ports." It concludes that America should avoid all kinds of commerce with the totalitarian States so long as the menace exists.

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BRITISH TRY TO BIND ARGENTINA TO U. S.

But Fear Influence Will Not Be Sufficient to Swing Buenos Aires to Defense Solidarity

SPOKESMAN VOICES WORRY

German, Italian Press Keeps Up Attack on Lima Parley—It Js Held Total Failure

12 22 38

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A swing by Argentina toward the United States view at the Pan-American Conference would be welcomed in London, but the ability of British influence to bring this about is a cause of some doubt.

It is probable that the British Ambassador to Buenos Aires has done what he could to aid a policy with which the British are wholly in agreement, but it must be taken into account that earlier British efforts to swing Argentina in other directions have not met with much success.

In two instances, to cite no more, namely, at wheat conferences and those dealing with frozen foreign exchange, Argentina as far as Britain is concerned, has always been the bad boy of the South American family. That the British Ambassador could meet with better success at the Lima conference in the face of combined Fascist and Nazi lobbying is therefore regarded as unlikely.

This trade publicity and propaganda are just as objectionable to Britain as to the United States and protests thus far have done little to check it.

From the outset of the conference Britain has looked with sympathy and almost eagerness at the United States's so-called continental defense policy, probably feeling that the United States has a better chance of rearming on this score than on any European threat. Once strongly armed, it is thought, the United States would be a bigger factor in the preservation of the peace of the world—particularly this side of it.

British Concern Voiced

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The British Foreign Office, alarmed by the success of Rome-Berlin propaganda in South America, cautiously listed that continent as a potential source of trouble today.

An informed British spokesman, after reading official dispatches from Lima, scene of the Pan American Conference, said:

"President Roosevelt's attempt to secure continental solidarity is of supreme importance to democracies.

"We cannot ignore the possibility that in event of war in Europe a series of uprisings may take place in South America against democracies."

Informed British quarters blamed subversive propaganda and German trade methods for most opposition to the original United States proposal for continental defense. They also declared that British and United States business interests had not been too considerate of South Americans.

The controlled German and Italian press today decried President Roosevelt's efforts to avert outside interference in South America.

Nazi newspapers described conference moves to weld the American republics into a defensive unit as "U. S. A. Failure No. 1." They called the whole conference a failure and condemned what they called President Roosevelt's "imperialism" and his "Jewish-controlled government."

Count Ernst von Reventlow, one of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's oldest disciples, urged the United States to abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

"We Germans have every interest in having the States of South America strong and independent," the Count wrote in his weekly newspaper Reichswart.

"In order that these qualities may be fully developed it is necessary that among other things the Monroe Doctrine and its various complements be abolished. Nothing more than an act of will is necessary to do this."

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U. S. AMBASSADOR NAMED TO VENEZUELA

Roosevelt Elevates Diplomatic Exchange—Picks F. P. Corrigan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—United States diplomatic ties with Latin America were further strengthened today when President Roosevelt elevated the American legation in Venezuela to an embassy. Venezuela also will open an embassy here.

The action emphasized friendly relations with the world's third largest oil-producing country, which European nations have courted assiduously in recent years.

A State Department announcement said:

"The elevation in the grade of our mission there is due to the increasingly cordial and friendly relations between the United States and Venezuela during recent years which has been accompanied by a progressive and substantial growth in the commerce betwn th two countris."

Prsident Roosevelt appointed Frank P. Corrigan of Cleveland, now Minister to Panama, as the first Ambassador to Venezuela. He succeeds Antonio C. Gonzalez of New York, whose resignation as Minister to Caracas was accepted, effective Feb. 1.

The development of Venezuelan petroleum resources is due largely to American and British oil companies that retired from Mexico during the oil controversy there in the late Nineteen Twenties. The first petroleum was exported in 1931 and by 1934 the exports had reached 142,000,000 barrels a year.

Elevation of a legation to an embassy is considered a signal honor, emphasizing the growing importance of the country involved. Ambassadors are the President's personal envoys, while Ministers represent only the Secretary of State.

Ships to Latin America Cut Rates for Students

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Co-operating with the government's program of facilitating the exchange of professors and students with Latin America, the American Republics Line, the Grace Line and the Mississippi Shipping Company, beginning the first of the year, will grant 50 per cent reductions from advertised fares for students, teachers and professors traveling between the United States and South America.

The British-owned Furness-Prince Line will also grant the same reductions. The arrangement was made by the companies through discussions with the United States Maritime Commission and was communicated to the State Department today.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said that the plan was a very gratifying development which would insure a greater interchange of teachers, students and professors between the American republics.

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NECESSITY FOR NAZI-FACIST EXPANSION

FOOD OUTPUT LIMIT IS SEEN BY HITLER

He Tells 3,000 Road Workers Reich Will Have to Adjust Consumption Accordingly

GOEBBELS ASKS COLONIES

Completion of the 3,000th Kilometer of Superhighway Is Celebrated at Meeting

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (AP).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler told 3,000 German road workers tonight that Germany had about reached the limit of her food production and the country's consumption would have to be adjusted accordingly. He spoke in connection with the completion of 3,000 kilometers [1,864 miles] of new highways.

Earlier, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had declared Germany needed colonies because her territories failed to supply her essential needs.

"We are getting today more out of German sail than any country in the world is getting out of its soil, but there is a limit to it," Herr Hitler said.

"It is necessary, therefore, to reckon with all realities, one of which is the right appreciation of the world around us.

"We want to make Germany so strong that no one can crush us. "For this it is necessary that we organize our consumption so that we can cover it from our own production as far as possible."

Stresses Aid to Employment

The Chancellor said that motorization of the country was well under way and that building of Germany's great automobile roads with associated construction had absorbed a great amount of unemployment.

"The job of creation is not a problem of pay, but of productivity," he said. "Other countries have opposite views, with the result that there is more unemployment and currencies are devaluated there.

"There is one sphere where no increase has been possible and that is food."

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Herr Hitler Mentioned briefly Germany's fortifications along the French frontier, which he said had been forced upon her by others and at times had given employment to 400,00 men, not counting regular labor service men and soldiers. He asserted that the fortifications were not copies of others—apparently referring to France's Maginot Line—but had been conceived purely on German lines.

In his address, Dr. Goebbels stated that "other peoples are allowed to possess them [colonies], but we Germans aer not," and added:

"In Germany almost 140 persons live on one square kilometer [about 360 persons to a square mile]. Germany is not to be blamed for this narrow space within which to live.

"Although it has been widened [by annexation of Austria and the Szecho-Slovak Sudetenland], it is not sufficient to supply Germany's essentail needs. But the foreign press denies Germany's right to have colonies."

Speaks at "Comradely Evening"

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Speaking at a "comradely evening" in the People's Theatre before 3,000 road laborers from all parts of Germany assembled in Berlin at his invitation, Chancellor Hitler tonight brought to a close a day of celebrations marking the opening of the 3,000th kilometer of the Reich's Autobahn or superhighway, which occurred this morning in Rangsdorf in the presence of Fritz Todt, the road's designer.

"I cannot be at every place," the Chancellor told his roadbuilders, 'a'nd so I expect you to come today to see me."

Emphasizing the importance of roadbuilding in the German economy, Herr Hitler said that it would not have been possible to build the western border fortifications so quickly without "the cooperation of the Autobahn's organization and labor strength."

"Perhaps the union of the German people in the Great German Reich was possible without a bloody battle only through this work," he continued. "Millions of Germans thereby have become continually happy. They can celebrate Christmas with us for the first time."

Chancellor Hitler was introduced by Herr Todt, who, on behalf of the roadbuilders, presented to him a plaque commemorating the completion of the 3,000th kilometer.

With the opening of the new stretch today, the 1938 roadbuilding program has been completed on exactly the day planned and the so-called ring around Berlin has been finished.

The completion of the new stretch makes it possible to travel by automobile within Germany from the North Sea to the Alps and from the East to the industrial West on the superhighway without once leaving it, passing through a village or meeting a crossroad, and at whatever speed the driver cares to travel.

The 3,000 laborers attended the official opening ceremony at Rangsdorf and later lunched in Deutschland Hall in Berlin, where they were entertained by the band of Chancellor Hitler's bodyguard and where in a speech Herr Todt informed them that it was planned to complete 1,000 kilometers of the Autobahn a year.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, then addressed the laborers and after reviewing Herr Hitler's achievements told them: "Leadership without a people is as worthless as a people without leadership."

Herr Hitler arrived in Berlin from Munich late in the afternoon for his last official visit of the current year. He will attend Cabinet sessions at which pending measures will be disposed of, along with routine matters.

Herr Hitler will also receive the new Chinese Ambassador, Chen Chieh, who has been waiting here to present his credentials.

The delay is reported to have been caused by official objections to certain passages in the envoy's presentation speech. It is believed that they referred to the Japanese invasion of China. The text is reported to have been amended and the Chinese Government's diplomatic representative will now be received with the ceremonial accorded to other Ambassadors.

Herr Hitler will return to Munich and Berchtesgaden this week-end for his Christmas holiday. He will spend Christmas eve with old Nazi party colleagues in Munich and will then go to Berchtesgaden, where he will remain until after New Year's Day.

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U.S. AIMS AT LIMA SHARED BY BRITAIN

South American Interests of London Held Complementary to Those of Washington

MENACE TO TRADE IS CITED

Largest Single Source of Oil for Fleet Is Venezuela and the Surrounding Countries

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The activities of the Pan-American conference at Lima have been watched with the keenest interest here because Britain, although barred from the conference itself, has an interest in South America equal to that of the United States.

Britain's interest is described here—politically at least—as complementary to that of the United States. Although it is granted that the two countries are in competition from a trade viewpoint these differences, it is said, are dwarfed by the menace of the trade technique of Italy and Germany and the political propaganda of both these nations. To the names of those two nations there should be added, according to many British officials, Franco Spain.

Some months ago all British diplomatic missions in South America were told of the attitude of the government and ordered to work in the closest harmony—in the Foreign Office phrase—with "your American colleagues." These instructions are acknowledged here simply as recognition of the fact that the interest of both countries is equally affected by the attempt of the dictators to establish their own brand of political ideology below the Equator.

Britain is also equally concerned over the tendency of foreign trade, as carried out by the dictators, to get itself mixed up with German and Italian propaganda.

British officials believe that South America is one of their strategic necessities. If war comes they believe they must feed Britain in the main from South America and even more important the largest single source of oil for the British fleet is Venezuela and surrounding nations.

That consideration is what makes Britain watch the South American situation so closely. The Mexican Government's seizure of the oil lands owned by British companies was followed by the most peremptory diplomatic action Britain has taken in years—the wtihdrawal of her Minister. Mexico meets only a small part of Britain's oil consumption; it was the fear that the Mexican action would spread that caused the diplomatic rebuke.

While Britain does her best to support the United States in its attempt to reach hemispherical solidarity, the Foreign Office is doing its best to set Britain's own house in order as far as South America is concerned. Taking the Mexican action as their text, officials are urging British companies to come to terms with their South American employes and forestall similar action by other States.

It is believed here that more and more South American countries will insist on exploiting their own resources for their own benefits. And as far as they can, Foreign Office officials are trying to make sure that Britain will meet that threat in a way that will insure South American trade for Britain in her hour of need.

GERMANY'S DRIVE FOR TRADE

So much has been said recently of the success of Germany's drive for foreign trade, and so much advice has been given to the democracies about the necessity of discarding their own old-fashioned methods and following the German lead, that it is interesting to look at the figures reported in a dispatch from Berlin yesterday. They show for the first eleven months of 1938 a trade deficit of 400,000,000 marks, compared with a favorable balance of 422,000,000 marks for the same period of 1937. This is scarcely success, measured by Germany's own standard of achieving a balance between exports and imports that will enable her to pay for the goods she buys with the goods she sells, and thereby conserve her depleted reserves of foreign exchange.

The fact of the matter is that the German method tends in the long run to defeat itself. For this German method consists of bilateral agreements under which other countries are likely to find that the credits they have amassed in Germany through the sale of their products at a price perhaps above the world market are "frozen," and that they can avert outright loss only by consenting to take German goods which they may not need or do not want. Once bitten, it frequently happens that they are twice shy.

The German method may indeed succeed for a time in disorganizing other countries' commerce and force them to take protective measures. But that it is falling short of Germany's own expectations is clear enough from the record.

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MEXICO WILL FETE BATISTA LAVISHLY

Ten-Day Entertainment Is to Include Dinners, Parades and Public Works Trips

CUBAN WILL ARRIVE TODAY

Some Quarters Believe Visit Is to Bolster the Mexican Position in Oil Parleys

By RAYMOND DANIELL

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—Political differences and economic troubles were thrust into the background tonight as Colonel Fulgencio Batista, the "strong man" of Cuba, approached these shores on a mission of good-will. A sort of ten-day fiesta has been planned for the visit, with state dinners, parades and bull-fights in his honor.

In a small way the reception plans are reminiscent of the visit Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany made to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy last Fall, and in some quarters there is considerable speculation on what is behind all the fanfare.

Cuban-Mexican trade relations hitherto have been unimportant, but it is pointed out that a large part of Colonel Batista's stay will be spent inspecting public works and other achievements of the Cardenas regime, including the nationalization of expropriated American and British oil properties.

In some quarters it has been suggested that Colonel Batista's visit is designed to bolster the Mexican position in the coming oil negotiations by the appearance of a Mexico City-Havana axis.

Ready to Listen to Proposals

Before leaving Havana aboard the liner Mexico, which is due at Veracruz tomorrow, Colonel Batista was quoted as saying that he was not coming to make a treaty, but was willing to listen to propositions Mexican officials might make.

A spokesman for the Mexican Foreign Office denied today that the visit of the Cuban Army head had more than apparent significance, asserting that it was merely a gesture of friendship between the two Republics.

As in the United States last November, Colonel Batista, as the head of the Cuban Army, will be welcomed with the honors of a major general. He will be met at the harbor of Veracruz by a flotilla of gunboats and a squadron of planes, and after appropriate ceremonies will be brought to the capital aboard the olive-colored private train of President Lazaro Cardenas.

Colonel Ignacio Beteta, head of the Federal Physical Education Department and brother of Ramon Beteta, Under-Secretary of Foreign Relations, has gone to the seaport to meet the distinguished visitor as the personal representative of the President.

Due in Mexico City Friday, Señor Batista is to lay a wreath on the monument to independence, to be presented to President Cardenas and to attend various State functions. On Sunday he is to see noted matadors slay prize bulls in one of the biggest bull rings in the world and to review a parade of workers.

On Monday he will be the guest of honor at the United States Embassy, to which Ambassador Josephus Daniels has invited all the Ambassadors accredited to the Mexican Government.

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NAZI-FACIST + JAP
PROPAGANDA ITEMS

ITALY OVERCOMES CENSOR

Wins Czech Pledge of Publicity for Attack on Democracies

12/14

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 13 (AP).—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Popolo d'Italia, reported in a Prague dispatch today that Italy had protested officially to Czecho-Slovakia against the failure of Czecho-Slovak newspapers to reprint a piece of fictitious dialogue that the Premier himself is believed to have written.

The article, entitled "Dialogue on the Thames," appeared in the newspaper Dec. 8. It depicted former President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia and the defeated Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia as lamenting the fact that they had been ruined because they had relied on assistance from the democratic powers against the totalitarian States.

The dispatch today said that "it is obvious that an organized boycott of the most authoritative voice of the fascist regime could not go without immediate correction."

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, reported that after the Italian Minister had made a second protest to the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, assurance was given that widest publication of the article in the Czecho-Slovak press would be ordered.

12/14

Reich Writers Stalk Out As Lima Talk Flays Nazis

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 13.—Five German correspondents at the Pan-American Conference stalked out of a committee session today to show their displeasure over a speech attacking Germany.

The incident occurred as Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti declared that the Americas could not possibly have anything in common with a nation that had reverted to customs of the Middle Ages and had set man against man, race against race and class against class.

M. Bellegarde is well known for his stirring speeches at League of Nations sessions in Geneva.

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ARGENTINE YOUTHS WARN AGAINST U.S.

Hundreds of High School Age Place Placards on Corners Citing 'Yankee Imperialism'

DERIDE ROOSEVELT POLICY

Good-Neighbor Aim Is Called 'a Farce' and 'a Blind'—Hitler Salute Is Used

By The Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 17.—Hundreds of boys of high school and college ages have set themselves the task of arousing Argentina's 12,000,000 people to "the perils of Yankee imperialism."

They are backed by Fascist higher-ups and are trained in the gestures of Chancellor Hitler of Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Their placards on street corners warn Argentina that President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy is "a farce" and "a blind" and, despite police bans, they attempt to hold meetings in the broad squares of Buenos Aires.

The agitators against the United States are banded together in the Nationalist Youth Alliance, fledgling of the Argentine Civic Legion.

The latter is a Brownshirt movement founded by the late General José Felix Uriburu, who ruled the country as a military dictator from 1930 to 1932.

Argentina has run the gamut from stringent dictatorship to liberal civil rule in the last eight years so that today the Brownshirt movement is a ghost of former times.

Its youthful offshoot is credited by opponents with less than the 500 to 600 members it claims to have, but the Youth Alliance makes considerable noise in Buenos Aires and often is in conflict with other youths who hold meetings of protest against totalitarian regimes o. Europe.

One of the activities of the latter is to tear down posters against "Yankee imperialism" as fast as they are pasted up by the Youth Alliance.

Juan Queralto, 18-year-old alliance president, said today, however, his organization had thousands of such posters and it expected to get them before the public despite the opposition of "the Leftists," as he called the opposition.

Seventy members of the Civil Legion just have commemorated the movement's eighth anniversary with a dinner at which the legion president, Carlos Ribero, assailed democracy and pledged the organization to fight liberalism and communism.

Señor Ribero condemned Argentine participation in the Pan-American Conference in Lima.

Members of the Youth Alliance wear no uniform shirts since a government decree forbade their use.

But they still greet each other and salute their leaders with the outstretched arm of the German Nazis, denounce communism, and speak threateningly of "a day of reckoning" for Argentine Jews.

BRAZIL RESENTS ATTACKS

Press Replies to Critics of U. S. Solidarity Policy at Lima

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 13.—Germany and Italy are continuing in radio broadcasts and press dispatches printed here to attack the United States as the Lima conference progresses. They warn that "Yankee imperialism is motivated by mercenary economic considerations."

The Brazilian press expresses wonder at the inability of Europeans to understand American psychology. It warns that the totalitarian nations' immigrants in America cannot expect special status as racial minorities.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha declared today that what Brazil sought at Lima was a formula for American unity if and when there was an actual threat of aggression by extracontinental States.

"Had not Brazil revived the motion at Lima, it might have been interpreted as a retreat," he declared, referring to the fact that Brazil offered a similar resolution at the Buenos Aires conference in 1936.

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NAZIS CONFIDENT ON TRADE

Weekly Sees Good Prospects for Reich in Latin America

12/23/38

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Deutsche Volkswirtschaft, economic weekly, declared today that "German foreign trade can look forward to future development in Latin America with confidence."

The magazine came to this conclusion after a lengthy review of relations between the United States and South America since 1933, discussing the results of "dollar diplomacy," the Good Neighboor policy and "efforts to establish a pan-American bloc" against Germany and other authoritarian States.

Germany, not the United States, it said, offers Latin American the best opportunities.

"Though the United States may strive ever so much to be a factor or order and the determining center of power for the entire Latin-American continent," the magazine declared, "the prospects for success of this plan are not great."

JAPANESE SEE PARALLEL

Liken Our Policy in Latin America to Theirs in East Asia

12-14

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Dec. 13.—Commenting on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech at Lima, Peru, the newspaper Asahi describes it as "pouring the old wine of the Monroe Doctrine into new bottles."

Mr. Hull, it points out, emphasized the necessity that all American nations bind themselves together against the totalitarian States. Just as Japan has seized the China incident as an opportunity to try to establish an East Asian cooperative structure,' linking Japan, Manchukuo and China, so the United States is desirous of establishing a cooperative structure of American nations under her leadership.

"It is natural that the United States, sensing a menace in the new situation, should adopt Pan-American policy that indicates the economic evolution of the Monroe Doctrine. But we cannot understand why the United States does not sympathize with Japan's efforts to erect a cooperative East Asian structure."

The newspaper Nichi Nichi notes Mr. Hull's "stinging denunciation of despotic forms of government," but it thinks it is the economic advance of Germany and Italy that the United States fears.

THIS PAGE IS DECLASSIFIED IAW EO 13526

ANTI-U. S. RUMORS DENIED BY ARANHA

Foreign Propaganda Is Called 'Absurd, Childish, Stupid' by Brazilian Minister

NO SECRET CLAUSE IN PACT

American Motives Defended as Our Policy Is Ascribed to Generosity and Wisdom

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 25.—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha disclosed today that foreign propaganda designed to discredit the United States in Brazil had been active during his recent visit to Washington. He called the rumors that it evoked "absurd, childish and stupid."

It had been insinuated here that the United States, in the course of Dr. Aranha's conversations, had asked Brazil for a territorial concession on the Amazon. It was asserted that the agreement reached would benefit the United States and not Brazil. The report had also been circulated that the United States had asked Brazil to cease trading with Germany altogether and that it had been demanded that Brazil cease planting cotton.

Finally, the rumor was spread that there was a secret clause in the Washington agreement referring to naval bases for the United States in Brazilian territory.

Dr. Aranha took occasion to contradict all these rumors at the same time that President Getulio Vargas was making a renewed attack upon the attempt to bring foreign ideologies into Brazil.

Dr. Aranha first of all made a vigorous defense of the motives of the United States. By helping Brazil, he declared, the United States was following a new policy of comprehension based primarily on the Good Neighbor idea. The United States had become aware, he said, that as the continent's richest nation, it could help the development of the resources of the Latin-American countries and thus bolster Pan-Americanism.

Such a policy, he declared, tends to create good-will and real continental solidarity. Moreover, he added, it should help to defeat foreign inroads in Latin America, since their method of approach is usually economic rather than political.

Brazil, he pointed out, had obtained credits in the United States primarily to liquidate frozen American credits here. This was a transaction strictly between governments and a moderate rate of interest was agreed upon and no guarantees from Brazil were exacted. The gesture was generous, the Foreign Minister observed, because the United States ordinarily gives Brazil a favorable trade balance.

The United States, Mr. Aranha continued, could have imitated the policy of some other nations and have blocked dollars at home to collect the amounts frozen here and then have remitted to Brazil whatever balance was left. Instead, he asserted, the United States placed at the disposal of Brazil a credit of $50,000,000 to be used as a ballast for the Central Bank.

There were no strings on this transaction, he insisted. Brazil could continue to plant cotton.

The press took up this idea immediately and commented that a sovereign nation could continue trading in Washington in any case. It was pointed out, also, that there was strong opposition in the United States to the idea of secret treaties.

On the question of the Brazilian debt to the United States, Dr. Aranha repeated that Brazil wished to pay, and not to repudiate, her obligations. Up to this point, he said, it had been impossible, but now the greater economic development that is forecast brings Brazil into line to pay up. To do otherwise, he commented, would be to "lose face."

Nothing was said, he insisted, in the course of the Washington conversations about Brazil's internal affairs. The discussion centered solely upon economic matters, although naturally the present world unrest was touched upon informally.

What the United States really did, Dr. Aranha declared, was to endow the people of Brazil and their government with an endorsement of honor.

The Foreign Minister has already made an oral report of his mission to President Vargas and is now engaged in writing a formal and detailed account.

President Vargas emphasized yesterday the resistance of Brazil to foreign political ideologies. In addressing the generals of the army he declared that Brazil would not tolerate ideologies foreign to Brazilian tradition and inimical to Brazilian interests.

While Brazil will remain friendly with all other nations, he emphasized, she will not mix in the internal politics of other countries, and although eschewing isolation, will not countenance interference in Brazilian internal affairs by outside powers or organizations.

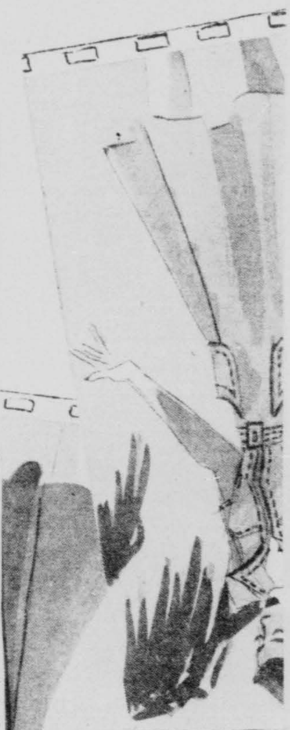
What is paramount, he said, is that Brazil must be united and ready to defend the American continent. This can be done without hostile action toward those who are willing to respect Brazil's laws.

CHILE HELD BARREN AS SOIL FOR NAZISM

Agents at Work There Find Germans Contented and Apathetic to Politics

LITTLE LATE IMMIGRATION

Most Colonists Are Sons of Original Settlers and Feel Chile's Ties Strongest



By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VALDIVIA, Chile, Jan. 3.—When you start from the Alameda station in Santiago on the southbound night express, you know perfectly well that you are in Chile. But when you look around you next day, here or hereabout, you think for one bewildered moment that you are in Germany.

Instead of churches built in Spanish colcnial style, mixed up with modern off'ce buildings, you see trim villas with freshly painted walls and window-boxes filled with flowers—like enlargements of those toy houses that German toymakers fashion for children all over the world.

Instead of liquid Spanish greetings from Chilean swains to Chilean señoritas, you hear a fat individual, grunt "Wie gehts, Herr Schultze?" and another mutter, "Ach, Herr Schwartz—guten Morgen!"

Out of the train steps a bunchy woman, in a squarely cut dress and squat hat, wearing a big brooch fastened to an antediluvian bodice. She falls into the arms of another, similarly attired.

"Ist es warm in Santiago, Gretchen?" "Ja, es ist sehr warm, Trudchen."

Together they advance on the exit. A little tow-headed girl with most Teutonic blue eyes, a most Teutonic pinafore, and hair braided into two most Teutonic pigtails, watches them solemnly.

Same Scene Often Repeated

It is just like that at station after station served by the southbound express—at Valdivia and Osorno, at Frutillar and Llanquihue and Puerto Varas. Germany wafted 10,000 miles across the ocean! Of course, you also see Chilean "rotos" in their rags, and hear Chilean station masters bawling out orders in Chilean Spanish. But they cannot drown the German no ?.

What tempting material for Chancellor Adolf Hitler, if and when he should decide to follow up Nazi economic penetration of Chile with an intensive drive for Nazi political penetration! As a matter of fact, he has already made some preliminary passes. But he has encountered—and undoubtedly will continue to encounter—obstacles that may easily wreck all his plans.

The temptation to Herr Hitler in south central Chile is obvious. To his impulsive, go-getting nature it must seem like fruit ripe to pluck another word of it as long as I live!"

The ground down here looks so promising to Berlin for Nazification that Nazi agents are already at work in Valdivia and Osorno and points south. Some of the younger element of the population, especially among the few who emigrated from Germany after the war, are keen for Herr Hitler. There is also a certain degree of ferment among older people, caught by the breathless tempo of the Fuehrer's spectacular doings.

There is even grumbling talk of Chile's "German minority" and its rights; and one may hear about the great destiny supposedly in store for Nazi doctrines. But this sort of thing is neither widespread nor deep as yet, and it is seldom correlated with local political issues. If Herr Hitler and Herr Goebbels count on such sporadic manifestations as a basis for the Nazification of Germanic Chile, they certainly seem to be in for bitter disappointment.

No Basis for Discontent

Movements like Hitlerism are built up on defeat and discontent and despair, of which the Germans of Chile know practically nothing. For several generations they have bothered very little with politics, especially foreign politics. They have concentrated on their daily toil, on narrow local interests, on the necessity for wringing from the land enough for food and clothing and shelter, on the urgency of providing for tomorrow.

German colonial domain of the future, lavishly studded with naval bases and airdromes.

After all, Chile's Little Germany is 10,000 miles away from the Wilhelmstrasse. And, in mental outlook, most of its inhabitants are even farther away than that from the bluster and ballyhoo of the Third Reich. Here in Valdivia, the grandson of one of the Teutonic settlers of last century, mockingly raising his arm in the Nazi salute, said to me:

"We haven't time for that sort of thing around here!"

He spoke, I believe, for the majority of his Chilean-German brothers. Herr Hitler has a lot of spade work ahead of him before he can make Nazis out of these people.

This is the thirteenth of a series of articles by Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of Latin America.

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The temptation to Herr Hitler in south central Chile is obvious. To his impulsive, go-getting nature it must seem like fruit ripe to pluck for Nazidom.

Here, eighty or ninety years ago a few hundreds of Germans, who had decided to leave home for various reasons (some because, as republicans, they had become mixed up in the events of 1848 and were marked men to the police of the monarchical fatherland), settled with their families in almost untouched, uninhabited solitudes. They built neat towns, turned virgin forest and untilled hill slope into smiling farmland, prospered through industry and thrift, became the most substantial element in the whole region, tucked away money in the bank.

As most of the native Chileans in the vicinity were poor and illiterate laborers, some of them Indians, there was little intermarriage. The German nucleus, its numbers increased hardly at all by subsequent reinforcements from Germany, developed through succeeding generations into a compact, isolated Teutonic community.

"Cowboys Made in Germany"

On the roads around Osorno, a district that is primarily agricultural, and in the villages fringing Southern Chile's enchanting beautiful lakes, well-to-do farmers—Francisco Wiedenhold, Antonio Rudloff, José Adel—may be met riding to town, wearing broad-brimmed hats and bright ponchos and high knee boots—cowboys made in Germany!—on wiry little nags with saddles like those of our West, never losing their essential, unalterable, thick-necked, bristly-haired, grandpa-came-from-Wuerttemberg look.

In Valdivia, the biggest town of Chile's Little Germany, I counted, in a group of notices inserted in newspapers by eleven physicians, one English, one Italian, two Spanish and seven German names. A stroll around Valdivia's pretty main plaza revealed the following: Lehmann's shoe store, the office of Erwin Kleinknecht, Mueller the tailor, Schuetz's department store, Carlos and Max Noelke, druggists; the Deutscher Verein, the Hotel Schild, Adolfo Schwarzenberg's dry-goods emporium, the Bischoff arcade, and the German Transatlantic Bank. A stone's throw away were the Hotel Schuster, the Hotel Haussmann and the Hotel Pelz.

On the waterfront, two blocks distant—Valdivia is attractively situated on a big river a few miles from the Pacific—a diminutive tugboat puffed importantly, trying to live up to its name, Bremen. On the opposite shore rose Anwandtner's brewery, behind a big sign proclaiming the presence of Pilsener. And the Chilean military band, huddled together in the kiosk in the middle of the plaza, played a German song that was immensely popular in Berlin a few years ago, and followed it up with a German overture called "Soldatenleben."

Chileans Take It Calmly

Local Chileans, immersed in this sea of Teutonism, seemed as a rule to be taking it calmly. After all Germans have always been a part of their lives and of the lives of their fathers. But now and then one of them gets fed up with it all; as, for instance, the barber working at a place close to the Valdivia plaza, who growled into the ear of the American whom he was shaving:

"The Chilean Government ought to issue a decree absolutely forbidding everybody in this whole region to speak German! Oh, how sick I am of the German language! I wish I might never have to hear great destiny supposedly in store for Nazi doctrines. But this sort of thing is neither widespread nor deep as yet, and it is seldom correlated with local political issues. If Herr Hitler and Herr Goebbels count on such sporadic manifestations as a basis for the Nazification of Germanic Chile, they certainly seem to be in for bitter disappointment.

No Basis for Discontent

Movements like Hitlerism are built up on defeat and discontent and despair, of which the Germans of Chile know practically nothing. For several generations they have bothered very little with politics, especially foreign politics. They have concentrated on their daily toil, on narrow local interests, on the necessity for wringing from the land enough for food and clothing and shelter, on the urgency of providing for tomorrow.

"If my grandfather earned thirty cents a day," said a German-Chilean of Valdivia, "the daily expenses of the whole family amounted to thirty cents—or no, that's wrong. I take it back—he spent twenty-five cents on himself and his family and put aside five cents."

Such thrifty methods soon gave the newcomers from Germany a pride in their new home; they felt that they had a stake there, that they must do nothing rash to jeopardize the hard-earned fruits of their labor. And, though their essential Germanism persisted—and was handed on to their descendants—they developed a robust belief that they were Chileans. They began more and more to sense a solidarity between themselves and the republic for which they had abandoned the monarchical land of their ancestors. Little by little, the tie that bound them and their families to the old country became a mere sentimental memory of a Germany that was dead, a Germany that had nothing to do with the World War, the early post-war era, or the era of Hitlerism.

A steady stream of new immigrants from the Reich, bringing new ideas and new theories, might have altered the situation. It might conceivably have injected the virus of changing Europe into the sons and grandsons of Chile's transplanted Teutons, who were still reciting the poems of Goethe learned from their grandmothers and still dimly recalling stories told them by their grandfathers of marching with Carl Schurz, back in '48, to bring democracy to Bavaria and Prussia and Saxony. It might, finally, have made the new generation around Valdivia and Osorno forsake the prudent ways of their forebears and plunge into headlong pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp of Nazi ideology.

But no such stream of immigration came. In all the length and breadth of Germanic Chile those of the inhabitants who were born in Germany are remarkably few; and by no means all of these are militant Nazis.

Only 350 Voted in Plebiscite

Recently, when Hitler held one of his plebiscites, all Germans living in Chile were commanded to vote. The polling-place was a ship moored off Corral, the port of Valdivia, just outside Chilean territorial waters. The total number of sons of the fatherland—from all over those districts of Chile where people of Germanic blood predominate—who went out to that ship to cast their ballots was barely 350.

And here is a detail, observed by an American who was wandering about in those districts last week, that is more significant to him than any amount of voluminous reports and solemn statistics: in the show-windows of bookshops on the main plazas of Osorno and Valdivia, the proprietors of which, one may certainly assume, would not deliberately hurt trade by outraging local public opinion, there was a prominent display of books by Sigmund Freud, Emil Ludwig and—Thomas Mann!

A good guess, it would seem, is that a Nazi bid for political ascendancy in South America, if it comes, will be based not on southern Chile but on southern Brazil. In the latter, Germans and near-Germans are far more numerous. Moreover, Brazil is much nearer Europe than Chile is; and it is also the nearest land on the American Continent to the west coast of Africa, where, in their dreams, Nazi extremists see the German flag flying over a vast ers. Herr Hitler has a lot of spade work ahead of him before he can make Nazis out of these people.

This is the thirteenth of a series of articles by Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of Latin America.

BRAZIL ENVOY ASKS UNITY OF AMERICAS IN FACE OF 'DANGER'

Foreign Minister Aranha, Here for Trade Parleys, Fears 'World Civil War'

SCOUTS NAZI 'PENETRATION'

'Old Germans' in Brazil Dislike the New, He Asserts—Welcomed by Hull

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Secretary, was greeted by Secretary Hull and other dignitaries on his arrival this afternoon to confer with President Roosevelt and high officials about problems of mutual interest to the United States and Brazil. These problems are expected to include the international political situation, as well as the improvement of economic interchange between the two countries.

After exchanging expressions of Brazilian-United States friendship with Secretary Hull before a battery of motion-picture cameras, the 45-year-old special envoy, who is one of the most influential friends of the United States in what many regard as a world danger spot, was taken to the Brizilian Embassy. There Mr. Aranha made clear in an interview that he fears the danger of what he terms "an international civil war" in which he said all the Americas must stand. He asserted, however, that there was no danger of civil strife in Brazil of which a foreign power could take advantage.

Emphasizes Clash of Ideas

The emphasis that Mr. Aranha placed on the danger of the current world political situation was regarded as of great interest, in view of persistent rumors that joint defense problems might be discussed in his series of visits here. It has been announced that an attempt will be made to work out exchange and other economic difficulties hampering trade between the United States and Brazil.

"We do not have a menace of war in the old fashion, but of an international civil war, ideas against ideas." Mr. Aranha said in reply to questions. "We are not facing the same situation as in 1914, which was a war of powers, but the danger of a war of ideas."

Observing in this connection that

GOOD-WILL CRUISERS RECALLED BY ITALY

2 Ships, Visiting Ports in Latin America, Ordered to Return to Rome Immediately

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 9.—The program for the entertainment of the officers and men of the Italian cruiser Duca Aosta was canceled suddenly today and the visitors left for Limon by a special train to join their ship. They received orders from Italy to leave immediately and join Admiral Eduardo Somigli and the cruiser Eugenio di Savoia at Cristobal and return to Italy without delay.

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Observing in this connection that **Germany, Italy and Japan had one ideology, the Foreign Minister de**clared that in case of an international conflagration "Brazil will fight only for this continent without obligation to any European power; Brazil will do what it always has done—keep away from any entanglements in Europe and Asia."

Asks Our Position

Asked if that meant Brazil would stand with the United States in case of trouble Mr. Aranha countered by asking, "Are you sure if an American country is attacked the United States will fight for that country? I know what we will do. I would like to know what you will do."

Later Mr. Aranha declared that "the world is creating so many problems that I do not know just what President Roosevelt will talk about, but we will have to establish real cooperation between the two countries.

"We, the United States and Brazil," he continued, "are on the same side of the river and should coöperate in all matters. The United States and Brazil look to the future with the same ideas and same hopes."

Questioned about the possibility of a Brazilian civil war, with other countries taking sides as in the case of Spain, Mr. Aranha declared that this was "impossible" since the

Continued on Page Six

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The Eugenio di Savoia was an route to Venezuela, but the cruiser **is returning to Cristobal. It is be**lieved that possible difficulties in the Balearics and the critical situation in Spain are the reasons for recalling the cruisers from their good-will cruise.

The ships had planned, after a visit to Venezuela, to return to Panama and then proceed to California and thence to the Far East to visit Japan. Their visit here aroused the antagonism of liberal elements, who were restrained by the police. However, they circulated thousands of circulars in big type reading: "Viva Roosevelt," after flysheets attacking the Italians had been confiscated.

Cruiser's Visit Canceled

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 9.—The Italian cruiser Eugenio di Savoia's visit to Colombia: Atlantic ports has been canceled. The action was taken, it was said, because of the f[illegible] of a repetition of hostile demonstrations similar to those at Buenos Aires, Ecuador and Panama.

It was understood that the cruiser will continue to La Guaira to await the Duca d'Aosta which is visiting Costa Rica.

Mexico Extends Greetings

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9.—Orders were issued here today to extend

Continued on Page Five

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GOODWILL CRUISERS RECALLED BY ITALY

Continued From Page One

fraternal greetings to the two Italian cruisers that have received permission to stop at Manzanillo, Acapulco or Mazatlan on the Pacific Coast after their visit to Guatemala.

The Italian colony here is hopeful that the ships will put in at comparatively near-by Acapulco so they can see the ships. The cruisers are stopping, it was said, solely for provisioning and the crews will not have leave to visit Mexico City.

Members of the Mexican labor organization, C. T. M., were ordered to pay their respects to the visitors at the port selected by wearing black arm bands.

Round-the World Trip Planned

The cruise of the Eugenio di Savoia and the Duca d'Aosta was originally planned last July as a round-the-world trip "to demonstrate Italy's naval strength." In September, the cruise was cancelled because of the gravity of the international situation. After the Munich Pact the trip was carried through as a "good-will tour."

The ships went first to Brazil, where, leaving Rio de Janeiro just before Christmas, the Duca d'Aosta ran aground on a sand bar at the entrance of the harbor of Rio Grande Do Sul. She was refloated and sailed for Montevideo, where the first of the various disturbances are reported to have occurred, on Dec. 23. Sixty sailors of the Duca d'Aosta fought cafe crowds who had objected to their Fascist salutes, and in the end were rescued by the police.

The ships reached Chile just after New Year's, then went to Callao, Peru. In Ecuador a hostile demonstration of students was prevented by the government, and a group of Communists stoned a reception given for the Italian crews.

At Panama anti-Italian demonstrators last Saturday pelted an automobile carrying Italo Capanni, the Italian Minister, and Admiral Eduardo Somigli with eggs and vegetables as they were driving to visit President Juan Arosemena. Admiral Somigli is commander of the two ships.

The disturbances occurred two declared that Panama "might have to become Germany's and Italy's defensive frontier."

The cruisers are 8,500 tons each and have crews of about 550 and eight 6-inch guns. The Savoia was completed in 1936 and the Duca in 1935.

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U.S. ASKED TO FIGHT FASCISM IN MEXICO

Totalitarian Powers Seek to Isolate Us From Americas, Lombardo Toledano Warns

'INTERFERENCE' RULED OUT

Labor Leader Says We Should Let His Country Follow Own Path as Aid to Democracy

By RAYMOND DANIELL

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9.—The interest of European totalitarian powers in Mexico and other Latin-American countries is political more than economic and is designed to create a diplomatic schism between the United States and the small democracies of the Western Hemisphere, according to Vicinte Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers.

He said in an interview yesterday that agitation by business interests here and in the United States and Britain for intervention in the controversy over oil and land expropriations was playing into the hands of reactionary elements here who were seeking an opportunity to overthrow a democratic regime and substitute a Rightist dictatorship sympathetic with Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and militaristic Japan.

The interview was held in Señor Lombardo Toledano's office in the Mexican Labor University, round the corner from the Foreign Office. The walls of the office were decorated only with a picture of Lenin and a banner of the university, of which the 42-year-old organizer, who is known as the best spellbinder in the country, is general director.



Times Wide World

BRAZIL'S FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED BY HULL

Oswaldo Aranha with the Secretary of State in Washington yesterday

Important Section of Party

Señor Lombardo Toledano's 600,000 to 1,000,000 followers form an important part of the Mexican Revolutionary party of President Lazaro Cardenas and may prove to be a decisive factor in the coming Mexican election. An army of peasants, office holders and intellectuals sympathetic to the expropriation policies make up the rest of the party support.

The labor leader is not a member of the Communist party, but he has made several visits to Soviet Russia, returning to Mexico much impressed by what has been accomplished there. He attended the 1934 session of the Communist International in Moscow with Hernan Laborde, general secretary of the Communist party of Mexico.

A former lawyer and professor at the University of Mexico, Señor Lombardo Toledano became connected with the labor movement in 1921. He began organizing the C. T. M., as his labor movement is popularly known, in 1934 after President Cardenas took office and decided too much power rested in the hands of the army.

Señor Lombardo Toledano is not [...] litical orbit of the Rome-Berlin axis. Left to develop according to her own needs and desires, he said, Mexico would remain "democratic" and a good customer and friend of the United States.

"It is unquestionable," he said, "that the Fascist danger here rests not entirely upon internal conditions but upon international relations, which tie up one country with another. I believe, for instance, that if the United States were to turn Fascist, it would be difficult for Latin-American democracy to continue to exist.

"As a consequence, the danger of fascism is not centered in one country but is a continental peril that must be met as a continental problem."

Reminded that many persons both in and out of Mexico regard his organization and the present Administration as communistic, Señor Lombardo Toledano smiled and said that many citizens of the United States held the same views of President Roosevelt, the New Deal and the C. I. O. and its founder, John L. Lewis. There are many parallels, he said, between the Mexican and the United States political and labor situation.

Possible Danger Is Cited

As in the United States, he declared, "reactionary" elements opposed to the Administration have failed through a lack of popular support to defeat it. However, he asserted, these forces unquestionably could succeed in Mexico if they effected a coalition with foreign elements favoring a Rightist dictatorship.

"It is not only the Nazi-Fascist countries that could bring about a change in Mexican political ideology," he continued, "but the democ- [...] his organization was undertaking a crusade "to foster the spirit of democracy" throughout the Americas. He asserted that now, with Europe facing a period of crisis, was "the time for real Pan-Americanism to make itself felt in the New World."

Forces in the United States hostile to the Mexican "New Deal," he said, should realize that a prosperous Mexico with a widely distributed buying power would be an important market for the industrial products of the United States.

"Some naive persons in the United States," Señor Lombardo Toledano continued, 'believe that totalitarianism is compatible economically with democracy. They should disabuse their minds. No matter what the extent of the trade developed by Rome and Berlin in Latin America, the totalitarian States will not divide with business men in the democracies."

Señor Lombardo Toledano revealed that he had called a conference of leaders of his organization for Feb. 20 to discuss the Presidential situation in view of the forthcoming election campaign. At that gathering the candidacies of Generals Manuel Avila Camacho, Francisco Mugica and Rafael Sanchez Tapia will be discussed, but it is not certain that a final decision will be made. Sentiment in labor quarters is believed to favor General Avila Camacho.

Peasant Members to Meet

Peasant members of the Revolutionary party are planning their own conclave to select a candidate. They will meet at San Luis Potosi this month also. The army has not yet made clear its choice.

Besides Señor Lombardo Toledano's C. T. M. there are in Mexico two other labor organi-ations, more conservative in politics and less im- [...] in the event of a crisis, [...] is scoffed at in official quart[...]

Military Training Ordered

However, orders have been issued by Señor Lombardo Toledano for all members of his organization to undergo military training. The object of this, he said in the interview, is to have well-trained units participate in the show of strength in the May Day parade. The C. T. M. already has several uniformed military units, which drill with wooden guns.

At the same time that the order for the military drill was issued the government announced that the training of peasants now proceeding would guarantee a trained reserve of 200,000 in three or four years. The standing army now numbers about 70,000, with 40,000 in the Reserve Corps.

When Señor Lombardo Toledano was questioned about the military training of organized workers, it was pointed out that the training of Spanish workers proved a great help to the Loyalists. He smiled and said:

"We have learned many lessons from Spain."

Señor Lombardo Toledano, who has just returned from Cuba, asserted that he had found a great feeling of solidarity between Cuban and Mexican workers. Employes of oil companies in Cuba, he said, signed an agreement of mutual assistance with Mexican workers, promising to use all the pressure and influence possible to induce their employers to give preference to imports of Mexican oil.

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Señor Lombardo Toledano is not regarded as a profound student of economics or finance, but he is a shrewd politician with a dynamic personality. To conserve energy for his cause he has given up smoking and he drinks sparingly. He lives modestly in a small house here with his wife and three children. He is slight of stature and has coal-black hair with an almost unnoticeable streak of white. He speaks scarcely any English.

Warns on "Interference"

Discussing the foreign embargo against oil from expropriated wells in Mexico and the agitation for ending silver purchases by the United States, Señor Lombardo Toledano said that this kind of "interference in Mexican domestic affairs" was likely to force the country more and more into the economic and po-... istration as communistic, Señor Lombardo Toledano smiled and said that many citizens of the United States held the same views of President Roosevelt, the New Deal and the C. I. O. and its founder, John L. Lewis. There are many parallels, he said, between the Mexican and the United States political and labor situation.

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"It is not only the Nazi-Fascist countries that could bring about a change in Mexican political ideology," he continued, "but the democracies, like France, England and the United States, if they tried to suppress democratic development in Mexico, would make it possible for internal forces to bring about changes. If the democratic nations joined, consciously or unconsciously, with the reactionary domestic elements, they might bring about serious changes.

"It is obvious that Fascist penetration in Mexico and other countries of Central and South America is not primarily economic in its aim but that it is of political significance designed to isolate the United States from the rest of Latin America. One can say that there is hardly a country in Latin America that is not a subject of discreet penetration, and of this the United States is only lately aware."

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Besides Señor Lombardo Toledano's C. T. M. there are in Mexico two other labor organizations, more conservative in politics and less important in numbers. They are the General Federation of Workers, claiming 200,000 members, and the Confederation of Regional Workers of Mexico, claiming 100,000 members. They are expected to lean to more conservative candidates than have announced themselves as yet, although it is not impossible that General Sanchez Tapia will receive some of their support.

Rumors have been current in Mexico City since election talk began to simmer that the army and the Lombardo Toledano organization might split in the election, but as yet there is no tangible evidence to bear this out. The opposition to President Cardenas has hinted that the reason for offering a refuge to veterans of the Spanish Loyalist International Brigade was to have a nucleus to lead organized workers

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BRAZIL ENVOY ASKS UNITY OF AMERICAS

Continued From Page One

Brabilians were of Portuguese extraction and not uncompromising, as he said the people of Spain were. He added that the "old Germans" of Brazil do not like the "new Germans," and that half the Germans in Brazil were Catholics who were opposed to what he described as modern German "paganism." The Foreign Minister added that the German part of the population "has been and will be very good Brazilians."

Have to Fear Germany

"We don't fear anything in Brazil, but all friendly people have to fear Germany," he later remarked cryptically.

Mr. Aranha said Brazil would welcome financial help if it should come its way, but that if it had to do so, his country could get along without that help. He remarked that everything possible should be done to stimulate United States-Brazilian trade but was not specific as to what measures would be necessary to accomplish this.

Referring to articles in the European and Latin American press voicing suspicion about his visit to the United States, including one he said was published in Nazi Field Marshal Goering's newspaper to the effect that there was a plan for establishing a Pan-American dollar, Mr. Aranha said:

"I cannot understand how these countries can worry. This is just a friendly visit between two countries. It's just like England and Italy, Germany and France getting together for reasons they don't know about beforehand."

Would Not Hurst Any Country

He stressed that Brazil did not want "to hurt any country," indicating that there was no move under consideration for eliminating Brazil's trade with European countries.

He said that the United Staes' unfavorable trade balance with Brazil was being constantly reduced and that it was now only about $30,000,000 annually. He added that Brazil bought American sewing machines in Canada and American oil in other countries and that this adverse trade balance was not as heavy, in fact, as it looked.

Some American merchants in Brazil have voiced the opinion that the United States should establish a quota system for Brazil like that on Cuban sugar, in order to promote Brazilian buying in this country.

In greeting Mr. Aranha Secretary Hull said, in part:

"I desire to welcome you back to our country. I say back to our country because you spent some time here as Ambassador and have the warm respect and admiration of the American people."

The Secretary referred to the friendship of the United States and Brazil "throughout the centuries" and of the mutual desire for "commerce and peace" and of the "common welfare and problems" of the two countries.

Mr. Aranha was accompanied on his mission by Mr. Marcos de Sousa Dantas, in charge of exchange control of the Bank of Brazil, and Messrs. Luis Simoes Lopez, Joao Carlos Muniz and Sergio de Lima e Silva of the Brazilian Foreign Office.

Among those who greeted Mr. Aranha here at the station were Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's naval aide, Captain Daniel Callahan; Stanley Woodward, assistant chief of Protocol of the State Department; Ellis Briggs, acting chief of the State Department Division of American Republics; Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Brazil, and Leo S. Rowe, secretary of the Pan American Union.

George T. Summerlin, chief of the State Department Division of Protocol, met Mr. Aranha when he debarked in New York this morning and accompanied him by train to Washington.

Cotton Parley a Possibility

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In connection with the talk of possible credits to Brazil, it is understood that country would agree to resume payments on her foreign indebtedness, including many millions of dollars in bonds held here.

Administration officials will not negotiate this point with Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, since the State Department maintains the viewpoint that it does not negotiate for the payment of indebtedness to private individuals, but it is expected the Foreign Bondholders Protective Association will talk it over with Aranha during his visit.

Out of the conversations also may come a call for a world conference on cotton marketing. Brazil, like the United States, is a large cotton exporter, and officials would like to see some agreement for orderly world marketing of cotton. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will participate in this phase of the conferences.

The conferences in general are due to follow both of two courses—short-term and long-term improvement in commercial relations between the two nations. Under short-term projects are those for bettering Brazil's currency position and lightening her exchange restrictions. Under the long-term projects are those for the public works program and for the development of the complementary raw materials.

Denies Fascist Trend

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said on arriving here yesterday that he believed the New Deal policies on internal problems of the United States should be extended to the field of international relations to meet the "dynamic" countries that are intensively pushing their world markets.

He characterized our attitude abroad as one of laissez faire, and urged the country to apply the same "philosophy of dynamism" that renders its domestic programs so outstanding today. He said he was referring to a broadening of spending.

Arriving on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam at the invitation of President Roosevelt for a general discussion of matters affecting the welfare of the two nations, Dr. Aranha said the countries were devoted to "common ideals that cannot fail," and that the coming talks were being viewed with needless alarm by suspicious nations.

Hate and suspicion achieve nothing between nations, Dr. Aranha said, emphasizing frequently the Brazilian devotion to ideals of "solidarity in the Americas" and to the principles of freedom and open discussion "between friends."

"No Reserve" on Brazil's Part

He promised that in all discussions on matters about the relationship of the two nations there would be "no reserve" on the part of Brazil.

He chuckled at the suggestion of totalitarian ideologies creeping into South American nations and recalled in this connection "the storm you made about Brazil some time ago.

"No leader is working more against the extremes of left and right than our President, Getulio Vargas," he said. "We are not going Fascist and we are not going Communist. We are just going to be ourselves. South America cannot have the same governments; we have different conditions."

As to the subject matter of the Washington conference, Dr. Aranha confessed he had no idea what topics would be brought up.

"I was invited to come to this country, where Brazilians may always feel that they are at home," he said. "And when you are invited to a man's house you do not know of the food you are going to eat or how long you may remain. Naturally, we will talk about our common interests, and we will say what we think. We are going to adjust the clocks—set our timepieces together.

Meeting of Two Friends

"We will have no reserve on any matter. We are conscious of our responsibilities and our position, and I am convinced that these talks will be a new demonstration of our similar convictions and ideals.

"What we must all remember is that it is not the past that matters, but the way you look forward.

"The nations that are suspicious of each other are trying to meet and talk of non-aggression, but this meeting is one of two friends. I feel that Mr. Roosevelt, in inviting me, wishes to establish the best way of cooperation between us, and to enforce further what we are doing in the Americas and what we did at the Lima conference."

Dr. Aranha said Brazil was not seeking and would not seek a loan in the United States. He was then asked if the country might establish a central banking system.

"Brazil is trying to equip herself economically in all ways," he replied. "Before the crisis all the young countries were doing this with investments. After the crash we struggled along with our own capital and resources.

"What Brazil needs is the cooperation of an industrial country with technique and capital, and we, naturally, would like to discuss or, better, to explain our needs. The Vargas government will build up Brazil economically, given your friendly cooperation."

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SALVADOR SEIZES SCORES AS REBELS

Many Army Officers as Well as Civilians Are Reported Held in Revolt Threat

EXECUTIONS ARE RUMORED

Government Says Foreigners Do Not Participate in the Politics of the Country

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, C. Z., Jan. 19.—El Salvador's threatened revolt was promoted by certain former army officers together with younger active officers and civilians opposed to the present government, according to information brought here and believed to be reliable.

Uncomfirmed reports indicate that twenty-five army officers, with the grades of captain and lieutenant, and sixty civilians have been imprisoned. Those arrested are being severely questioned, and there is a possibility of a purge in the army and among civilians who are opposed to the continuance of General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez in the Presidency.

There are rumors that some officers have already faced firing squads.

Colonel Reported Held

Although there has been no report on the leadership of the proposed revolt it is said that Colonel José Asencio Menendez, former Secretary of War and a Presidential aspirant, is being held incommunicado and that General Enrique Leitzelar has been deported to Nicaragua.

It is reported that Colonel Felipe Calderon is resisting arrest equipped with two automatic pistols, and that he is determined to die fighting

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It is reported that Colonel Felipe Calderon is resisting arrest equipped with two automatic pistols, and that he is determined to die fighting rather than surrender or be captured. He is said to be barricaded in a building. When offered guarantees he replied, it is reported, that common policemen should not be sent to arrest a colonel but that the man to arrest should be an Under-Secretary of War or at least the Director General of the Police.

While it is not known whether cadets in the military academy are involved, it is said that when they were deprived of ammunition for their rifles they threw them on the ground and refused to pick them up at the orders of the German General Eberhard Bonstedt, who is in command of the school.

Nevertheless, it is reported that life appears normal in the capital and that the government broadcasting stations are sending out gay music with a song saying that General Martinez is the ideal President.

Denies a Re-Election

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 19.—The government press bureau issued a statement today in regard to the extension of the term of President Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 5.

The bureau says President Martinez was not re-elected, but that the Constitutional Congress by the express will of the people decided upon a new constitutional regime and continued the President in office for a term of six years.

The statement says the government maintains friendly relations with the people and governments of Germany, Japan, Italy and Spain on the same terms as with other civilized people of the world and strictly within the canons of international and human rights. It says the government of El Salvador is historically jealous of its prestige and of the national sovereignty, and repudiates, as it always and always will, the statement asserts, foreign intervention in its public activities, especially political matters.

It asserts it is not true that foreigners have actually participated in El Salvador's political affairs. It charges as false any assertion that there are foreign instructors in the army and says the only foreigner in the service is General Eberhard

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MEXICO PUSHES USE OF FASCIST GOODS

Oil Barter Makes Newsprint From Reich and Rayon From Italy Available at Low Prices

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 18.—The Mexican Government is establishing machinery looking toward the forcing of commercial establishments and shops in Mexico to use German and other fascist goods—goods obtained through the barter of petroleum from expropriated United States and British properties—to the detriment of United States trade.

Meanwhile, under new and larger barter agreements with Germany and Italy, Mexican oil shipments have been stepped up since the first of the year.

The Mexican paper trust already is bringing into Mexico German newsprint obtained by bartering oil, and Mexican newspapers are able to get this paper at a price substantially below the world price.

This arrangement gives both the Mexican Government and the German Government an economic tie with the local press because an arbitrary raising of newsprint prices is capable of financially breaking many Mexican newspapers. Rolls of this paper can be seen by any observer in Mexican newspaper establishments.

Rayon Group Set Up

An association of rayon manufacturers has been set up. Rayon obtained through this organization—under the real control of the Mexican Government—carries an import duty of only 2.90 pesos a kilo [2.2 pounds] compared with a tariff of 4.20 pesos on rayon not imported and distributed by the new organization.

The Mexican Government is to obtain rayon from Italy in exchange for oil—oil that President Lazaro Cardenas, in a press conference last Spring, himself said included products of expropriated properties. The United States formerly obtained most of the substantial Mexican rayon business.

The government, it is understood, intends to follow the same procedure for raw materials and manufactured goods in other industries and some American distributing companies have privately complained to the United States Embassy that the Mexican Government is seeking to force them to obtain blocked marks.

As to the oil shipments, tankers are slipping mysteriously and constantly from Mexican ports, their papers recording that they are sailing for Lands End, England. They do not arrive in England and most of them discharge their cargoes in Hamburg, Germany. From an airplane yesterday, this correspondent saw two of these tankers loading at Tampico on the Mexican East Coast.

7 Ships Off in Fortnight

Despite this and other official subterfuges, it is possible to record that between Jan. 1 and 16 seven ships left Tampico for Germany, under consignment by W. R. Davis of New York, bearing 722,087 barrels of oil from expropriated American and British properties. Other

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MEXICO PUSHES USE OF FASCIST GOODS

Continued From Page One

shiploads were consigned to Ernst Jung of Hamburg, who acts as agent for the German Navy. The last two tankers departing were the Scandinavian ships Henning Maersk and Jane Maersk.

Mexican barter exports to Germany in 1939, through Mr. Davis alone, will exceed the total Mexican oil exports for 1938 if the present rate of shipments is continued. At present speed, the $17,000,000 straight barter deal with Germany handled through Mr. Davis should be easily executed.

Shipments of Mexican oil in 1938 totaled 14,560,000 barrels, compared with 24,960,000 in 1937. In addition there are shipments this year for the German and Italian Navies and probably several cargoes for Japan as in 1938.

Although American trade fell from $99,867,000 in the first eleven months of 1937 to $56,000,214 in the same period of 1938, as a result of Mexican official policies, which included drastic tariff increases, until the barter arrangements were made, United States trade has not yet felt the full force of German competition. This is because, while the Mexican Government has established substantial mark, lira and yen credits for oil shipped, merchandise from the Nazi and Fascist countries is only now beginning to seep into Mexico.

Real Loss Not Shown

United States trade figures do not represent the real degree of the American loss of trade either, since business held up in the first three months of 1938 and fell later to less than a third of its former volume.

Within the past two weeks, according to United States Consular reports, the Tampico branch of the Mexican Government Petroleum Administration has canceled American office machinery orders in the belief that German merchandise is now available.

Coincidentally some American automobile distributers in the Mexican capital complain that government orders have been issued that henceforth German trucks are to be purchased for official use. United States companies have until now obtained all this business.

The foregoing information cannot be sent in detail by American correspondents still resident in Mexico City because of their knowledge that disclosure of such details would lead to certain retaliation.

American Sales Fall Off

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18 (P).—Mexico's oil barter arrangement with Germany has given a tremendous stimulus to trade with the Reich. Several United States business representatives say there has been a sharp fall in their sales, particularly of typewriters, office equipment and optical and scientific instruments in which German articles have strongly competed with those of other countries.

Heavy purchases of irrigation equipment are understood to be planned.

Recently there have been reports that Mexico was trying to sell aski marks (Germany's special foreign trade currency) to certain South American countries. Informed persons said any such deals probably would be opposed by Germany, anxious to protect her own markets and the value of her aski marks.

Other reports said Mexico planned to receive German goods here and then reship them to other countries for sale. Business men said government agencies were seeking to trade German typewriters and similar articles—large quantities of which were said to be in government warehouses—for goods produced locally.

a self-revealing reluctance to surrender the hope that the United States and Britain may not follow diplomatic protests by economic pressure.

Asahi, while cautinoing against the belief that economic pressures may not be enforced, contends they will come slowly. It is inconceivable, in Asahi's opinion, that the two powers are ready to sacrifice all their rights and interests in China. This is an echo of an impulsive threat that is often heard but which is based on a short view.

Those taking this view correctly assume that Japan will be able to destroy foreign interests in China, but ignore the extremely damaging retaliation the foreign powers are able to inflict.

Economic ignorance is widely diffused in the popular press, but officials in their study of the position cannot fail to discover that 70 per cent of Japan's foreign trade outside the "yen bloc" is done with the United States, the British Empire and France.

The democratic countries may be weak in Europe, as the Japanese newspapers never fail to point out, but in the Far East their economic power is very great.

Exception in Press Comment

The exception to the ordinary run of press comment was an editorial in tonight's Japan Times. It declares Japanese opinion regarding the British protest is in the formative stage. While admitting the identity of the British and United States notes, it suggests that the United States is defending existing treaties as a matter of abstract principle, but that the British Government approaches the question as a practical issue.

"Although strongly presented," it says, "the British attitude does not preclude attempts to reach an agreement by negotiation."

The Japanese Foreign Office is rebuked for not making it clear that the "rejuvenation of China can very well be done in an atmosphere of international cooperation since there is room enough for all countries to come in for their share."

The Japan Times, an English newspaper, has little or no influence among Japanese readers but its chairman, a former diplomat and now a member of PaPrliament, often expresses with remarkable fidelity the views of the moderate wing. Its opinions in this matter coincide closely with those of some highly placed civilians who are engaged in carrying out Japan's economic plans in China. Recent Japanese visitors to Shanghai report that the army leaders are becoming disposed to put water in the wine they fermented in the flush of victory at Hankow and Canton.

It would be unpardonable at the present stage to suggest that Japan was prepared to abate her declared policy and it would be foolish to conceal that that policy, as interpreted by the elements in power, aims at making China a Japanese dependency. But there is another school, influential thought not dominant, which holds that Japan's essential needs can be satisfied



Times Wide World

ES TO RETURN HOME

ward Barcelona. With them are homes in Loyalist areas.

$36,726 HURRICANE AID PROVIDED FOR BRONX

Red Cross Gave Relief to 1,100 Victims of Fall Storm

The American Red Cross spent $36,726 in emergency relief and rehabilitation aid to 1,100 Bronx victims of the September hurricane, according to a final report sent yesterday to national headquarters by General Robert C. Davis, executive director of the New York Chapter. The report covered emergency assistance directly after the Sept. 21 storm and rehabilitation aid in the period ended Jan. 1.

The largest item was $16,408 for building repairs, and another $13,355 went for household goods for the affected families. A total of 304 Bronx families applied for relief, and of these 175 owned their own homes. The hurricane and tidal wave damaged 113 homes, destroying six entirely and washing fifty more from their foundations.

The Red Cross helped to restore and rebuild these homes in the area along Long Island Sound from Harding Park on Clason Point to Throgs Neck, Locust Point and Baychester.

Occupational rehabilitation was another item. It accounted for only a small part of the total spent, $562, but played an important part in restoring life to normal. One occupational loss was that of a frankfurter stand swept away by the hurricane. The Red Cross provided a new wagon-stand.

An award was made to a chicken raiser for "live stock," and another beneficiary was an apiarist who made a living selling honey and whose seven swarms of bees were lost. A 76-year-old breeder who lost three litters of pedigreed puppies

CHILE'S 'NEW DEAL' TRIES CLEAN SWEEP

Aguirre Determined to Better Lot of Poor Even if Some Other Classes Are Hurt

PRICE CONTROL IS STARTED

Political Offices, Army, Banks and Educational System Are in Reorganization

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 15.—Three weeks of Chile's "New Deal" under the recently elected Popular Front government finds the country in a state of psychological uncertainty similar to that which accompanied the initiation of the New Deal in the United States.

Chile, too, has her "forgotten man" and his plight is much worse than that of his namesake of the United States.

President Pedro Aguirre Cerda and his Cabinet members are determined that the plight of Chile's "forgotten man" must be improved immediately. They insist that he must have cheaper food, clothing and housing; that his children must have more and better schooling and at the same time sufficient clothing and substantial food to enable them to apply their minds to their lessons instead of to their hunger.

There is a much wider spread between wealth and poverty in Chile than in the United States, with practically no middle class. It naturally follows, therefore, that any improvement in the standard of living of the masses must be at the cost of the wealthy class, which has ruled Chile since the beginning of its independence.

Since this land-owning class apparently is not willing to cooperate with the government's "New Deal" progmam, President Aguirre is making a clean sweep of all government departments. He is installing completely new personnel that is more in sympathy with the objectives that he has promised his country that his government intends to achieve.

Long Cabinet Sessions

More than twenty objectives have already been decreed at the Cabinet sessions, which have lasted almost all day every day at the Summer capital, Vina del Mar. These include the lowering of the cost of flour, wheat and bread, meat and vegetables.

All pawned tools, sewing machines and other instruments or machines used by the poor in their trades were returned to the owners free of cost. Almost 50,000 such pawn pledges were canceled. Railroad freights on wheat and flour were reduced by 50 per cent. The price of cement was heavily cut and this was accompanied by an announcement that the cost of other streamlined Diesel-driven trains for the State railways. These trains will be the most modern in all South America. This purchase was made in accordance with the already existing "compensating" arrangement by which Chile barters nitrate, copper and other products for German manufactured goods.

The government has ordered the reorganization of the entire educational system to abolish religious influence, curtail the output for the professions and facilitate special instruction along industrial and commercial lines. Fifty professors expelled two years ago for advanced radical teaching have been reinstated.

Commands Reorganized

The high commands of the army, navy and air forces have been completely reorganized. So likewise have been the key positions in the urban police forces.

Also reorganized are the managerial staffs of the Central Bank of Issue, the National Mortgage Bank, the Workers Insurance Bureau, the Customs House, the National Export Board which controls all the country's export trade and also the Exchange Control Commission. All these government entities are now under control of authorities belonging to the parties that supported the Popular Front candidates.

President Aguirre has made a clean sweep of the diplomatic and consular services including a complete reorganization of the Foreign Office. He has announced that he will reduce the number of Ambassadors and Ministers for reasons of economy.

As usually happens when such sweeping reforms are under way, there has been a considerable uncertainty on the Stock Exchange and at other investment centers. Stock likely to be affected by reforms has been weak and there is a tendency to keep capital liquid until the trend of the government's program is more clearly defined.

President Aguirre has announced in public statements that his program does not contemplate any aggressive action toward American and other foreign capital. This, he says, has been of inestimable assistance in developing the country's resources.

In a general way, the program of reforms is designed to increase agricultural and industrial production in all lines. This would lessen the necessity of imports and increase the country's export trade to a point to strengthen the foreign exchange value of the Chilean currency.

Case of Smallpox Holds Siam's Boy King on Liner

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 15.—King Ananda Mahidol, 13-year-old ruler of Siam, was among those spending the night in quarantine here following the discovery of a case of smallpox on the new Danish liner Selandia, on which he is en route back to school in Switzerland.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements, who had arranged to entertain the boy King at a luncheon tomorrow, now must decide whether he will be permitted to land.

EL SALVADOR MOBILIZES

Threat of Revolt Rumored, and New Constitution Is Expected

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 15.—The government of El Salvador mobilized the army, the National Guard and the police last Friday to suppress an expected revolution, according to reports brought here today. All troops were concentrated in barracks and forts, all leaves were canceled and before midnight the streets of the capital were patrolled by soldiers armed with machine guns.

It is understood that the Government claims to have received information from its secret service that the revolution was planned for midnight. It is also reported that numerous arrests of suspects were made by the police and some persons were placed under guard in their homes.

Although the concentration of troops is obvious and reports of the revolt common knowledge, nothing has appeared in the Salvadorean press.

The proclamation of a new constitution continuing President Maximiliano H. Martinez in power for six years more is expected soon.

Apparently the danger, if any existed, has passed, as calm was restored yesterday and the people went about their daily tasks.

It is also reported that General Martinez met the American, British and French Ministers, but the nature of their conversations has not been revealed.

and Educational System Are in Reorganization

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 15.—Three weeks of Chile's "New Deal" under the recently elected Popular Front government finds the country in a state of psychological uncertainty similar to that which accompanied the initiation of the New Deal in the United States.

Chile, too, has her "forgotten man" and his plight is much worse than that of his namesake of the United States.

President Pedro Aguirre Cerda and his Cabinet members are determined that the plight of Chile's "forgotten man" must be improved immediately. They insist that he must have cheaper food, clothing and housing; that his children must have more and better schooling and at the same time sufficient clothing and substantial food to enable them to apply their minds to their lessons instead of to their hunger.

There is a much wider spread between wealth and poverty in Chile than in the United States, with practically no middle class. It naturally follows, therefore, that any improvement in the standard of living of the masses must be at the cost of the wealthy class, which has ruled Chile since the beginning of its independence.

Since this land-owning class apparently is not willing to cooperate with the government's "New Deal" program, President Aguirre is making a clean sweep of all government departments. He is installing completely new personnel that is more in sympathy with the objectives that he has promised his country that his government intends to achieve.

Long Cabinet Sessions

More than twenty objectives have already been decreed at the Cabinet sessions, which have lasted almost all day every day at the Summer capital, Vina del Mar. These include the lowering of the cost of flour, wheat and bread, meat and vegetables.

All pawned tools, sewing machines and other instruments or machines used by the poor in their trades were returned to the owners free of cost. Almost 50,000 such pawn pledges were canceled. Railroad freights on wheat and flour were reduced by 50 per cent. The price of cement was heavily cut and this was accompanied by an announcement that the cost of other construction materials would be similarly reduced.

A nation-wide program of public works has been begun, embracing an expensive system of new highways. The government has announced that it will build 6,000 low-priced workingmen's homes every year during the six years of the administration. These, however, will not be built in large sections that would set off the laboring class as apart from the rest of society.

One of President Aguirre's first acts was to cancel a law passed near the close of President Arturo Alessandri's administration granting land concessions in the Territory of Magellanes. The new government said that these concessions favored certain persons at the expense of the country at large. On the other hand, the government has undertaken a vast program of colonization designed to settle small farmers on arable land and thereby increase agricultural production.

Power Plans Made

Plans have been announced for the electrification of the entire country by the installation of hydroelectric plants on Chile's many mountain-side rivers and harnessing all available waterfalls.

Electric power projects are now in the control of an American-owned company. The government's plan contemplates the furnishing of current free to certain small industries.

The government yesterday placed an order in Germany for twenty streamlined Diesel-driven trains for the State railways. These trains will be the most modern in all South America. This purchase was made in accordance with the already existing "compensating" arrangement by which Chile barters nitrate, copper and other products for German manufactured goods.

The government has ordered the reorganization of the entire educational system to abolish religious influence, curtail the output for the professions and facilitate special instruction along industrial and commercial lines. Fifty professors expelled two years ago for advanced radical teaching have been reinstated.

Commands Reorganized

The high commands of the army, navy and air forces have been completely reorganized. So likewise have been the key positions in the urban police forces.

Also reorganized are the managerial staffs of the Central Bank of Issue, the National Mortgage Bank, the Workers Insurance Bureau, the Customs House, the National Export Board which controls all the country's export trade and also the Exchange Control Commission. All these government entities are now under control of authorities belonging to the parties that supported the Popular Front candidates.

President Aguirre has made a clean sweep of the diplomatic and consular services including a complete reorganization of the Foreign Office. He has announced that he will reduce the number of Ambassadors and Ministers for reasons of economy.

As usually happens when such sweeping reforms are under way, there has been a considerable uncertainty on the Stock Exchange and at other investment centers. Stock likely to be affected by reforms has been weak and there is a tendency to keep capital liquid until the trend of the government's program is more clearly defined.

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MERRY-GO-ROUND

By PEARSON and ALLEN

(Editor's Note—The Brass Ring, good for one free ride on the Washington Merry-Go-Round, has been bestowed on many, but only twice have Drew Pearson and Bob Allen awarded the special honor of Grand Order of the Brass Ring. This, given to those who can ride the Merry-Go-Round yet keep their head and their sense of humor, today is given to Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil.)

WASHINGTON. — The arrival of Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, in the United States this week, has more significance than the visit of any other foreign potentate in years unless it be the forthcoming pilgrimage of the King and Queen of Great Britain.

Aranha served for four years as Brazilian ambassador in Washington and was one of the most popular envoys since the days of Jusserand of France. But that is not why his visit is significant.

Nor are conversations regarding trade, foreign exchange, or credits the reason for his visit. These will be discussed; but the real reason goes far deeper.

It goes back to the State Department's recent awakening to the alarming extent to which Nazi-Fascist influence has penetrated in South America. It also gets down to the fact that the United States, despite the "Good Neighbor" policy is not at all popular south of the Rio Grande.

Complacent Cordell Hull hadn't realized these things until he went to the Lima Conference in December. There he had his eyes opened to the fact that Oswaldo Aranha was the one outstanding friend of the United States in the Southern Hemisphere.

This country has other Latin American friends, it is true, but few of the Aranha type who will stand up and fight against any odds for friendship with the United States.

* * *

German Plot

Greatest fight Aranha has made is to keep Nazi influence out of Brazil. And with his return to the USA, a State Department secret can be revealed, namely that Aranha had a lot to do with the recall of the German ambassador from Washington. In fact Aranha played a larger part in this than almost anyone else.

Background of this revelation goes back to last summer when the Integralistas, or Brazilian Nazis, staged a revolt. Afterwards it was discovered that funds for the revolt had come from the Deutsches Amerikanisches Bank in Rio de Janeiro. It had advanced $500,000 for the overthrow of the Brazilian government.

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Background of this revelation goes back to last summer when the Integralistas, or Brazilian Nazis, staged a revolt. Afterwards it was discovered that funds for the revolt had come from the Deutsches Amerikanisches Bank in Rio de Janeiro. It had advanced $500,000 for the overthrow of the Brazilian government.

Immediately, the German director of the bank and his two assistants were jailed. This brought a protest from the German Ambassador, Karl Ritter, who demanded of Foreign Minister Aranha that he release the men at once. Aranha reminded Ritter that it was Brazilian law which ruled Brazil, not Nazi.

Ritter became so abusive that Aranha almost lost his diplomatic poise and threw him out.

Later when Ritter returned to Germany for the Nazi party reunion at Nuremberg, Aranha instructed the Brazilian ambassador in Berlin, Jose Muniz de Aragao, to inform the German Foreign Office that Ritter was not to return. However, Aranha was too timid in his statment, or else the Foreign Office deliberately misundersood him. At any rate, Ritter left Hamburg for Rio..

Learning this, Aranha peremptorily informed the German Foreign Office that Ritter would not be received in Rio. So his ship was stopped off the coast of Portugal and Herr Ritter put ashore at Lisbon. Simultaneously Aranha recalled his own ambassador from Berlin.

Washington Headquarters

Behind this drastic action was further discovery by the Brazilian government of Nazi revolutionary attempts in the southern province of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. These Aranha traced direcly to the German embassy in Washington. All the evidence pointed to Ambassador Hans Dieckoff as the arch-plotter of revolt in Brazil.

Aranha communicated all his evidence to the State Department and it arrived just as the Nazis began their last persecution of the Jews. So Roosevelt and Acting Secretary of State Welles figured that one way of getting rid of Dieckhoff was to withdraw the American ambassador from Berlin, which would serve both as a protest against Jewish persecution and so arouse Hitler Dieckhoff would be recalled immediately. This was exactly what happened.

Note — Simultaneously, cables were found signed by Dieckhoff, authorizing payments to Italian witnesses against the United States in the Kingsland, N. J., munitions explosion in 1916, which German agents were accused of setting off.

* * *

Cowboy Diplomat

Aranha is a product of the southern Brazil prairies. Born of a wealthy rancher, his nickname is "The Gaucho" (cowboy). Friends accuse him of having been born in the saddle. At any rate, he spent one whole year in the saddle preparing for the revolution in 1930, which put President Vargas in power. As a result of that campaign he still carries a piece of lead in his shoulder, plus four other bullet wounds.

Only 45 years old, into those years Aranha has squeezed two lifetimes. He has studied at the military College of Rio de Janeiro, later graduated in law at the university, and even studied at the swank Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales in Paris.

And Aranha, the most consistent and hard-hitting champion of the United States below the Rio Grande, is now given his hour of recognition.

PRESSES AIR LINKS WITH LATIN STATES

Aeronautics Authority Seeks to Offset Penetration by Germans and Italians

BEACONS IN WEST INDIES

South America Will Be a Day Closer to Us in Flying Time, Oswald Ryan Asserts

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A sound and stable aircraft industry is not only important to commerce, but also is essential to national defense, Oswald Ryan, member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, declared in a speech broadcast over the NBC network tonight.

Mr. Ryan revealed a CAA program for erecting a string of seven rotating airway beacons through the West Indies, as a move toward improved flying facilities and to bring South America closer to the United States in order to offset German and Italian penetration. He asserted that Germany and Italy had reached maximum production of airplanes for their domestic markets.

Speaking of the need of civil aviation in connection with national defense plans, Mr. Ryan said:

"This is one of the primary lessons which Great Britain and France have recently learned from cruel experience. Yet there can be no stabilized aircraft production in the United States so long as that industry reveals itself as a fever chart with its elevations and depressions running up and down with the presence or absence of national alarm and fear of war.

To Build Up Foreign Markets

"The problem is one of straightening out the curve of that production; it is the problem of creating a stable market. This means not only the stabilization of the domestic demand, it also means the maintenance and further expansion of our important foreign markets.

"Germany and Italy have reached the saturation point in aeronautical production for their domestic markets. Their production already exceeds their domestic, military and civil needs, and the export of German and Italian aircraft has become the essential outlet through which production in those countries is to be maintained.

"There can be no doubt about that in the mind of any one who knows what is going on in South America, and there can be no doubt that their policy has thus far met with considerable success. The fact is already apparent in the tremendous increase of the German and Italian aeronautical exports to Latin America in comparison with our own."

"And, remember," continued Mr. Ryan, "the German and Italian penetration in Latin America is not the spontaneous, natural growth of a free and expanding industry; it is the well-considered thrust of a national program; a program bent upon commercial, cultural and po-

GREET ITALIAN CRUISER

2,000 at Barraquilla, Colombia, Warmly Welcome Vessel

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 12.—The Italian cruiser Duca d'Aosta was warmly received at Barranquilla yesterday by 2,000 persons gathered at her pier there. The Colombian and Italian anthems were played.

The commander and high officers of the ship visited the local Governor and sent greetings to President Eduardo Santos. A wreath was deposited on the Bolivar statue.

The Italian Club arranged a reception tonight for the officers of the ship, which will sail at dawn.

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"And, remember," continued Mr. Ryan, "the German and Italian penetration in Latin America is not the spontaneous, natural growth of a free and expanding industry; it is the well-considered thrust of a national program; a program bent upon commercial, cultural and political domination, and it is backed by the most modern streamlined propaganda machine the world has ever seen.

"The Civil Aeronautics Authority is fully aware of these facts and their significance. The Authority is now completing a detailed study of all airline operations in Latin America, looking toward the early improvement of our International air services in that hemisphere.

Beacons to Be on U. S. Soil

"There is already included in our 1940 budget a request for funds to erect a string of seven rotating airway beacons through the West Indies, thus making it possible to draw South America one day closer by air to the United States.

"The new lighthouses of the airways will be erected on American-owned soil and will speed up travel time between the United States and South America by enabling our planes to combine their present daylight operations with a small amount of night flying."

More than 500 delegates from all sections of the country will attend the National Aviation Forum here Feb. 20 and 21.

Held under the auspices of the Joint Aviation Council, composed of representatives of the major national aviation associations and sponsored by the National Aeronautic Association, the forum is intended to bring together representatives of more than forty national organizations outside of aviation, including civic, patriotic, fraternal, labor and professional groups "with a common interest in making America first in the air."

JAPAN, REICH MAKE GAINS IN COSTA RICA

Tokyo's Cotton Plantation Is Observed to Be Good for Air Base Near Panama Canal

NAZIS WORK FOR MARKET

Skilled Organization Pushes Purchases of Coffee, to Be Paid For in Aski Marks

By T. R. YBARRA

By Air Mail to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 9.—On the Pacific coast of this republic, near the port of Puntarenas, the Japanese have started to grow cotton.

Recently they bought some hundreds of acres of land, at a figure considerably above the market price. They brought from Peru twenty Japanese versed in cotton growing. They gave jobs to a number of Costa Rican workers, at wages considerably above the usual rate. The first crop has been a failure.

Experts insist that the venture cannot possibly yield a profit. Yet the Japanese who are making it, instead of getting discouraged, have just bought more parcels of adjoining land—at a most attractive figure to the sellers.

If, economically speaking, the venture is a washout—as present signs clearly indicate—why are those Japanese staying? That is what many persons down here, among them Americans who are by no means alarmists, are assiduously asking themselves and others.

And, while they ask, two things are uppermost in their minds. First is the thought that those Japanese acres near Puntarenas include what experts consider an absolutely ideal landing place for airplanes; the second is the realization that they are only some 250 miles from the Panama Canal.

This attitude is typical of the misgivings caused by what the totalitarian nations are up to nowadays in Costa Rica, the nearest of Central America's five countries to the Canal Zone, most vital link in our national defense. Maybe the men from Japan are really bent on raising cotton crops and on nothing else—maybe spy-maniacs are grossly maligning them—yet the fact remains that they are being viewed by people here, natives and Americans, with growing suspicion.

"Camouflaged Air Base"

"That so-called Japanese cotton plantation outside Puntarenas is a thinly camouflaged air base," I was told by a man who had seen it. His statement is characteristic of what is passing through the minds of more and more people in Costa Rica—not only with regard to what the Japanese are doing but to German and Italian activities as well.

As usual, the Germans here have the best organization. Whatever their ultimate object may be, they are certainly preparing themselves for it with a persistence and precision of effort that are positively military in efficiency. German cooperation here with the Nazi authorities in Berlin is typical of what is to be found throughout Central America—and, for that matter, throughout much of the rest of Latin America.

The Hitler government works through four agencies: the local German Club, the local Nazi Committee, the German Consulate, and the German school.

The German Club is the principal nucleus. Ever since Hitler came to power, the strongest sort of hints have been given to all members of the German colony here that they are expected to take an active part in club activities. In this city, every German is expected to spend at the club, as a minimum, the equivalent of his earnings for one day of each year. If he does not actually spend it on the premises he is expected to remit it to the club treasury. In this way the club, leading focus of pro-Nazi propaganda, is assured of a pretty large working fund.

Liaison With Gestapo

The Nazi Committee, it is asserted here, works in liaison with the Gestapo, or secret police, of Nazi Germany. It keeps a systematic check on every German resident, exerts pressure on him if he is lukewarm in Nazi sympathies, and, if he stubbornly refuses to take hints, it starts a business and social boycott against him among other Germans.

As a last resort, members of the committee tell him that, if he does not play the Nazi game, his relatives in Germany will suffer. That usually does the trick. As a result of such methods the proportion of local Germans who are genuinely or ostensibly Nazis is calculated at 100 per cent.

German Consuls in Costa Rica (and throughout Central America) are especially active in the commercial field, in which German penetration is registering some spectacular successes. Finally, in German schools here and all over Central America, the Nazis spread propaganda among children of German parentage, who pass it on to their parents and other grown-up relatives and acquaintances.

It all adds up into a smoothly working, interlocking propaganda machine of extraordinary effectiveness. Against it, as local Americans ruefully point out, we have consistently failed to present anything like an aggressive front.

The Italians are not at all numerous here, but they have been so efficiently regimented by Rome that they make a showing far beyond their actual importance.

Strenuous Competition

Whatever Germany may have in mind for the future there is no doubt that, right at this moment, she is out for blood in the Costa Rican commercial field. "Aski" marks, those redoubtable weapons of German commercial warfare, cut as wide a swath in Costa Rica as in a dozen other Latin-American lands. And German cheap prices are as hard for Germany's competitors, including Americans, to meet here as they are in Brazil or Uruguay or Chile.

German attempts at penetration of Costa Rica are becoming especially formidable in the coffee business. They are brought to bear in two ways: through a campaign for getting an increasing share of Costa Rica's coffee exports, and through actual purchase of coffee-growing, coffee-cleaning and coffee processing properties in this country.

These certainly tend to show that Nazi Germany is bent on getting a foothold in Costa Rica far firmer than mere commercial dealings could ever give her. There are individuals in the know here who are convinced that these purchases are moves, carefully planned in Berlin, with some ulterior object not economic but political in view.

As for straight commercial penetration Germans are commending themselves to Costa Rican favor by buying Costa Rica's coffee in quantities which are growing steadily. The purchases of those of their principal competitors, the British and ourselves, show an alarming tendency in the other direction.

British Buying Drops

In 1927 Britain bought 76 per cent of Costa Rica's total exports of coffee, against a purchase of 12 per cent by Germany. For the next few years the position of the two rivals remained substantially the same. But, in 1933, the British took only 53 per cent, while the Germans pushed their purchases up to more than 17 per cent. In 1934 the British staged a rally, climbing back to 67 per cent, while the Germans made the (for them) unprecedented record of 23 per cent.

In 1935 and 1936 they drove steadily forward; their purchases of Costa Rican coffee for the first of those years reached almost 26 per cent of Costa Rica's total shipments abroad and, for the following year, 30 per cent. The British, meanwhile, bought a mere 43 per cent in 1935 and only 40 per cent in 1936.

In 1937 they dropped to a record low of 32 per cent, With Germany hitting 29 per cent, only a bit below her record high for the previous year. In 1938 the British staged another comeback, pushing their purchases up to almost 42 per cent, whereas the Germans fell back to somewhat over 25 per cent. But, judging from the first returns for 1939, the British may be in for another blow in 1939, their purchases for last January having totaled 27,600 sacks, against Germany's total of 39,400 sacks.

U. S. Purchases Vary

Recent American purchases of coffee from Costa Rica have shown marked variations, running from a low of 7 per cent of total exports from this country in 1934 to a high of nearly 25 per cent in 1933. Only twice since 1927 (in 1932 and 1933) did we buy more than Germany and never have we come anywhere near to equaling British purchases for any year from 1927 to 1938.

If, however, we keep up the pace set in January of the present year we may succeed in doing this in 1939, for we took that month 26,000 sacks of Costa Rican coffee, as against 27,600 bought by the British.

In their campaign to dominate the market as buyers of Cost Rica's coffee German interests here—obviously on orders and with special aid from Berlin—are offering Costa Rica coffee growers prices far higher than those offered by British, Americans or any one else. By this means they soon dominate an entire district, since coffee planters there, who, in a normal situation, would show their sympathies by selling to non-German bidders, are absolutely compelled to take the higher German offer. In some cases, however, their anti-Nazi prejudices are so strong as to make them deliberately accept a price lower than the one offered by the Germans.

This is the nineteenth of a series of articles by Mr. Ybarra, who is making a tour of Latin America.

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U.S. AGENTS GATHER IN LIMA TO COMBAT FASCISTS' INROADS

STUDY OPENS TODAY

Foreign Service Men in Five South American Nations Take Part

WIDE INCURSION REPORTED

Germans Lead in Imposing Dogmas Through Trade—Grip Strong in Peru

This dispatch comes from the chief South American correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. *It is sent from Chile because at Lima, Peru, the government imposed a censorship.*

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, Jan. 2.—United States Foreign Service officers from all the west coast republics of South America have gathered at Lima, Peru, for a ten-day conference opening tomorrow.

Those attending the conference will include diplomatic and consular officers and military, naval and commercial attachés and the commanding officer of the United States naval mission to Peru.

The State Department has sent Laurence Duggan, chief of its division of American Republics, and one of his assistants to Lima for this meeting. The deliberations will be conducted under the presidency of Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Peru.

The conference has a long, important agenda, covering the broad field of political and commercial policy to be followed by the United States in South America. The

For $100,000,000 Rise In Funds for the Army

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A possible $100,000,000 increase in the army's appropriation this year was forecast today by Representative Snyder, chairman of a subcommittee in charge of the War Department Supply Bill.

"My committee," he said in a statement, "will be inclined to appropriate something like $100,000,000 more this year for national defense equipment than we did last year.

"We expect by 1942 to have 8,000 airplanes, modern and up-to-date, with seacoast and anti-aircraft equipment sufficient to keep any foe from encroaching upon our shores, and at the same time be able to help our neighbor, South America, in case the Monroe Doctrine would be encroached upon by a foreign power."

Last year's army appropriation was $463,000,000.

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Secrecy Surrounds Talks

There will be twenty men present from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, ranging in grade from Ambassadors to Vice Consuls and from naval commanders to assistant trade commissioners. Their daily duties cover the entire range of the United States Government's activities in South America.

Considerable secrecy will attend the deliberations, as they are intended primarily to bring the State Department into closer personal contact with field men and to give the latter the benefit of the department's most recent information on matters in which they are concerned.

Lima was selected as the seat of the conference because several of the men who are attending it were already there for the Pan-American Conference.

One of the most important matters on the agenda is consideration of the "fascist invasion" of South American countries. The rapidly growing importance of Fascist and Nazi activities was plainly apparent at Lima during the Pan-American Conference. Preliminary conversations among Foreign Service officers have disclosed that the conditions they have been reporting to Washington as local are part of a vast well-organized campaign throughout the West Coast republics and presumably throughout the South American Continent. As one Foreign Service officer expressed it to this correspondent:

"We have found that our recent reports to Washington could have been dated at Santiago [Chile], La Paz [Bolivia], Caracas [Venezuela] or Quito [Ecuador] and been perfectly correct for all countries."

Germans More Aggressive

A pre-convention exchange of views has also shown that the Germans are much more belligerent than the Italians in trying to force their policies on South American republics.

Important South American business houses of all the West Coast countries, for example, have been notified by German agents that, unless they discharge all Jewish employes, they will not get any more German business. This order is not confined to German Jews, but includes Jews born in the South American countries. A definite order has been delivered that no company employing any Jew in any capacity can do any business with Germany.

Information in the possession of

Continued on Page Four

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U. S. AGENTS STUDY FASCISTS' INROADS

Continued From Page One

United States Foreign Service officers shows this order has given rise to racketeering activities on the part of German agents in some localities. In Peru, for instance, there are three known cases where German agents have accepted large cash payments for not enforcing the anti-Semitic order.

A group of prominent Germans in Lima has begun an investigation to learn what became of funds collected from German firms in Peru on a supposed "shake-down" order from Berlin. The funds apparently were never transmitted.

Well Organized Campaign

Information that United States Foreign Service officers have taken to Lima shows that Germany is conducting a well-organized offensive on the entire west coast of South America from Panama to Tierra del Fuego, by which the foreign political ideology of the Nazi State is forced onto South Americans in return for commercial advantages. The meeting of these officers at Lima is expected to indicate what steps, if any, the United States can take to protect its interests from such invasion.

One of the outstanding objectives of the Pan-American conference was to protect democracies from invasion by Fascist and Nazi ideologies. But the majority object which presented itself at Lima is how to protect democracies if the people in South America welcome Fascist ideology, as many then already are doing.

Brazil made a strong, successful fight against inclusion of the word "democracy" in the conference's declaration of solidarity. She was backed up by Peru, which is openly under Fascist influence.

The question the delegates asked each other most frequently without getting a satisfactory answer was: What can be done in cases where Fascist infiltration reaches the point where the people prefer fascism to the South American brand of democracy?

The Declaration of Lima specifically establishes the condition that consultative machinery to consider measures for warding off threats against South American governments can be set in motion only by the country so threatened. There is nothing to prevent any country from becoming Fascist if it wants to.

It is clearly apparent to United States Foreign Service officers that, if anything is going to be done to protect democracy as an institution in South America, it will have to be done before Fascist and Nazi infiltration converts South Americans into totalitarianism. They hope to work out some answer to this problem at Lima.

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CHILE'S NEW REGIME LISTS FIRST ACTIONS

Popular Front Tries to Justify Its Sweeping Dismissal of Former Officials

CITES WORKERS' DEFENSE

Among Achievements Appear Amnesty for Nazis and the Return of Pawned Goods

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 8.—Summing up the first fortnight's achievements of the new Popular Front government, a prominent leader of the Socialist movement and Secretary-General of the present administration today gave out an official statement. It endeavors to justify the sweeping out of a great number of officials of the past previous administration and explains that many of the measures adopted are planned to protect the working classes. Among its achievements, the following are mentioned:

"Total renovation of the political authorities of all Provinces and Departments in accordance with the new composition of the ruling government, which belongs to the Popular Front;

"Reorganization of the higher staff of the Carabiner forces [rural police] with the idea of bringing these forces closer to the people;

"An eight-hour period of work daily for all fiscal employes;

"Strict measures against gambling throughout the country;

"Prolongation of the period of military service in the Provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion with adequate compensation;

"Readjustment of the commanding groups and direction of the army, navy and aviation services;

"Reorganization of the control of the Exchange Commission;

"Freedom granted to all political prisoners, especially Nazi elements arrested during the Sept. 5 revolt;

"Examination by the courts of charges brought against government employes by the past administration;

"Return to the owners, without charge, of all property in pawn shops that belongs to the working classes, especially working tools, sewing machines and similar objects;

"Raising the tariff duties on imported gasoline without permitting a raised cost to the public;

"Reincorporation of all professors and teachers discharged by the past administration on the ground that they were Communists;

"Readjustment of the commissariat, controlling prices and movement of food of every kind;

"Readjustment of the inspection of the Workers' Bureau with the idea of enforcing social legislation;

"Determination by the government of the price of wheat, bread and milk;

"Nullification of all decrees of the past administration granting land concessions in the Territory of Magallanes with an investigation entrusted to judges."

The authorities announce that there will be periodic issuance of bulletins revealing the progress of the work of the Popular Front administration under the new President, Pedro Aguirre.

THE N

STATE DEPARTMENT QUERIED ON MEXICO

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Representative Kennedy Asks It to Lay Full Correspondence on Seizures Before House

INQUIRES ON FASCIST TIES

Resolution Also Seeks Replies Concerning Expropriations and Daniels's Activities

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A resolution asking the State Department to lay before the House of Representatives its full diplomatic correspondence on Mexican expropriations and Mexico's relations with the Fascist powers and to answer specific questions on Mexican relations was introduced today by Representative Martin J. Kennedy of New York.

Included in the scope of the "resolution of inquiry" are questions dealing with Mexican barter arrangements with Germany, Italy and Japan and their implications; the expropriation of all types of properties in which Americans are financially interested, such as railroads and oil, and the activities of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, Josephus Daniels.

Mr. Kennedy said that under House procedure the resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, and that if this committee did not report it within seven days, he would have the right to move to discharge the committee and to have the House direct the Secretary of State to answer the inquiries.

Explains His Action

"I have resorted to this summary procedure provided for by the rules of the House so that the country might have a clear understanding of what appears to be a dangerous situation from the viewpoint of the safety and welfare of this country," Mr. Kennedy explained in a written statement.

"This resolution should serve to clarify the Mexican situation. The American people, unlike people living under dictators, insist on the true facts concerning this most serious situation.

"The country realizes that secret diplomacy often has led to war and that there has been entirely too much mystery about our own diplomatic relations with Mexico and the relations of Mexico with foreign dictators."

The questions that the State Department would be required to answer within fifteen days from their receipt are as follows:

"Is it true that the Mexican Government has bartered oil from American and British properties expropriated for German, Italian and Japanese products, and is increasing such barter arrangements?

"Exclusive of oil, have not American investments in Mexico been eliminated, or decreased enormous-

priation of American and British properties? Did not such shipments start almost immediately after expropriation?

"Is it true that Mexican real wages have fallen in the past two years?

"Did the Ambassador inform the State Department beforehand that the railroads and oil properties would be expropriated, or was that, as Mr. Josephus Daniels was publicly quoted as saying later, 'a bolt from the blue'?

"Has the State Department a full

NAZI POLICE ROUT COFFEE SEEKERS

Disperse Lengthening Queues as Shortage Grows Worse—Arrest Complaining Women

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The coffee shortage in Germany is becoming so acute, with the queues before the coffee shops so long, that the police, the press and the Ersatz [substitute] industry have been pressed into service to meet the emergency.

The police are beginning to disperse the queues and any complainants are arrested on the spot. This is proving an embarrassing task, however, because the queues for the most part consist of women who disdain to dissemble their discontent as carefully as the men and whose arrests merely disorganize the households of working "racial comrades" and leave babies unattended. So the women must soon be released.

The Ersatz Industry is stretching the available supply by mixing the coffee beans with roasted barley.

Despite this, many cafes find themselves short of the popular beverage. Private consumers, if they are lucky, may get a few hundred grams of coffee at a time, and some coffee shops are introducing ration cards to supply their steady customers with at least a little.

The press denounces persons standing in the queues as "coffee hyenas" and accuses them of sacrificing every sense of decency to their greed for coffee, thereby furnishing "the Jewish hate press" with new atrocity material about the Third Reich.

The Angriff declares that the run on coffee is unnecessary because new financial arrangements with Brazil with supply new coffee shortly, which will leave "the hoarders sitting on their mastered stocks."

But the Stuttgarter Kurier frankly warns those standing in line that unless they recover their sense of shame the decent people of Stuttgart will resort to "self-help"—as they did against the Jews.

INQUIRES ON FASCIST TIES

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The questions that the State Department would be required to answer within fifteen days from their receipt are as follows:

"Is it true that the Mexican Government has bartered oil from American and British properties expropriated for German, Italian and Japanese products, and is increasing such barter arrangements?

"Exclusive of oil, have not American investments in Mexico been eliminated, or decreased enormously in value, since 1929, and has not this process been vastly accelerated since President [Lazaro] Cárdenas took office?

"Have reported loss of American investments in many fields led to reductions in United States-Mexican trade?

Fisheries Posts Involved

"Is it true that the Mexican Government has just appointed a Minister to Berlin after the post has been vacant since 1937; that Japanese Government fisheries experts have served as honorary commissioners of the Mexican Bureau of Fisheries recently and Mexican youths are being sent to Japan for free fisheries educations; further, that Japanese engineers constructed the Jalapa-Veracruz highway and that Japanese have Mexican official fishing concessions on the West Coast?

"What has the State Department done to obtain adequate compensation for American holders of bonds in the Mexican National Railroads expropriated in 1937?

"Does the State Department have any evidence that Germany, Italy and Japan had an agreement to absorb Mexican oil, including that now being shipped to the German and Italian Navies, before expropriation of American and British properties? Did not such shipments start almost immediately after expropriation?

"Is it true that Mexican real wages have fallen in the past two years?

"Did the Ambassador inform the State Department beforehand that the railroads and oil properties would be expropriated, or was that, as Mr. Josephus Daniels was publicly quoted as saying later, 'a bolt from the blue'?

"Has the State Department a full record of the American Ambassador's speeches and public remarks in the period prior to and after the recent major expropriations, and does it endorse these?

Text of Speeches Asked

"What was the complete text of all speeches made by the American Ambassador to Mexico on the subject of expropriation and also the complete text of all his reports to the Secretary of State on this subject and on the subject of Mexico's relations with Germany, Italy and Japan, as well as reports from other sources on the same subjects?

"Is it satisfied that the American Ambassador in Mexico City is now taking steps to protect the remaining American investments in Mexico on a fair basis?

"Did the State Department, as publicly reported, agree to the expropriation of any American-owned property in Mexico after the recent United States-Mexican agreement to adjudicate land claims was signed and was any such property expropriated?"

Mr. Kennedy last week introduced a resolution asking for an inquiry by seven members of the House into the Mexican situation, but such an inquiry would involve long delay, he said.

ROOSEVELT PLEADS FOR HELP FOR CHILE

Stresses Ties of Friendship and Understanding With the Earthquake Victims

ASKS GIFTS TO RED CROSS

President Aguirre Plans Taxes to Raise Huge Fund for Reconstruction Work

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt said today the effects of the Chilean earthquake were becoming hourly more serious and urged coordination of all private agencies aiding in the disaster.

He asked that all contributions by individuals and organizations be made through the American Red Cross, which had been assisting its sister society in Chile from the outset.

President Roosevelt's statement read:

> The effects of the catastrophe which has overtaken the people of Chile become hourly more serious. The need for hospital supplies, food and clothing is imperative. Perhaps greater than all else is the need for prompt and practical help that may further strengthen the magnificent morale shown by a people afflicted by an appalling calamity.
>
> It is desirable not only to make the best effort we can to help our friends and neighbors who are in distress, but to make this effort in the most effective way. Therefore, I urge all those individuals, institutions and organizations whose sympathies are aroused by the grief and suffering of thousands in Chile to coordinate their efforts and to make their contributions through the American Red Cross which, from the outset of this disaster, has been giving assistance through its sister society, the Chilean Red Cross.
>
> Some days ago I instructed the United States Army and Navy to cooperate in every practical way. Since medicines and other hospital supplies are of paramount importance, I am glad to say that United States army planes have already landed in Chile with emergency supplies. This cooperation on the part of this government will be continued.
>
> In accordance with their traditional practice, the American people will surely wish to give such assistance as they can to peoples of other lands who are in distress, particularly when, as in the present case, those suffering from disaster are the nationals of an American republic bound to the people of the United States by close ties of understanding and of friendship.

Norman Armour, left today by plane for the United States to explain the situation to President Roosevelt.

Two United States Army planes which flew to Chile with anti-gangrene and anti-tetanus serums are making trips twice daily between Santiago and Chillan and Concepcion, conveying wounded and medical supplies. Wounded from Chillan and smaller towns have advanced gangrene.

A United States Army plane arrived today with Mrs. Edward G. Trueblood, wife of the second secretary of the United States Embassy, who had been unable to leave Valdivia since the earthquake.

Dr. Hopkins of the Pan-American Sanitary Commission is at Concepcion guarding the water supply. He has already put in large quantities of chloride because of the danger of pollution.

Socialist leaders today urged the authorities to control the movement of thousands of orphans who are being distributed throughout large cities to childless families. The same control is urged for Chillan, where it was charged "white slave traffic" agents were busy.

Armand Rodriguez, one of the secretaries of the Presidency, urged military headquarters to watch for "white slavers." He said they should be shot if discovered profiting from the disaster.

The Exportation Council voted today not to permit shipments of cereals and other products that may be required to feed the nation because of the heavy losses of farmers in stricken provinces. Strict measures are being adopted to curb speculation in prices of foods.

The El Salto Observatory declared it would not give out any more scientific information because recent statements had been reported as forecasts, causing panic among the 100,000 victims.

Three volcanoes, Llaima, Chillan and Antuco are still erupting, but the volume of ashes is decreasing.

Rumors to Bring Whippings

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Chilean Government decreed today that any person found guilty

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The Chilean disaster is of such tragic proportions as to merit the most prompt and generous response from the American public.

500 Army Tents Shipped

The President's statement was followed by a Red Cross announcement that the War Department had ordered 500 army tents shipped from the Canal Zone to Chile. The Red Cross also announced that it had directed a large consignment of medicines be forwarded by airplane to the stricken area. Vaccines, dressings, bandages, ether, surgical instruments, splints and X-ray plates were among the medical supplies.

Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross said $25,000 had been spent for Chilean relief of which $11,000 was sent in cash to the Chilean organization and the rest spent for medicines.

"Indications are that additional quantities of medical supplies will be needed for the wounded in Chile," said Mr. Davis. "We have asked our Red Cross chapters to accept contributions from the public for these distressed people, and as fast as money is received we will be able to send further medical supplies which are so urgently needed to save lives.

[The American Junior Red Cross sent a $1,000 contribution for relief of Chilean children in the earthquake zone, according to The Associated Press. Officials said the money came from the National Children's Fund of the United States junior organization.]

Taxes to Raise Repair Fund

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1.—Chile prepared today to raise 2,500,000,000 pesos for reconstruction of the communities in six provinces that were almost entirely destroyed last Tuesday by the worst earthquake ever experienced in South America.

It is planned to raise almost the entire amount by heavy taxes on farming lands, inheritances, industries, commerce, telegraphic and cable communications and many other items. President Pedro Aguirre Cerda said funds would be obtained quickly to speed reconstruction.

Technical commissions will set out soon to make reports. Geological conditions in the six provinces will be investigated before work commences.

President Aguirre asked Congress to give him power to float in Chile or abroad loans up to 2,000,000,000 pesos.

The United States Ambassador, which flew to Chile with anti-gangrene and anti-tetanus serums are making trips twice daily between Santiago and Chillan and Concepcion, conveying wounded and medical supplies. Wounded from Chillan and smaller towns have advanced gangrene.

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Rumors to Bring Whippings

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1 (UP).—The Chilean Government decreed today that any person found guilty of starting rumors would be publicly whipped to the beat of drums. For especially alarming rumors the punishment was set at 100 lashes.

President Pedro Aguirre Cerda asked, and Congress is expected promptly to approve, the creation of a 2,500,000,000-peso fund for relief and rehabilitation, a sum nearly one-half greater than the normal annual budget.

No official estimate of the death toll has been made, but it is believed it will be around 25,000.

Throughout Chile individuals and organizations are coming forward with relief donations. Women contributed gold wedding rings.

Business men opened a few stores under temporary shelters in devastated Chillan. Prices were fixed to prevent profiteering. Sanitary conditions were improved and the government believed it had prevented epidemics.

The Pan American-Grace Airline completed its work of removing the most seriously injured persons from the area.

Ecuador Helps Chile

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 1 (UP).—An extraordinary Congress authorized today the donation of 100,000 pesos for relief in the Chilean quake zone. Congress was called by President Aurelio Mosquera Narvaez Dec. 14, the day he dissolved the Constituent Assembly which elected him President.

Today's Congress declared the Ecuadorean Constitution of 1906 to be the nation's governing instrument.

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Army to Double Military Aides In Latin America to Combat 'Isms'

Teaching in Military Schools to Be Part of Duties of 29 Officers—Navy to Send Ships on Courtesy Visits in Next Few Months

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A far-reaching program, under which the United States will station more military representatives in Latin American republics and give assistance to those countries, is about to go into effect.

Within a few months, the United States will have twenty-nine officers of the army, including the air force, in Latin America, in addition to naval attachés and missions.

Coming at a time when the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, is in this country discussing defense and other questions with American leaders, the program is described by officials as having much political significance.

It means a determined attempt on the part of the Administration to offset the attempts by totalitarian States to penetra' Latin America through military representatives and missions.

In many cases the United States Army officers accredited to Latin American States will be directing or assisting in the military colleges of the Republics.

The full program, which is disclosed today for the first time, is as follows:

An officer will go to Tegucigalpa to cover Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala.

Another is going to Lima to handle matters pertaining to Ecuador and Peru.

The aviation mission now in Argentina, consisting of two majors, four captains and two first lieutenants, will be continued.

The military mission in Brazil, now composed of four men, has been increased to five with the addition of an ordnance officer. There is also a military attaché in Rio.

The two army instructors in Haiti will be increased by one. They will virtually be in charge of the Haitian Military School.

The navy is sending a naval attaché to Cuba. He will have duties at other places in the Caribbean Sea.

The army contemplates sending another officer to join the one in Mexico City.

An army mission of one man is going to Colombia.

An officer is being sent to Nicaragua to officiate at the Army School there.

A military attaché is ordered to Caracas, Venezuela, to handle matters concerned with Colombia and Venezuela.

At present there are twenty-two United States Army officers in Lat-

Continued on Page Six

ARMY LATIN STAFF WILL BE DOUBLED

Continued From Page One

in-American nations, as follows: Argentina, nine; Brazil, five; Central America, two; Haiti, two; Mexico, one; Cuba, one; Colombia, one; Chile, one.

Increases are scheduled as follows: Nicaragua, one; Haiti, one; Honduras, one; Venezuela, one; Peru, one; Mexico, one; Brazil, one. Further increases will be made when the need for them is seen.

Fascist Progress Is Studied

Staff officers here are keeping in close touch with the Latin-American situation. For several years they have been studying the progress being made by Germany and Italy in winning the friendship of Latin-American nations through their military missions.

They have not lost sight, either, of the efforts of the democracies, Britain and France, to increase their military representation in this hemisphere.

They have studied the efforts made by Germany and Italy to induce young officers of Latin American republics to study in the military schools of the totalitarian States. They have kept check of the sales of military equipment by Germany and Italy to the South American republics.

Staff officers here hope to receive a greater number of South and Central American students into United States military academies.

The new program is in line with the declaration of Lima drawn up at the recent Pan American Conference. In that pronouncement the American republics expressed their determination to defend themselves against foreign aggression, whether military or political. The program is designed to enable the republics to defend themselves against military aggression.

Foreign Minister Aranha is expected to return home with an agreement by United States officials to facilitate the sale of airplanes and probably anti-aircraft material to his country. Brazil is regarded by officers here as being the most vulnerable of the Latin American States because it is the nearest to Europe.

Visits by 3 Cruisers Are Planned

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Three of the newest and finest cruisers of the United States fleet were designated by the Navy Department today to make courtesy visits to the principal ports of South America, the cruise to include ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

No significance, it was said, was to be attached to the fact that the visits were ordered so soon after the recall by Premier Mussolini of Italian cruisers, which were making courtesy calls at South American ports.

The decision to send the cruisers to South America, it was explained, has been under consideration for some time.

The cruisers, all of the heavy type, are the San Francisco, flagship of Rear Admiral H. E. Kimmel; the Quincy and the Tuscaloosa. They will sail from Guantanamo, Cuba, on April 8. The first port of call will be La Guaira, Venezuela. The other ports to be visited, in the order named, are Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and Callao. The cruise will end officially at Balboa, Canal Zone, on June 4.

Another squadron, under Rear Admiral W. S. Anderson, will visit Cartagena, Colombia, March 25 to 30. The cruisers to make this visit are the Northampton, Salt Lake City and Pensacola.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, will be visited by Destroyer Division 4 of the fleet May 27 to June 2.

The Navy Department also announced that the San Francisco, Quincy and Tuscaloosa, at the end of the South America cruise, would join the Atlantic Squadron. It is probable that three or four of the light cruisers now attached to the Atlantic Squadron will go to the Pacific.

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NAZIS PRESS BRAZIL TO SUPPLY COFFEE

Offer Increased Purchases if More Imports of German Products Are Allowed

TRADE BARRIERS ATTACKED

United States, Giving Balance in Dollars, Offsets Appeal of Reich's 'Phony' Money

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 7.—Germany has presented her current coffee shortage to Brazil in the form of what is virtually a veiled trade ultimatum.

A press dispatch, apparently directed to this country, states that Germany is willing to increase purchases, especially from coffee-producing countries, if those countries will increase their imports of German goods.

This Berlin statement, released here today, accompanies a description of how coffee is being rationed in Germany. It is stated that the shortage is due especially to trade obstructions raised by some coffee-producing countries.

Brazil is presumed here to be the chief country at which this statement is aimed since the government has recently put into effect trade regulations that materially reduce the German chance of unloading unrestricted quantities of merchandise in this country.

It is admitted here that the German willingness to make barter agreements offers a considerable temptation to the Latin-American countries that so frequently struggle with problems of overproduction. It is observed that because of Germany's refusal to trade in international currency, a sort of trade psychology, like this latest "ultimatum," is being employed.

In the case of Brazil, however, the trade with the United States is a measuring rod for the German methods. The United States and Germany are the chief competitors for the Brazilian import trade.

For the last eleven months, in volume imports, the United States and Germany have been neck and neck. But in that time the United States trade has given Brazil a favorable trade balance, in United States currency, of $33,540,000. German trade has represented a deficit for Brazil.

This is due in part, it is noted, to the fact that the trade with the United States is carried on in dollars, while German trade has to be financed through compensation marks, usually called "phony money" here.

In spite of a decrease in American imports of about $5,000,000 in the period under review, and in spite of the most recent German pressure, trade observers here believe that the United States can use this factor to combat and surpass German trade incursions. They believe that what is necessary is a better canvass of the market for the United States, coupled with good personal representation and more favorable credit terms.

Mines Sold by Colombia After Theft of Emeralds

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 7.—The Colombian Government announced today the sale by auction of the Muzo emerald mines, which had been closed because of difficulties in administration and the theft of a large quantity of emeralds.

The government had operated the mines for many years, but continued thefts of the mines' best stones caused the decision to transfer them to private operators.

The Bank of the Republic holds in its vaults more than 24,000 carats of uncut Muzo emeralds.

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ITALIANS ARE ATTACKED

Ecuador Prevents Demonstration Hostile to Naval Officers

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 1.—The government prevented a hostile meeting of Quito University students and Socialists planning a demonstration against officers of the Italian cruisers Eugenia di Savoia and Duca d'Aosta after a reception at military headquarters yesterday, according to the Prensa.

Twelve students, including Señorita Aida Illueca of Panama and Abelardo Ruiz of Colombia, were arrested and fined for distributing pamphlets entitled "War on Fascism."

The newspaper Universo reports that a group of Communists and Socialists stoned a tennis club here when the Italian colony gave a reception for the cruisers' crews. Mounted police and carabiniers were sent to protect the club.

The cruisers, which are on a good-will tour of Latin America, are anchored at the port of Salinas because their draft is too deep for them to reach this city via the Guayas River.

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THE

U. S. PLAN ASSAILED IN SOUTH AMERICA

Papers Attack Sincerity of the Good Neighbor Policy After Proposal to Sell Arms

DOUBT EUROPE IS THREAT

Internal Blow to Uruguay and Argentina Is Feared—Trade Aid Is Urged

By JOHN W. WHITE

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 26.—The sincerity of the good neighbor policy is being seriously questioned in South America as a result of the project to facilitate the sale of warships and munitions to South American republics. The criticism is particularly bitter in Argentina and Uruguay. They are the two countries most affected by the inability of the United States to import agricultural products and they are the two that would be most affected by any rearmament program in Brazil.

The trade situation between the United States and Uruguay is even worse than that between it and Argentina, since Uruguayan production is much more restricted than Argentina's, being limited almost entirely to wool, meat and hides.

Uruguayan editors argue that the best way to make the good neighbor policy effective is to open the huge United States market to South American products instead of trying to load down these already financially embarrassed countries with an expensive armament race.

La Prensa Attacks Idea

The newspaper Prensa of Buenos Aires, which has stood firmly on the side of the United States in the recent trade controversy with Argentina, strongly attacks the proposal to facilitate armament purchases in South American countries. It says that approval of Senator Key Pittman's project not only would alienate certain South American countries from the United States, but would tend to arouse enmity among the South American republics themselves, thus ruining all that has been done to associate them fraternally under Pan-American efforts.

The Argentines are particularly bitter that certain American sources have cited Argentina's military and naval position as a reason why Brazil should rearm with the financial assistance of the United States. The editorial intimates that the Americans are deliberately stirring up trouble between Argentina and Brazil by such comparisons of their armed strength.

The Prensa says South Americans expected the good neighbor policy to be one of cooperation in practical beneficial measures that would tend to increase production and international trade and consequently improve the general economic situation. Instead of that, says its

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La Prensa Attacks Idea

The newspaper Prensa of Buenos Aires, which has stood firmly on the side of the United States in the recent trade controversy with Argentina, strongly attacks the proposal to facilitate armament purchases in South American countries. It says that approval of Senator Key Pittman's project not only would alienate certain South American countries from the United States, but would tend to arouse enmity among the South American republics themselves, thus ruining all that has been done to associate them fraternally under Pan-American efforts.

The Argentines are particularly bitter that certain American sources have cited Argentina's military and naval position as a reason why Brazil should rearm with the financial assistance of the United States. The editorial intimates that the Americans are deliberately stirring up trouble between Argentina and Brazil by such comparisons of their armed strength.

The Prensa says South Americans expected the good neighbor policy to be one of cooperation in practical beneficial measures that would tend to increase production and international trade and consequently improve the general economic situation. Instead of that, says its editorial, the United States now proposes to load down the republics with a costly armament race, which they cannot afford and which can lead only to trouble.

It denies that there was any danger of invasion of South American countries from Europe. An armament race based on a fictitious European danger can end only in sowing the seeds of alarm and suspicion among the South American nations themselves, it adds, dividing and separating them one from the other instead of contributing to their fraternal cooperation as democracies.

Calls Us a Strange Neighbor

The newspaper Manana of Montevideo says the United States proposal clearly proves that Washington is trying to initiate its so-called good neighbor policy with a group of countries it does not even know. Only inexcusable ignorance of the requirements and aspirations of the South American countries could lead to such proposal, it holds. Even an elementary knowledge of the situation here would have convinced Washington that the only way to put the good neighbor policy into effect was to open American markets to South American products.

"But instead of this, what does the United States do?" it adds.

"It offers to lend us money to buy warships we don't need. It is impossible to imagine any greater insanity than this of offering to countries already overloaded with economic difficulties due to the dedecline of international trade the one surest way of making their situation still more critical—that of persuading us to enter the international armament race for no possibly justifiable cause."

The newspaper Debate of Montevideo describes the Pittman project as audacious, recalls that an Argentine protest put an end to a former United States project to lease destroyers to Brazil, and expresses the belief that there will be a similar reaction to the new project. It thinks it is significant that the proposal does not contemplate letting Latin Americans have secrets regarding the construction and equipment of United States warplanes.

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2, 1939.

Japanese Says Our Fear Over Fascists Is Needless

If this country is alarmed at German and Italian propaganda in South America it is "fearing something that doesn't exist," according to Nobuo Fujimura, newly appointed Japanese Consul General to Manila, who is here en route to Tokyo after having served three years as Consul in Lima, Peru.

In an interview yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania Mr. Fujimura asserted that the only foreign propaganda in South America was that emanating from the United States and that South Americans were "fed up" with it—not pro-American propaganda but propaganda to the effect that Germany and Italy were spreading propaganda in South America.

"South American governments are not influenced by the Fascists or Nazis," Mr. Fujimura declared. "They are independent and they don't want any interference from other governments. The principle of government is democracy in Peru and, generally, all South American governments are the same. Nationalism is very strong in every way."

Visiting Italian 'Good-Will' Admiral Pelted With Eggs, Vegetables on Reaching Panama

By The Associated Press.

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 4.—Anti-Italian demonstrations today pelted with eggs and vegetables an automobile bearing the Italian Minister and an Italian Admiral and aides on an official visit to President Dr. Juan Demostenes Arosmena.

The car was badly spattered and so much refuse flew in before the window could be raised that the party had to return to the Admiral's visitinf flagship to change clothes before carrying out the call.

The disturbance occurred about noon as the automobile carrying Minister Italo Capanni and Admiral Eduardo Somigli passed Santa Ana Plaza on the way to the Presidental palace. It lasted between fifteen and twenty minutes.

Admiral Somigli is commander of the cruisers Eugenio di Savoia and Duca d'Aosta, on a world's "good-will" cruise.

[Virginio Gayda, leading Italian editor, had declared, two days ago, that Italy and Germany might be obliged to extend their defensive frontier to the Panama Canal.]

Police reinforcements arrived shotly after the disturbance started and began gathering in the participants. Originally the demonstrators were a small group numbering between thirty and fifty, but increased as store and office workers left their jobs for lunch.

As fast as the disturbers could be arrested and arraigned they were sentenced each to ten days in jail on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting the populace.

The Executive power, that is the President and Minister of Justice, ordered al lsubordinate authorities sternly to prevent further infractions of "Panama's traditional hospitality" during the visit of the Italian ships.

Measures taken included confining police resreves to their barracks for emergency duty.

Yesterday the anti-Fascist league petitioned Mayor C. M. Ossa for permission to hold a demonstration. The Mayor refused and the Governor upheld the Mayor. Then the league appealed to the Executive power which refused to consider the appeal.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 10,

PAN-AMERICAN IDEA ATTACKED IN REICH

Former Envoy to Burgos Urges Peaceful German Invasion to Offset U. S. Influence

ASSAILS LIMA CONFERENCE

Thinks Franco Victory Should Free South America From Washington Domination

BERLIN, March 9 (AP).—Major Gen. Wilhelm Faupel, German Ambassador to Nationalist Spain in 1937, pitted a German idea of Latin Americanism today against the United States' idea of Pan-Americanism.

Speaking at the biweekly luncheon of the German Academy, the General charged:

"The United States, by painting dangers of invasion of Latin America by the totalitarian States and by promulgating at the same time the idea of Pan-America, hopes to establish a united front on the Western Hemisphere which will be ready in case of need to turn against the totalitarian States."

He urged the leaders of the academy to provide for a wholesale peaceful invasion of Latin America by German, linguists, educators, scientists and engineers and for return visits by South Americans to Germany.

"There is but one danger to Latin America," he declared. "That is the United States."

Use Radio, Press and Film

"We want to live in peace with the United States," he said, "but we cannot leave unanswered charges that have been launched against us by the United States to curry favor with Latin America.

"We must make liberal use of radio, press and film, just as North America does."

General Faupel said that the Lima Conference "must be evaluated as an attack on a grand scale against totalitarian States in general" and Germany in particular.

Against the idea of Pan-America, which he described as a clever invention of the United States, he proposed the idea of a Spanish-America.

"The countries of South and Central America have much more in common with Spain and Portugal than with the United States," he declared.

General Faupel said that "not only should as many German individuals visit Latin America as possible but whole professional groups such as physicians, scientists and historians should go there."

He suggested that the German Academy invite South and Central Americans "in ever increasing numbers here to show them how far we are ahead of all nations in our culture and social measures."

"There is one happy circumstance about this fight," he said. "The truth is on our side."

General Faupel contended that the history of the United States was a vast catalogue of imperialistic designs on other peoples "authough the Monroe Doctrine also included the obligation not to interfere in other parts of the world."

"Yet the United States has been interfering constantly in all parts of the world," he added. "We have heard plenty of speeches about self-determination, peace, democracy and so forth by North American and other statesmen.

"These speeches are in the crassest contradiction of United States practices * * *

"Other States on the Western Continent are more modest. From its name alone we can see that the United States from the beginning laid claim to continental totalitarianism.'"

He described President Rosevelt's "good neighbor" policy to an effort to offset intense Latin-American antipathy toward the United States.

"It merely was a change in method," he declared, "and will prove to have been but a passing phase. At no time has the United States given up its claim to domination of the North and South American Continents."

He concl_ded that a victory for Nationalist Spain would cement bonds between Europe and Latin America, helping Latin America win what he called its struggle for freedom from domination by Washington.

Attack on Pittman

General Faupel's speech came on a day marked by sharp attacks on the United States.

Diplomatische Korrespondenz, the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, charged democracies with spreading lies about Germany and asserted:

"Those innuendoes too, which for example America launches again and again concerning aggressive plans by the authoritarian States against the South American States, are sad proof of the fact that appeasement of the world is by no means desired by certain circles."

Large posters appeared on bulletin boards devoted to Nazi publicity material in some Berlin office buildings assailing Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as an anti-German agitator.

They showed Senator Pittman's head and shoulders in life size with the caption: "Mark Him Well." In addition, they contained a tirade against the United States as being "Jew-ridden' 'and as "trade-snatchers in South America." -

NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1939.

by our forces, and in a short time order and quiet will be restored to Madrid."

The Valencia press continues to assail the Communists, while hopefully writing that this week's developments are tending toward an early peace. In support of this hope they quote liberally and exclu-

BOWERS RETURNS; SILENT ON FUTURE

Recalled Ambassador Avoids Comment on Our Stand on Spanish Government

FOUND REFUGEES PITIABLE

Saw 400,000 Flee to France —Is Proud of Absence of 'Incidents' With Franco

Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Spain for the last six years, who established a temporary embassy at St. Jean de Luz, France, after the outbreak of the Spanish civil war nearly three years ago, arrived yesterday in the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary on his way to Washington.

He had been recalled by the State Department to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the question of recognizing the new Franco government.

Mr. Bowers declined to comment on the results of the Spanish conflict or the future of the government there, declaring all such information would have to come from the State Department after he had conferred with officials in Washington. Asked about reports that he probably would not return to Spain, he refused even to say whether he expected to remain in the diplomatic service.

He had had occasion only once to communicate with Generalissimo Franco, and that was when the American freighter Nantucket Chief was seized forty miles off



Times Wide World

RETURNS FROM SPAIN

Ambassador Claude G. Bowers arriving on the Queen Mary.

Barcelona and subsequently released, Mr. Bowers said.

Nearly 400,000 refugees have moved into France since the fall of Barcelona and it is probable that if they return to Spain they will be placed in concentration camps "until they can be vouched for by people who are sympathetic to Franco," he continued.

"It is a very serious situation," he said. "I saw the exodus and it was tremendous and pitiful. There were at least 400,000 coming across the border, and that did not include

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WORLD 'NEW DEAL' HAILED BY ARANHA

Our Dollar, Not Our Army or Navy, Greatest Peace Force, Brazilian Minister Says

EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED

Negotiations at Washington Will Help Reverse State of Fear, He Asserts

An "international New Deal policy" came into force yesterday with the conclusion of the exchange of notes on finance and trade between the United States and Brazil, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, declared in an interview at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel upon his return from Washington, where he had conducted negotiations for his government.

"My mission has been fully successful and my expectations, economically and politically, have been fulfilled," Dr. Aranha said. "The day marks the beginning of a new international New Deal policy by which Brazil will benefit. So far we have been working more and have been receiving less—now we will work more and receive more."

The world, according to the Brazilian Minister, "is dominated by fear, superceding material interests of the peoples." The trade policy now entered upon will, in his opinion, reverse that issue by re-establishing the old way of commercial cooperation.

Says It Is Only a Starting Point

"The newly concluded agreement will put common interests above fear, and will mark the beginning of a new policy of mutual help and association," Dr. Aranha said. "Yet what we have accomplished is only the starting point of a policy which, we hope, will be extended to all countries of good-will for the sake of all."

He added that the new economic arrangement was based on two points; first confidence, for the establishment of which he credited the American negotiators of the agreement; and, second, a program of orthodox finance.

"You are a creditor country which until now did not realize its position fully," Dr. Aranha said. "Now you undertake the important step of promoting economic recuperation of cooperative expansion."

"Will other arrangements follow?" Dr. Aranha was asked.

"Our understanding is based upon the new trend with the prospect that other nations will follow the same policy," he answered. "The needs of individual nations are individual, but there are immense possibilities for the future of a larger scope."

Asked whether such possibilities would include the totalitarian powers, the Minister replied:

"We said clearly that we wanted to buy for peaceful means and it will depend entirely upo nthe totalitarian states whether they want to join. But they obviously cannot come in if they continue to pursue their policy of race persecution."

Holds Isolation Not Likely

Dr. Aranha brushed aside the suggestion that the United States would isolate herself in times of an aconomic crisis.

"She would not," he said. "To the contrary, the realization seems to gain here that you must cooperate. Only them can crises be overcome."

Declaring that this country had more than half of the income of the world, Dr. Aranha suggested that the United States should make "wise use" of her powerful dollar as a medium to further peace.

"American people are the easiest people in the world to deal with, because they have an open mind," he said. "But we from South America must come here and get the thing started. You have the most efficient means for peace, not through your army and navy, but through your dollar. Your dollar is the product of your capacity. Spend it wisely by buying and selling, and it will further peace and understanding."

Dr. Aranha arrived at 6:05 P. M. yesterdty from Washington. He was met by Oscar Correia, Brazilian Consul General in New York, and had dinner at the consul's home, 840 Park Avenue. He will sail tonight on the Argentina.

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AGREEMENTS WITH BRAZIL LIFT TRADE RESTRICTIONS AND RENEW DEBT SERVICE

$120,000,000 CREDIT

Gold Aid to Rio Reserve Bank Will Ease Yoke of German Exchange

TO BOLSTER OUR EXPORTS

Washington Will Send Farm Experts—Compacts Crown Aranha's Mission Here

Text of documents in Brazilian agreements on Page 8.

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A broad series of commercial and financial agreements for expansion of trade was concluded between Brazil and the United States today through an exchange of notes between Secretary Hull and Oswaldo Aranha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, who has been conducting official conversations here for the past month.

In the opinion of diplomatic observers it marked the successful culmination of one of the most important missions conducted by a South American stateman for many years.

In one particular, a decision of Brazil to free its exchange market, State Department officials considered it one of the most important financial and economic measures taken on the Western Hemisphere in recent times.

It indicated that Brazil considered the quickest route to established

BRAZIL'S ARMY CHIEF MAY VISIT ITALY SOON

Embassy Says He Has Accepted —Also Invited to Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 29.—The army Chief of Staff, General Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro, will soon visit Italy and perhaps Germany, according to a report current here. As he is now in Rio Grande do Sul, his personal confirmation was unobtainable, but the Italian Embassy indicated he had accepted an invitation, though his departure date had not been settled.

For some time the totalitarian nations have been inviting high-ranking Brazilian officers to visit them. Several navy and army officers are now in Italy and Germany.

Three months ago it was reported that Germany had invited General Goes Monteiro, but this was later denied.

Seven Brazilian Navy officers are to leave April 5 for the United States and a group of army officers and aviators soon thereafter.

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It indicated that Brazil considered the quickest route to established economic recovery was through maintenance of a free exchange market.

Credits and Service on Debts

The arrangements provide for the extension of credits by the United States to Brazil for the expansion of commerce and industry that, it was estimated in some circles, might total, in various forms, as much as $120,000,000. In addition to freeing exchange, Brazil agreed to resume service on its foreign debt of $357,000,000 in this country, beginning July 1.

The freeing of foreign exchange will have the effect of throwing off the German yoke of restricted foreign exchange.

Not only does this strike at the system of using compensating marks by which Germany has increased its trade in Brazil at the expense of the United States but the implication is given that barter arrangements between Brazil and other nations will be limited and Brazilian markets opened more largely to goods from "free exchange" countries. Moreover, the creation of a Central Reserve Bank in Brazil provides that its currency will be tied to the American dollar.

There are no military commitments.

Summary of Terms

A summary of the agreements follows:

1. The Export-Import Bank undertakes the extension of credits to Brazil in the amount of $19,200,000 for freeing Brazilian exchange to make possible payments to American exporters covering merchandise heretofore shipped to Brazil and not yet paid for.

2. The Export-Import Bank undertakes to assist in the financing of future exports by American manufacturers and producers to Brazil by granting banking credits under arrangements the details of which will be worked out at the time of the negotiations for this aid.

3. The Washington government proposes to ask Congress for authority to provide up to $50,000,000 of gold to Brazil for its Central Reserve Bank, repayment to be made from Brazil's future production of gold.

4. The Washington government will undertake to furnish to Brazil such agricultural and other technical aides as will enable it to diversify its production and increase its national development.

5. Brazil will issue an edict freeing its exchange to enable its importers to acquire American products.

Equal Terms for Investors

6. Brazil proposes to guarantee to American investors treatment equal to that now or hereafter accorded its own nationals, this in the face of pending ultra-nationalistic legislation that might otherwise affect adversely United States interests.

7. By diversification of its production Brazil will undertake extensive

Continued on Page Nine

GERMANS TEACHING ARGENTINA'S ARMY

But Their Influence Has Waned in Chile and Bolivia After Long Dominance

FIELD FOR U. S. MEN SEEN

Washington Already Sending Instructors to Buenos Aires —More Experts Sought

By T. R. YBARRA

In the southern part of South America, much of which I have just traversed, two of the leading countries, Argentina and Chile, have had their armies trained by German officers in the German tradition. Bolivia also entrusted the training of its soldiers some years ago to German experts. But in all three the Germans show signs of being on the wane.

In Argentina, German instructors of the Argentine Army are meeting competition from the members of the American military aviation mission. The work of the latter has been so successful that the Argentine Government wants us to send more of our officers to instruct Argentina's military fliers.

In Chile, where successive German military missions have been employed to train officers and soldiers for more than half a century, the last remaining instructor from Germany recently left for home and has not returned, nor had he been replaced, up to a few weeks ago, by another German.

As for Bolivia, whose army is the only one of the three that has seen actual fighting, German military influence is under a cloud because, in the recent war in the Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay, the German-trained Bolivians got much the worst of it at the hands of the French-trained Paraguayans.

Argentines Study in Germany

Argentina has employed German military instructors for many years. How highly it thinks of them is shown eloquently by the fact that, at present, there are eighteen Argentine officers studying in Germany and only five in France. Recently, Italy has tried to work her way into Argentine military circles, especially in aviation, but her efforts to have Italian aviators appointed as instructors to Argentine military fliers have failed.

Nevertheless, there is a considerable tinge of pro-fascism among the officers of Argentina's army, one of whom was recently disciplined for ostentatiously giving the fascist salute in public. Among the younger officers there is a tendency to sing the Italian fascist hymn, and otherwise show pro-fascist leanings, but this need not be taken too seriously in a country like Argentina, where there are hundreds of thousands of citizens who have of

government headed by President Balmaceda.

Other Noted German Officers

Among the many officers who at one time or another helped give the Chilean Army its Germanic stamp were a number belonging to famous German military families, some of whom afterward achieved prominence in the World War. One was von Lettow-Vorbeck, who led the German African campaign until he was finally defeated by the South African contingent of the Allies under Generals Botha and Smuts.

Others, whose names will be immediately familiar to all who have followed German military history, were von Alvensleben, von Buelow, Bronsart von Schellendorf, Count von Koenigsmarck and Count von der Schulenburg.

Six German officers who were in Chile as instructors in 1914 returned to their country and were killed at the front.

The number of these instructors gradually dwindled after the World War until, finally, only one, General von Kiesling, remained. He also returned to Germany a short time ago. So now, for the first time in many years, there is no one to carry on the Prussian tradition among Chilean soldiers, a favorable opportunity, it would seem, for instructors from some other nation to step in.

The rough handling received by Bolivia's German-trained troops from the French-trained Paraguayans in the recent Chaco war has caused many a chuckle among anti-German South Americans. One of the main reasons, according to some observers, for Bolivian defeats was the over-confidence of many of the Bolivian officers, who felt that their men, trained by Germans in the methods that had brought Germany's army such marked military efficiency in the past, must necessarily triumph over their foes, who knew nothing of such methods.

There were also other causes for Bolivian reverses, two of which were particularly detrimental to the forces of Bolivia. The first of these was the fact that her soldiers, accustomed to high mountainous regions, were compelled to fight in the low, swampy, pestilential Chaco. The second was the extraordinary military prowess of the Paraguayans, who are born fighters, as they proved in the war waged by them some seventy years ago.

This war still arouses South Americans to lyrical outbursts of admiration, since, in its cause, little Paraguay defied the combined armies of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay and refused to acknowledge defeat until her male population had been almost wiped out.

One of the German military experts who helped train the Bolivian Army was Captain Ernst Roehm, who, after he returned to his native Germany, became one of the principal aides of Adolf Hitler and later the principal victim of Herr Hitler's ruthless "purge" in June, 1934.

This is the twenty-seventh of a series of articles by Mr. Ybarra, who has just returned from a tour of Latin America.

Nicaragua Fliers Called Potential U. S. Fighters

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 11.—Lieutenant Modesto Valle, son of the chief justice of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court, Nicaragua's first aviator to complete the two-year flying course at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas, arrived here yesterday from the United States. He was guest of honor at a reception to Nicaragua's military forces last night. While in Cuba he received medals for distinguished service and wings of honor.

President Anastasio Somoza said: "I consider every Nicaraguan aviator and soldier as a potential fighting man for the United States and I hope to send other young men to the United States to learn aviation."

BOLIVIAN OIL RULING STUDIED BY WELLES

U. S. 'Deeply Interested,' He Says, in $17,000,000 Forfeiture

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the State Department was deeply interested in the decision of the Bolivian Supreme Court yesterday, ruling against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose investment of $17,000,000 was declared forfeited under a decree of the de facto government at La Paz two years ago.

Mr. Welles said he was not prepared to comment in detail, however. He explained that he had seen only a summary of the decision but that close study was being given the text by legal officers of the department and thorough consideration was being given the case. He declined to express an opinion as to whether there was any parallel between the circumstances in Bolivia and the oil expropriations in Mexico.

gentine officers studying in Germany and only five in France. Recently, Italy has tried to work her way into Argentine military circles, especially in aviation, but her efforts to have Italian aviators appointed as instructors to Argentine military fliers have failed.

Nevertheless, there is a considerable tinge of pro-fascism among the officers of Argentina's army, one of whom was recently disciplined for ostentatiously giving the fascist salute in public. Among the younger officers there is a tendency to sing the Italian fascist hymn, and otherwise show pro-fascist leanings, but this need not be taken too seriously in a country like Argentina, where there are hundreds of thousands of citizens, who have of Italian blood.

Italian elements in Argentina have sought to counteract the influence of the United States military aviation and naval missions now instructing army officers in that country, but they have made little headway.

Our aviation mission now consists of eight officers, detached from their regular duties for this special assignment. If Argentine requests are heeded, two more will soon be added. Our naval mission has three members.

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Germany's military mission in the Argentine Republic is now officially composed of one general, two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, one major and one captain. Of the eighteen Argentine officers now studying military methods in Germany one is a general, four are majors, eight captains and four lieutenants. Only one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and three majors are studying in France.

53,000 in Argentine Army

The Argentine regular army, to which these various foreign officers are devoting their expert attention, now consists of about 3,000 officers and 50,000 rank and file. In the reserve are 5,000 officers and 200,000 men. About 30,000 conscripts join the colors yearly.

Argentina's military aviation corps is a separate unit, consisting of some 1,500 officers and 2,000 enlisted men. It has about 150 planes. The navy possesses two battleships, three cruisers, sixteen destroyers, four submarines and a considerable number of smaller auxiliary vessels. Including the active force and reserve the personnel of the Argentine Navy totals around 2,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men. This navy has a separate aviation force with about 750 officers and men and 100 planes.

Chile's German-trained forces consist of a regular army of about 18,000 and reserves of more than 600,000. The principal units in her navy are two battleships, three cruisers, eleven destroyers and nine submarines. Her air force has about 200 planes.

Chile's interest in German military methods goes back to her victorious war against Peru sixty years ago. As a result of Germany's success against France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, she had acquired considerable prestige among South American military leaders, so much so that German officers straying to South America in search of more fighting found ready employment.

One of these, named von Moltke, who is said to have been a first cousin of the famous German Commander in Chief against the French, so distinguished himself as an officer in the Chilean Army, fighting the Peruvians, that he attracted the attention of General Sotomayor, one of the Chilean commanders. Herr von Moltke was killed in the fighting outside Lima, Peru's capital, but the impression he had made on General Sotomayor was so great that after the war was over the general was instrumental in having the Chilean Government invite a German officer to serve as military instructor.

This officer, Captain Koerner of the regular Prussian Army, reached Chile in 1885. He was the first of many, who, arriving singly or in groups, soon gave the Chilean Army a Germanic imprint which it shows to this day. Captain Koerner did not content himself with instructing Chileans in the military art; he mixed in Chilean politics and was one of the principal leaders of the rebels who, in 1891, overthrew the

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Latin Liberals Want Roosevelt Third Term; Choose Washington for Congress to Help It

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay, March 25.—American delegates and observers at the International Congress of American Democracies that closed here yesterday were surprised at the vehemence of the conference's support of President Roosevelt and everything that he stands for.

Washington was chosen as the seat for the next conference and September of election year was chosen as the date because, it was argued in the conference sessions, an enthusiastic Latin-American Democratic conference in Washington at that time would undoubtedly help to elect Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

At the final plenary session the delegates rose to their feet and approved by acclamation, accompanied by rousing cheers, a resolution pledging support to Mr. Roosevelt in the following terms:

"The International Congress of American Democracies resolver:

First, to emphasize and bring to the attention of public opinion throughout the continentthose principles proclaimed by President Roosevelt in defense of democracy and peace;

"Second, to demand for his attitude the stimulation and support of all democratic forces in the Americas such as political parties and social and cultural organizations."

A similar resolution applauding President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico was also approved.

The authorities of the congress took steps this afternoon to put into immediate movement the machinery set up by the conference for the organizing of a militant inter-American Popular Front.

This Popular Front is designed to be an international organization similar to that which won the recent elections in Chile. Its two main objectives will be:

1. To make a fight against the Fascist invasion of the American continent and at the same time to oppose race hatred in the Americas.

2. To seek to wrest control of the Latin-American governments away from the conservative landowning class.

As a first step in organization the executive board of the congress set itself up as a permanent central bureau with headquarters in Montevideo.

The secretarial staff of the conference today began the task of classifying and printing the forty-three projects approved by the conference in order to transmit them to hundreds of organizations whose support is sought.

Among those projects is the setting up of a permanent committee of American jurists to defend political prisoners in all the American republics. It is proposed also to take measures to secure the right of asylum for all persons persecuted by Latin-American governments for their political or social ideas.

One resolution pledged the unstinted support of all democratic forces of the Americas for the movement in favor of equal civic and political rights for women.

Another resolution demanded unrestricted liberty of action for all labor movements.

Nicaragua's Cotton Crop Purchased by Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 27.—Germany has purchased on a barter basis the entire cotton crop of Nicaragua and also large quantities of coffee, cottonseed oil, rubber, hides, deerskins and cabinet woods of all classes. Large German tramp ships are now loading at Corinto.

Nicaragua will receive in return barbed wire, nails, Diesel trucks, automobiles, hardware and pharmaceutical products.

Producers would prefer to sell for cash, but other countries cannot purchase all Nicaragua's exportable products.

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Argentine Government to Get Most Supplies From Reich Under a Big New Barter Deal

By JOHN W. WHITE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 15.—The Argentine Government is finishing final details of big new barter deals with Germany and Italy, which will run into many millions of dollars and give the two leading totalitarian States a virtual monopoly in supplying this country's government supplies during the current year.

A German barter deal involves 1,500,000 metric tons of wheat. This is the equivalent of 55,125,000 bushels and is believed here to be the largest barter deal Germany has negotiated in South America since she began her determined trade penetration.

At the Argentine Government's fixed price of 70 pesos per metric ton for wheat the value of the operation is in the neighborhood of 105,000,000 pesos. At the free-market rate of exchange this is equivalent to $24,150,000. But at the official rate, at which the Central Bank buys exchange from grain importers, it is the equivalent of $35,000,000. It is expected that the value eventually fixed for the operation will be closer to the latter figure.

As originally proposed, Germany was to take 100,000 metric tons of wheat, equivalent to 3,675,000 bushels. The Argentine State Railways were to import German railroad equipment, including Diesel streamlined trains, to a value equal to the cost of the wheat taken by Germany.

In its present stage the barter deal will be fifteen times as large as was originally proposed, and it will provide a tremendous quantity of material for several other departments of the Argentine Government. It is reported that Argentina will agree to take automobiles, trucks and buses as well as a large quantity of sanitary equipment and materials for public health service.

It is not clear yet whether the Argentine Government will import Italian merchandise direct, as it is doing from Germany, or whether it will grant importers of Italian goods exchange at the offical rate of exchange, which would give Italians a decided advantage over importers from countries that cannot get the official rate of exchange.

Argentina is now frankly embarked on a policy of barter arrangements with all countries that will purchase Argentine agricultural and pastoral products, principally grains. When the Minister of Finance bought newspaper advertising space last month to explain why Argentina was cutting

Continued on Page Sixteen

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MINISTER IS KILLED IN PERU AS HIS COUP IS FOILED BY TROOPS

General in Cabinet Tries to Talk Way Into Power After President Goes on Holiday

PUT TO DEATH BY A MAJOR

Failure to Outwit an Officer Dooms Movement—Benavides Rushes Back From Sea Trip

By The Associated Press.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 19.—General Antonio Rodriguez, taking advantage of the absence of President Oscar Benavides, tried to seize the Government Palace about 2 A. M. today in an attempt to overthrow the government and was killed.

General Rodriguez, Minister of Government and Interior since 1935, last night had escorted President Benavides to the pier at Callao, Lima's port, where the President and a party of government ministers boarded the naval transport Rimac for a three-day holiday. There General Rodriguez embraced the President, expressed wishes that he would have a happy holiday and bade him farewell.

Then the general returned to Lima and proclaimed himself head of the government in two manifestos one addressed to the nation and the other to the armed forces—in which he explained far-reaching measures to replace the Benavides Administration.

Meanwhile the city, not suspecting what was going on at the palace, was passing the night in celebrating a carnival.

"Some Few" Rebels Slain

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"Some Few" Rebels Slain

A communiqué issued by Premier Ernesto Montagne tonight said that General Rodriguez had had only a few followers from his own department of the government and that loyal troops had intervened and restored order. The communiqué said that "some few insurgents" had lost their lives.

General Rodriguez sent his manifestoes to the newspapers, which were just finishing the printing of their morning editions. They hastily prepared extra editions, but before these were ready the situation had changed again with the intervention of the troops.

President Benavides hastily returned to Lima this evening. He had sailed at 10 o'clock last night for Paracas Bay, 250 miles south of Lima.

A reliable source, giving details of the attempted coup, said that General Rodriguez, who in the absence of the President at his palace at Laperla sometimes slept at the Governmental Palace in his capacity of Minister of the Interior, had arrived at the palace about 2 A. M.

He ordered Captain Ismodes, chief of the machine-gun section quartered at the palace, to report to him and told him that he was assuming the Executive post since General Benavides was leaving Peru.

Presidential Palace Informed

Pretending to obey General Rodriguez's order to hand over command of the machine-gun section to a new chief, Captain Ismodes climbed to the observation tower, but not until after he had telephoned the Presidential quarters at Laperla. He then locked himself in the tower and aimed machine guns at the palace entrance.

Aides of President Benavides then took measures to counteract the coup by starting troops from their barracks for the palace. First to arrive was a unit headed by Ser-

Continued on Page Six

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MINISTER IS KILLED AS LIMA COUP FAILS

Continued From Page One

geant Major Rizo Patron, who entered the palace.

"I came to do my duty," he informed General Rodriguez.

The general explained that he was Chief Executive because President Benavides was sailing for Europe.

"That is untrue," the officer replied.

Thereupon General Rodriguez tried to seize the officer's pistol, but Major Rizo Patron quickly fired twice, killing the leader of the coup.

Meanwhile, troops were arriving to take up strategic positions on avenues about the palace. But the movement apparently collapsed with General Rodriguez's death, and the troops soon were ordered returned to their barracks by Premier Montagne, who took command.

Four hydroplanes were dispatched to the side of the Rimac after President Benavides had been informed by radio of what was going on. The President and his three Cabinet members were taken aboard the planes and returned to land, where they continued on to Lima by automobile.

General Benavides, escorted by armored motorcycles and three planes, arrived in the city at 5:10 P. M. in an open car. He was cheered by nolookers as his automobile passed the principal street.

STATEMENT BY PREMIERS.

Premier Montagne, temporary head of the government while President Benavides was away, said in his statement:

General Antonio Rodriguez, Minister of Government, abusing the confidence deposited in him by the Chief Executive, General Oscar Benavides, and in connivance with retired General Cirilo Ortega and a few scanty elements belonging to the forces depending upon the Ministry of Government, attempted this dawn to overthrow the legal regime ruling Peru's destinies.

Fortunately for the good of the country, the armed institutions have responded once more to the principles of honor and loyalty on which are based national order and progress. Just a few moments have been sufficient for the failure of this inconceivable attempt.

A normal situation has been restored and order prevails in this capital and throughout the country.

General Benavides, who, as in previous years at this same time, sailed last night on the naval transport Rimac, is returning at this moment to the capital.

When the revolt was thwarted General Rodriguez and some few insurgents lost their lives.

The statement was dated at the Government Palace and was signed "Ernesto Montagne, President of the Council of Ministers."

Accompanying President Benavides on the Rimac when the uprising occurred were Dr. Carlos Concha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hector Boza, Minister of Public Works, and Diomedes Arias Schreiber, Minister of Justice.

Regime Termed a Dictatorship

General Ernesto Montagne has been head of the Peruvian Cabinet since April, 1936, having survived several Cabinet changes. Previously he had served as Minister of Justice and Education, and still earlier he had headed a military junta, during the period after the Peruvian revolution of 1930.

During his Premiership the regime in Peru has been characterized as a virtual dictatorship under President Benavides. Strong fascist leanings have been attributed to his government.

The government's strict rule has been explained, however, as an effort to curb the opposition of Aprista party, members of which have charged that many of their number have been jailed, deported or killed.

Dispatches from Lima heretofore had given no indication that General Rodriguez was at odds with the government. On the contrary, his career as a Cabinet Minister had closely paralleled that of Premier Montagne.

General Rodriguez became Minister of the Interior in 1935 and added the post of Minister of Government in October, 1936, when a military Cabinet was formed by Premier Montague. At that time the country was threatened with disorders after a Presidential election.

Before 1935 General Rodriguez had been head of the military forces immediately attached to President Benavides. He was wounded in March, 1932, when a member of the Opposition party attempted the assassination of the former President, Luis M. Sanchez Serro.

The 1936 elections appeared at the time the vote was being tallied to favor the Presidential candidate of the opponents of President Benavides. The election was not allowed to determine the succession to the Presidency, however, since the National Assembly took action extending to Dec. 8, 1939, the term of President Benavides.

This action followed charges by the supporters of General Benavides that the candidacy of the opposition candidate, Dr. Luis Antonio Eguiguren, was a device by the Aprista party, which had been barred from the ballot by the government, to put forward a candidate under another designation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EXPANSION

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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300.

EXPANSION OF AIR CORPS

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RISING U. S. DESIRE FOR ARMING FOUND

Gallup Survey Sees Sentiment 20% Greater Among Voters Than It Was in 1935

SHARP GAIN SINCE MUNICH

90% of the Public Reported as Favoring Larger Air Force—86% for Navy Increase

"With European powers arming at a furious rate; with Germany redrawing the map of Europe and with wars already in progress in the Orient and Spain, American sentiment for armed preparedness has increased steadily in the three-year period from 1935 to 1938," according to the results of a survey made public yesterday by Dr. George Gallup.

Dr. Gallup pointed out that three years ago this month the American Institute of Public Opinion began measuring the public's attitude toward a larger army, navy and air force, and had carried on its studies at regular intervals since then. The latest survey, he said, finds that the public is not only overwhelmingly in favor of stronger armed defense, but that preparedness sentiment is about 20 per cent greater today than it was in 1935.

The trend of sentiment is shown in answers to the questions: "Should the United States build a larger navy? Should it enlarge the strength of its army? Should it enlarge its air force?"

Larger Navy?

	Yes	No
December, 1935	72%	28%
December, 1938	86	14

Larger Army?

	Yes	No
December, 1935	70%	30%
December, 1938	82	18

Larger Air Force?

	Yes	No
December, 1935	84%	16%
December, 1938	90	10

The studies find a particularly sharp increase in sentiment for rearmament since the Munich agreement in September. The increase is viewed as "undoubtedly related to the fact that, as indicated in previous institute surveys, a large majority of American voters believe that Munich only heightened the chances of eventual war."

"Increased armed defenses will almost certainly be one of the first subjects which the new Congress will consider," Dr. Gallup said. "Judging by the sentiment in the institute survey, measures for spending money on the army, navy and air force are likely to meet with great popular approval."

He added that the overwhelming sentiment for preparedness did not indicate that the nation desired to go to war with any country. The institute has found that 70 per cent of voters think American participation in the last war was a mistake, and 95 per cent say that if another war like the World War develops in Europe the United States should not take part.

13,000 PLANES AIM OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington Hears 10,000 Will Be Goal for Army, All to Be Ordered in Two Years

VAST SCALE A SURPRISE

Capital Hears His Message on Jan. 4 Will Give Evidence of Menace to Us of Dictators

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt was reported authoritatively today to have decided on a double-barreled recommendation to Congress for reinforcements of the national defense which are of unprecedented peacetime magnitude.

Persons close to the Administration said the Chief Executive intended to report, in the annual message which he will deliver personally to a joint session of Senate and House on Jan. 4, that the security of the nation and its neighbors is threatened by the armed might of aggressive dictator States.

A week later, under present arrangement, a special message will present detailed recommendations for an army air force of some 10,000 planes and numerous other measures.

Thus, the Administration contemplates a quadrupled military air fleet of at least 13,000 aircraft, including the minimum of 3,000 which Congress authorized for the navy in this year's billion-dollar fleet expansion act.

Magnitude Causes Surprise

The magnitude of the air program has caused surprise here, especially in view of the fact that some high army officers were advocating, at least up to recently, a comparatively small air force of high quality.

Early in October, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, new chief of the Army Air Corps, declared that the country did not need a great many more military airplanes, but needed faster ones. Under the development program being carried on at that time, the army was to have 2,320 craft by 1940. General Arnold, in an interview, called this "a very good figure as things now stand."

These remarks were made about the time of the signing of the Munich four-power accord. Whether the implications of that accord and the post-Munich events abroad have now changed General Arnold's mind is not known. He could not be reached for comment tonight.

There have been reports that some other high officers of the army could not see eye to eye with the Administration on defense plans. Such reports were denied ten days ago, however, by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, who said:

"The Administration and the War Department have been working in intimate accord on a program regarding which absolutely no decision has yet been finally made."

A short time before that a retired officer, Major Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, had told the New York Board of Trade that "fear and hysteria" were being engendered in support of heavy expenditures for national defense.

Supporting the President's forthcoming proposals, Congressional circles have heard, will be "startling evidence" that Germany's aerial force and her aircraft factories geared to war demands threaten to upset completely the world balance of military and political power.

From usually well-informed administration and legislative sources come reports of these developments:

1. Details of the new rearmament program are complete. They were shaped in close cooperation with General Craig and other military advisers, since Europe's uneasy peace agreement was reached at Munich. War and Navy Department budgets already have been approved.

2. Convinced that American air power must be quickly augmented, Mr. Roosevelt has not been moved by arguments of some Congressional critics that the United States, protected by two oceans, needed no such force as 10,000 army planes.

3. The Chief Executive and intimate advisers are confident that Congress will approve at least the basic recommendations.

Quick Work on Planes the Aim

Piecemeal disclosures provide this outline of the proposals:

Orders for thousands of additional army and navy planes in the next two years are contemplated. Each service has about 2,000 first-line craft now. Undisclosed numbers would be used for training, others held in reserve. Many would be used to equip the National Guard.

Under plans already announced, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the National Youth Administration are to assist in schooling upward of 100,000 pilots and 125,000 mechanics as a military "backlog."

New air bases are contemplated.

A key objective is expansion of the aircraft industry's capacity, through commercial and export, as well as military orders, to keep pace with developments abroad. Manufacturers consulted by the War Department obtained the impression there would be no competition from government plants.

Prompt measures are to be taken to remedy deficiencies in the army's anti-aircraft artillery, tanks and other weapons and munitions for the regular army and National Guard. These in addition to a material increase in the Air Corps personnel.

The present expansion of the navy will be continued with funds to start work on two more battleships, probably 45,000 tons, the world's largest; and a score of other warships.

Various measures will be taken to reduce the time, now estimated at eight months, required to switch factories from peace to war production in an emergency. These measures include appropriation of $30,000,000 or more for "educational" orders for munitions and a start toward acquiring a $25,000,000 reserve of minerals and other materials not produced in this country.

Official hints of a $100,000,000 increase for the army and $150,000,000 for the navy over their respective appropriations for the current fiscal year shed little light on the estimated cost of the projected measures.

Some who have seen official estimates said privately that the formal annual budgets represented "only part of the picture."

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BARKLEY PREDICTS SESSION OF REVISING

Nothing in Particular in Mind for New Legislation, He Says After Talk With President

12/15/38

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Senate majority leader, talked for two hours at luncheon today with President Roosevelt about the legislative program, going over all phases of the subject as it will be presented to Congress by the President.

Senator Barkley said that the discussion was "full and frank," and admitted that possible revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, taxes and the national-defense program were among the subjects.

"We discussed all the possibilities of legislation on all the acts that have been passed by Congress recently," Senator Barkley said. "We talked about the whole legislative situation in a general way, very frankly, but I don't think I would be at liberty to give the details of the conversation."

He explained it would not be fair to the President to emphasize one point of the discussion over another.

Session of Amending Seen

He was asked what possibility there was for new legislation.

"I don't know anything particularly," he replied, "except what may be done to existing laws, amending and correcting them wherever experience has shown they ought to be amended or corrected."

On the question of national defense, Senator Barkley said he thought that little legislation would be necessary. He explained that the naval-expansion program already had been provided for through legislation, and that only annual appropriations were necessary to carry it forward at a rate consistent with the defense program and its cost. As to aviation expansion for the army and navy, he said he thought that additional legislation was necessary and that it would form a part of the program.

CONGRESS TO HEAR PRESIDENT DELIVER MESSAGE ON JAN. 4

Date Is Set in Conference With Speaker Bankhead on Items of Legislative Program

AIR DEFENSE A MAJOR AIM

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Reorganization Action Is Put to the Fore—Hiram Johnson Opposes a Third Term

12/23/38

By TURNER CATLEDGE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President Roosevelt in person will outline his legislative program to Congress at a joint session to be held in the House at 1 P. M. on Jan. 4.

Preliminary arrangements were made by the President and Speaker Bankhead today at a conference in which the prospects for the session were discussed in detail.

The Speaker declined to disclose what had passed between himself and the President, but previously, at a press conference at the Capitol, he predicted that an increase in air strength would be a main factor in the national defense program. This view he reiterated after his visit to the White House.

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Mr. Bankhead reminded his questioners in the executive offices lobby that he had gone over the situation with the President at Warm Springs, Ga., during the Thanksgiving holidays.

House Caucuses Arranged

Before going to the White House the Speaker arranged a caucus of House Democrats to be held in the House Chamber on the afternoon of Jan. 2. At this meeting he will be renominated as Speaker, and Representative Rayburn of Texas unquestionably will be chosen again as majority leader.

Subsequently, the Republican House leaders arranged to hold a party conference at 7 P. M. on the same day, at which the enlarged party representation will select candidates for House offices.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, is expected to be nominated as Republican candidate for Speaker. Failing to attain that office, which is a certainty because of the still large majority of Democrats, Mr. Martin then will be named the minority leader, following a well-established custom in the House.

Pending the President's annual message, Speaker Bankhead declined to discuss details of the session's program. His views on national defense, he emphasized, were strictly personal, arrived at "through a common sense approach to the whole situation."

Finds an Expansion Obvious

"It seems a perfectly obvious conclusion that an increase in our air forces will be perhaps the main feature of the national defense program," the Speaker said.

"Our naval plans are rather well laid out. We have ships on the ways and other ships authorized. Still other points are being worked out continuously by our military officials. Our greatest deficiency seems to be in the air."

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ROOSEVELT ORDERS AIR PILOT TRAINING OF 20,000 ANNUALLY

Program to Be in Operation in Hundreds of Colleges in Next School Year

'RESERVOIR' OF WAR FLIERS

Emphasis Put on Development of Civil Aviation—NYA to Provide Funds for Step

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Completion of plans for the training of 20,000 college students annually as civilian pilots in what was termed here as the greatest aeronautics mass movement ever undertaken was announced today by President Roosevelt. He said that he hoped to have the full program in effect in several hundred colleges and universities in the college year 1939-40. The training will be supervised by army, navy and civilian fliers.

The plan was worked out in secrecy by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. It will be tested almost immediately by the experimental training of 300 young men in perhaps a dozen institutions in the second semester of the current college year.

A major expected result will be the building up of a great "reservoir" of pilots for the army and navy air services in an emergency although the program as announced had no official connection with the military arms. The Civil Aeronautics Authority said the plan was designed to "meet the aeronautical crisis now facing the country." Stimulation of the aircraft manufacturing industry is another expected result.

President Roosevelt conceded in response to questions at a press conference where he made the an-

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nouncement, that probably the best of the graduates of the college courses would have an opportunity for further training for commissions in the army and navy flying reserve.

Part of Vocational Studies

The mass training will be financed through the National Youth Administration, the President said, as a part of the vocational studies provided by the NYA. Direction of the spending of the funds thus will be in the hands of Aubrey Williams, former Deputy Administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt intimated that in the near future a program would be announced for comparable training of mechanics, a work already undertaken on a smaller scale, with the result that 7,009 students now are taking ground-work courses.

The CAA estimated, the President said, that operation of the full program would cost $9,800,000 a year, including all items such as the pay of instructors and the expense of facilities and training planes. The planes would be rented instead of bought by the government. This fund will have to be appropriated by Congress.

The experimental training program which will be put under way immediately will cost $100,000, according to estimates, and will be financed out of funds of the NYA.

War Plane Figure Likely in Week

When Mr. Roosevelt was asked if the plan was connected with reports that the air forces would be increased to 13,000 planes, he said only an Einstein could write a story on defense statistics from what he was saying today. A decision on the number of new airplanes to be constructed, he added, might be announced in about a week.

Neither President Roosevelt nor the CAA would estimate the eventual number of pilots who might be trained. The basic program calls for fifty hours of training for selected students between the ages of 18 and 25.

Relatively little comment was available from officials, due to the late hour in the day at which the President made his announcement. Senator Clark of Missouri gave an indication, however, of one phase of the Congressional response.

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"The idea of letting Aubrey Williams train 20,000 boys to run airplanes," he said, "may be the salvation of our world troubles. It is so funny it might cause Hitler to laugh himself to death."

CAA Issues a Prospectus

The program was described in detail by a CAA prospectus which the White House made public.

"If results obtained at the chosen demonstration centers confirm the Civil Aeronautics Authority's belief in the soundness of its program," the CAA prospectus said in part, "the training pattern developed between now and next June will be applied on a nation-wide scale in several hundred colleges and universities during the 1939-1940 school year.

"That the goal of 20,000 pilots is easily obtainable in a year's time from the 1,200,000 young men and women now enrolled in our colleges and universities is axiomatic, considering the tremendous interest of modern youth in aviation.

"Difficulty is anticipated, not in getting the desired number of young men and women to fly when they are provided with an opportunity to do so, but in setting strict yet fair standards and devising other means of holding down enrollment to a manageable figure.

"Since the act of Congress creating the Civil Aeronautics Authority specifically sets forth that one of the primary responsibilities of this new agency is to foster the development of aviation in the interests of national defense, the Authority considers that it is its duty to formulate and carry out a program which will, to a large degree, meet the aeronautical crisis now facing the country.

Denies Conflict of Services

"It has no intention of infringing on the prerogatives of the armed forces of the United States or of interfering with those services' clear-cut responsibilities in the field of air defense. It is determined rather to supplement their work and assist them in every possible respect.

"The Authority feels that by a careful coordination of its program with those of the army and navy, it will be possible in the event of national emergency to expand the regular military flying services from a reservoir of civilian airmen and aircraft surpassing anything of the sort ever before conceived in this country, or, for that matter, in the world.

"By limiting flight training to college students of 18 to 25 and requiring them to meet the present physical standards for a commercial pilot's certificate, the program will insure that a high percentage of the men thus trained will be able to meet both the physical and educational standards of the military flying services. Thus it will

hazardous than driving automobiles on our congested highways provided: (1) that the standards of flight instruction and subsequent flying operations be raised by sane and constructive regulations, and (2) that the development and use of inherently safer aircraft is required."

Mead for Airline Pilots Reserve

Establishment of an Airline Pilots Reserve Corps as a part of the army will be sought in Congress by Senator-elect James M. Mead of New York, who declared that a close relationship between the army and the airlines would enhance the nation's defensive position.

Mr. Mead had a similar measure before Congress last year, when, as a member of the House and chairman of its Post Office Committee, he led a movement which gained headway near the close of the session for greater coordination of airline facilities with the nation's defense plans.

The bill which he proposes to reintroduce would provide that each airmail pilot would be commissioned as a reserve officer in the Airline Pilots Reserve. Each pilot would be required to take a course of military training for at least one month a year, for which he would be paid by the government at the average rate received by him from the airmail company.

The Postmaster General would issue the rules and regulations for carrying out of the act, but the training and commissioning of the pilots would be under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

All pilots and co-pilots who have been employed by airmail lines for a year or more, and those who may be temporarily unemployed for a period of not exceeding two years, would be covered by terms of the bill. The pilots would be in active service of the United States only in time of war.

No Training in Combat Tactics

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt, in answer to questions at his press conference today, said that while instructors for the student aviation program would be army and navy fliers, there would be no training in combat tactics.

By contrast with the program to train thousands of new pilots, there are in the country today less than 5,000 military fliers, and a total of only 20,000 pilots in all fields of aviation. Thus one year's operation of the plan would double the num-

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yet fair standards and devising other means of holding down enrollment to a manageable figure.

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"By limiting flight training to college students of 18 to 25 and requiring them to meet the present physical standards for a commercial pilot's certificate, the program will insure that a high percentage of the men thus trained will be able to meet both the physical and educational standards of the military flying services. Thus it will create a valuable source of supply for these services both for peace-time training purposes and in time of national emergency.

Advanced Training Planned

"The Authority's plan includes provision for the continued training along advanced lines of the best qualified student pilots throughout their college careers and on an alumni refresher-training basis thereafter in order that they may be assured of a means to keep up their flying and maintain their value as a national defense reserve.

"The Civil Aeronautics Authority developed its program after consultation with many leaders of the aviation industry. It is convinced that in addition to building up a valuable aeronautical reserve of young men soundly versed in the fundamentals of flying, the plan will stimulate a healthy development of the aircraft manufacturing industry, and that the two things together will create a back-log of inestimable value to the nation's air defenses.

"Only by such an approach, it believes, can the United States adequately safeguard itself against the vast aerial militarization programs now being pressed with fanatic zeal by foreign powers, unless it is to emulate their warlike preparations.

"It is more in keeping with the American spirit of preparedness to build up a great pool of men and machines, dedicated to and engaged in the pursuits of peace, but yielding first place to no other nation in flying skill or technical development, and quickly adaptable to military needs in the event of war.

Gains in Safety Held Assured

"Essentially, the Authority's plan simply proposes to give aviation its proper place in the vocational training system already established and functioning in the public and private schools of the country.

"Approximately $22,000,000 of Federal funds are now expended annually on such vocational training. The increasing independence of aviation, both as an economic factor in American life and as a necessary back-log to the national defense, amply justify its inclusion in a Federally sponsored vocational training program.

"Heretofore, private flying has been marred by an alarming high percentage of accidents, fatal and otherwise. It is felt that this has been due in part to the lack of adequate and uniformly enforced standards of instruction, both preliminary to and during flight training, and that steps should be taken to remedy this situation.

"The Civil Aeronautics Authority believes that future experience will show private flying to be no more

[...] line facilities with the nation's defense plans.

The bill which he proposes to reintroduce would provide that each airmail pilot would be commissioned as a reserve officer in the Airline Pilots Reserve. Each pilot would be required to take a course of military training for at least one month a year, for which he would be paid by the government at the average rate received by him from the airmail company.

The Postmaster General would issue the rules and regulations for carrying out of the act, but the training and commissioning of the pilots would be under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

All pilots and co-pilots who have been employed by airmail lines for a year or more, and those who may be temporarily unemployed for a period of not exceeding two years, would be covered by terms of the bill. The pilots would be in active service of the United States only in time of war.

No Training in Combat Tactics

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt, in answer to questions at his press conference today, said that while instructors for the student aviation program would be army and navy fliers, there would be no training in combat tactics.

By contrast with the program to train thousands of new pilots, there are in the country today less than 5,000 military fliers, and a total of only 20,000 pilots in all fields of aviation. **Thus one year's operation of the plan would double the number of accredited pilots in the country, officials declared.**

The Civil Aeronautics Authority said that among the institutions chosen for the immediate preliminary demonstration phase of the program were Purdue University, the University of Alabama, the University of Minnesota, the University of Washington, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Texas A. and M. College and the Georgia School of Technology. Others are to be announced later.

Fifty hours of dual instructon and solo flying were said to be "sufficient to qualify candidates for the private pilot's certificate" of the Authority.

Congress Fight Is Brewing

The President's announcement came as he prepared to send to Congress recommendations for a vast expansion of the national defense. High officials have said that the Administration contemplates increasing the number of the nation's war planes to some 13,000.

There were signs, however, that critics of vast increases in military spending were preparing for a fight. They indicated that they would ask Congress to scrutinize the need for such expenditures carefully.

Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, said the danger of a foreign invasion was much less than the danger of economic collapse from an unbalanced budget. Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, declared that "war mongers of the New Deal" have unnecessarily alarmed the people.

Senator Clark of Missouri was expected to take a leading part in the fight. He has asserted that America should forget "this silly war hysteria."

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CON

J. J. DAVIS ASSAILS PUBLIC SPENDING

Senator Charges Democrats Pour Out Billions to Make the 'Government All-Powerful'

STANDLY on Air-Naval Power in Ethiopia, Munich?

'AVIATION BUBBLE' SCORED

Admiral Standley Warns at Pennsylvania Society Dinner Navy Still Comes First '

12/1-13

Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania denounced the spending of billions "to make the government all-powerful," and Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. N., retired, linked the British Navy with American defense plans in addresses at the fortieth annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria last night.

After warning that "dictatorships flourish only when the people flounder," Senator Davis, a Republican, asserted that "American freedom and essential equality are now being challenged chiefly in the market place," adding:

"Industry and labor are logical partners, but it never was intended that government and industry should be partners, for they have different responsibilities and such a partnership ignores the rightful place of labor as a partner. The partnership of government and industry is a fascist idea; it is currently being demonstrated in the fascist States of Europe.

Public Spending Deplored

"A dangerous idea of goverment has been gaining ground in America in recent years. Public funds have been spent by the billion to make the government all-powerful. Many have come to accept the idea that the government exists for itself and those who fatten at the public trough.

"Vast sums have been withdrawn from ordinary channels of trade and commerce, keeping labor, business and agriculture weak, in order to make government needlessly strong. These funds have been spent in a partisan way for the perpetuation of one party in power.

"This dangerous idea of government prevailed in ancient Rome when emperor-worship had its day. Official corruption inevitably followed, and this was the beginning of the fall of Rome.

"Public plunder has been the road to ruin for every monarchy in the world. Whenever government ceases to be the servant of the people and begins to exist for itself, good government ends and official corruption begins.

"There can be no rightful profit for agriculture, labor or industry in the United States just as long as men are permitted under the guise of liberalism to make an unfair profit for themselves out of the government.

"The remedy for an overexalted power of State is more power in the people.

"The people should return to power not through revolution, nor by the way of hate, nor by resort to crack-pot schemes, nor through labor or industrial violence. The people must return to power within

fore, its development must remain in the hands of the navy.

"Time has proved the navy right on both counts, and as a result," Admiral Standley continued, "we have today the most efficient and effective navy aviation in the world."

Air Threat Called "Bubble"

Admiral Standley asserted that the air threat bubble which promised to supplant sea power had been exploded in Ethiopia, Spain and China. He appealed to "self-styled strategists and experts on armaments" to leave to the military and naval experts the question of the kind, size and strength of our army and navy forces and the way they should be used in support of this country's traditional policies.

Major Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Second Corps Area, took part with Admiral Standley in the discussion of the general theme, "National Defense From the Army and Navy Viewpoint." Governor-elect Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania and Senator Davis were the guests of honor.

The Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York also held its annual dinner, with Mrs. Mullin Wayne, president, presiding.

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"There can be no rightful profit for agriculture, labor or industry in the United States just as long as men are permitted under the guise of liberalism to make an unfair profit for themselves out of the government.

"The remedy for an overexalted power of State is more power in the people.

"The people should return to power not through revolution, nor by the way of hate, nor by resort to crack-pot schemes, nor through labor or industrial violence. The people must return to power within themselves. Every man must be the keeper of his own mind and heart, for out of them proceed the issues of democracy.

"America needs strong men who accept as the ideals of their lives the patterns of individual initiative and social responsibility which led our American sires as pioneers from ocean to ocean. America will not be restored to power through one-man government. War will not save America. Excessive government spending is not the way.

"The power of the Almighty working in free minds and strong hearts can save America. No sacrifice is too great to keep our institutions free. National defense on land, sea and in the air is necessary, but it will not be enough if our people do not have spiritual defense in their minds and hearts.

"We have tried the roads of bureaucracy, restricted production and planned scarcity. These have failed. The good life lies open to good will among men, in America, among all nations and throughout the world. Peace comes with plenty, not through poverty. Goodness comes with abundance, not through starvation. Our republican institutions of government come from the people, not from the word of one man."

"Sea Power Low Until Recently"

Admiral Standley asserted that the United States, despite its increasing wealth, world importance and world-wide interests, had found itself "until very recently with only the semblance of a commensurate sea power." After declaring the country's citizens were now alive to the situation, Admiral Standley said:

"It is my opinion that the real reason underlying our failure to provide for adequate defense up to this time is the fact that the American people generally have looked upon England as the Mother Country and have assumed that the United States was ever under the shelter and protection of England's sea power.

"It has always been my belief that the English-speaking races must either stand or fall together. My observation over a period of forty-five years in the navy leads me to believe that deeply embedded in the subconscious mind of the American people is the feeling that when the last call comes, as Admiral Sims expressed it, people with the same origin, the same culture, the same beliefs, the same language and the same ideals and traditions will be found in the same lifeboat.

"We warn against entangling alliances and preach against Anglo-American accord, yet we hold, as most important of our national policies, the Monroe Doctrine, which automatically allies us with Great Britain as to the security of Canada.

"The recent events may be considered as casting their shadows before them, and the possibility of the disappearance of the dominating influence in world affairs of England's sea power removes this influence, and brings home to us the necessity of attending to our own business and providing for our own defense."

Admiral Standley declared that navy officials who had ascertained the effects of bombs dropped by airplane on or near a model battleship were not "theorizing or guessing when they insisted: first, that aviation had not supplanted any existing types, but was complementary to and had greatly increased the efficiency of them; and, second, that naval aviation was the adaptation of aviation to naval uses and, there-

GENERAL

In The Nation

A Suggested CCC Link With National Defense

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Administration's secret councils on the national defense program some ideas more enthusiastic than sound have naturally been advanced. Several of the councilors are wholly inexperienced in the subject matter, and several are government-in-business advocates, especially where the business touches the military establishment. The result has been proposals, among others, that unemployed WPA mechanics be set at once to making airplanes, and that the government build and operate three to five great airplane factories.

Informed opinion seems to be that the President will not support either of these ideas or a number of others which, if adopted, could readily swamp the national defense preparation in politics, ineffectiveness and waste. Mr. Roosevelt is expected by the more responsible of the conferees, official and military, to ask Congress for no more than an additional 500 millions as a maximum, and to propose some very sound ways in which to spend it. They expect him also to give serious, and they hope favorable, consideration to a plan to make important and lasting use of the CCC in national defense.

What most frequently is suggested is that the boys in the CCC camps should have military training as a non-elective part of their education. The plan before the President, however, looks to the permanent building and maintenance of a large air force by graduates of the CCC. It is based on observations made by its authors in Nazi Germany, and they propose to take a leaf from Hitler's book. On this leaf is written how the Reich has trained young men in what are something like our own CCC camps to build airplanes and take care of them on the ground and in flight.

Skilled Air Mechanics

Under this plan the government would set up schools beside the private airplane manufacturing plants and man these schools with half the membership of the CCC, or as many up to half who suggest aptitude for and express interest in becoming aviation mechanics. The boys would go to these schools for several years, and those who survived the stiff course would be formally graduated. They would then man the privately operated airplane plants and also be employed in the air establishment of the Federal military forces. The course planned for them is such that, when they have completed it, any of these young CCC men could—given the materials—build an airplane, make it ready for flight, fly it and repair it.

Those experienced in aviation unanimously agree that long and special training is required before even a good master or journeyman mechanic can qualify in this particular field. They are both amused and alarmed when they hear important Federal officials, commissioned by the President to help evolve the national defense program, talk about the building of new aircraft in government shops thrown up hastily by mechanics taken from the WPA rolls or the neighborhood garages. These experts are unable to decide whether they think the hazard of construction or of maintenance would be the greater in the circumstances.

Of all the social and economic innovations of the New Deal, in the President's sincere and often effective efforts to advance the clock of American progress, the CCC has escaped criticism. The tragedy of youth was the most poignant of all wrought by the depression, and the CCC camps have done much to avert and correct that evil consequence. If now many of the youths can find a useful, well-paid and nationally essential occupation in connection with the national defense program, the value of having assembled and educated them will be even better demonstrated. The President's own idea will have paid dividends beyond the already great spiritual and physical ones.

What Hitler Youth Did

By the time the policies of the democracies in Europe had brought them face to face with the September crisis over Czecho-Slovakia, Hitler had employed the long interim to build the military 'planes greatly responsible for the enforced agreement of Munich. The German air force dominated the situation. London and Paris were informed, and believed the information, that the Fuehrer had 10,000 'planes ready for action.

But it was not only the number of these 'planes and their flying personnel which gave superiority to the Germans. As a part of the Hitler Youth Movement they established a four-year training course in air mechanics, beginning with boys of 15. These boys are taught everything from the blacksmith's trade to skilled toolmaking, and then the use of the tools to manufacture parts. At the end of their courses they are assigned to manufacture or maintenance. They live in good buildings, have rest and planned recreation periods, are well fed and well clothed and given a little money by the government. Observers report that the boys are happy, enthusiastic, and those who complete the course are perfectly trained.

The CCC camps provide a ready set of government wards from which those mechanically inclined can be similarly made an essential part of the national defense program.

OUR AIR SUPREMACY IS HELD ENDANGERED

National Advisory Committee Says Intensified Research Is Necessary to Retain It

CITES ACTIVITIES ABROAD

Air Power Declared Dominant in World Affairs—Big Expansion in Plants Urged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The challenge of foreign to American aviation in the commercial as well as the military field is one of the gravest problems awaiting the solution of the air authorities of the United States, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics warned in a report which President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress today.

The report asserts that the United Statest will soon lose its present high position in international aviation, military as well as commercial, unless aeronautical research in this country assumes greatly increased proportions possible only through increased facilities as well as increased expert personnel.

The fact that President Roosevelt sent the report to Congress almost on the eve of the transmission of his special $500,000,000 defense message was considered significant. Air armament is expected to be emphasized in the new program.

Group Unanimous in Opinion

The report represents the uanimous viewpoint of the National Advisory Committee of which Dr. Joseph H. Ames is the chairman. The other members include Orville Wright, Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics; Major Gen. H. H. Arnoud, chief of the Army Air Service; Edward J. Noble, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority; Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards; Charles G. Abbot of Smithsonian Institution; Captain Sydney M. Kraus, U. S. N., and Brig. Gen. A. W. Robins, U. S. A.

German air preparedness is understood to have been in the committee's mind when in a reference to the German-Czecho-Slovakian crisis it cited "the overshadowing of air power in international affairs." The committee is said to have in its possession reliable information which gives in detail the air activities and programs of other nations. Colonel Lindbergh, according to unconfirmed reports, was the source of much of this information.

Air Power's Importance Cited

"Air power at the present time," the committee said, "is a dominant factor in the strength of a nation and in enabling it to maintain its independent existence and territorial integrity. Accepted theories of warfare give a steadily increasing place to air power."

In the "interest of peace and security" the committee asserted that the army and navy should take the lead in the development of adequate...

...eign nations in the development of either military or commercial aircraft.

"The United States for a number of years has held undisputed leadership in the field of aeronautical research. At the present time that leadership is being challenged. Unless we fully recognize the challenge and make provision for extending the committee's research facilities and for increasing the number of its trained research personnel, the United States will definitely fall behind.

"Where a few years ago we were pleased with speeds of around 200 miles an hour, we now seek to attain with fully loaded service airplanes speeds of 300 and 400 miles per hour. It is not only good policy from a financial consideration, but also vital from the standpoint of national defense that American aircraft have a performance equal or superior to that of a potential enemy. This principle necessitates serious consideration of American aeronautical research and experimental facilities."

Activities of Other Nations

Other parts of the report depict the activities of other nations to extend their commercial trade to cover all international routes and the result is, the committee declared, a serious competition in the international field which the United States must successfully meet if its air supremacy in these trades is to be maintained. In the maintenance of this supremacy research must, the committee added, play a commanding role.

"In the rapidly advancing science of aeronautics the technical development of aircraft," the committee concluded, "is directly dependent upon scientific laboratory research. The recent great expansion of research facilities by other nations will bring to an end the period of American leadership in the technical development of aircraft unless the United States also constructs additional research facilities."

A special committee is now considering this problem, and its findings will be made the subject of a special report to the President.

Civil Aviation Expansion Urged

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Increased use of private aircraft is highly desirable, the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautic said, adding that if properly encouraged, civil aviation should prove in time to be as "revolutionary in the lives of the people as the automobile."

AIR BASE BILL SENT TO BUDGET BUREAU

Chain of Defenses Mapped by Naval Board Is Speeded on Its Way to Congress

COST IS NOT YET REVEALED

Hearings Are Planned to Begin Next Week, With Aim of Ending Them This Month

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A bill for the establishment of a great chain of air, submarine, destroyer and mine bases, recommended last week by the Naval Board, of which Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn is president, went to the Budget Bureau today. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is busy on the plans for the construction of the bases, which will circle the United States and its possessions from the Aleutian Islands to Panama and thence via the Gulf to the New England Coast.

The cost of constructing the new bases and increasing the facilities of bases now in operation or under construction has not been disclosed, but probably will be revealed next week. The construction will take two or more years, and tht initial appropriation, it was said, will cover only the expenses for the first year. This will run into the millions of dollars.

Chairman Vinson of the House Committee on Naval Affairs said that he hopes to begin hearings on the bill next week, probably on Monday. The hearings will not be prolonged and the bill may be ready for introduction in the House before the end of this month. That it will pass with votes to spare is certain, in the opinion of Mr. Vinson.

The bases, provision for the immediate construction of which will be written into the bill, will include Chesapeake Bay, Jacksonville, Fla., San Juan, P. R., the Canal Zone, Seattle, Sitka and Kodiak, Alaska; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the islands of Guam, Midway, Johnston, Palmyria and Wake in the Pacific. There may be some opposition in the committee to the establishment of all the island bases, but it is not expected to be effective. The real opposition is expected to develop when the legislation reaches the floor of the House, and, subsequently the Senate.

The Pacific bases, in the view of naval authorities as well as a majority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, are essential if the air arm of the service is increased to anywhere near the size the Administration is said to favor. At the present time the only bases for aircraft with the exception of the Panama Canal are the mainland. There are no facilities at Guam or the other islands where, in the opinion of the Hepburn board, construction should be started as early as possible. This means that the legislation may be earmarked as an emergency. In that event any appropriation will be immediately available.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs also is preparing to act promptly on the Administration's new construction program, which includes two battleships, each of 40,000 tons, with main batteries of twelve 16-inch guns. Representative Vinson, when asked if he expected Congress to vote the two battleships, which will be the largest ever constructed for the navy, replied that he had no doubt as to the outcome. The ships, he said, will be authorized and construction started in the next fiscal year.

Cook, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics; Major Gen. H. H. Arnoud, chief of the Army Air Service; Edward J. Noble, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority; Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards; Charles G. Abbot of Smithsonian Institution; Captain Sydney M. Kraus, U. S. N., and Brig. Gen. A. W. Robins, U. S. A.

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Air Power's Importance Cited

"Air power at the present time," the committee said, "is a dominant factor in the strength of a nation and in enabling it to maintain its independent existence and territorial integrity. Accepted theories of warfare give a steadily increasing place to air power."

In the "interest of peace and security" the committee asserted that the army and navy should take the lead in the development of adequate and effective air arms and urged the adoption of "a sound program for expanding the productive capacity of the aircraft industry, and for the training of the necessary active and reserve personnel."

"The crisis in Europe in the Fall of 1938 brought forcibly to world-wide attention the overshadowing influence of air power in international affairs," the board pointed out.

"The realization," the committee continued, "that aircraft had been built in great numbers and developed to a point where they are capable of operating at high speeds over long distances with large bombing loads thrust upon the world a new concept of national defense. The imminent prospect of noncombatants being subject to indiscriminate attack by aircraft stirred the imaginations and fears of all peoples.

Points to Peoples' View

"The sudden and rather general appreciation of the potentialities of modern air power is the most significant event that has occurred in modern times in connection with strengthening the desires of peoples to avoid war."

Taking up what in the view of the committee is the heart of the problem—scientific research—the report stated that the efficiency of an air force is in approximately direct proportion to the emphasis that is placed on scientific research in aeronautics, combined with engineering development, production and training.

"The history of 1938," the report said, "bears witness as to how a nation in the space of a few years, by concentrating much of its scientific research and industrial resources on the development of air power, could gain, for the time being, a dominating position. Once a nation has embarked upon a program intended to develop its air strength to maximum effectiveness, the provision of adequate laboratory research facilities and the training of skilled research personnel become of fundamental importance.

"The major European powers at the present time are engaged on relatively large aircraft building programs which are being prosecuted under feverish pressure. More numbers of aircraft, however, are not in themselves sufficient for an adequate modern air force. It is of even greater importance that the aircraft be of the most effective design. The advances in aeronautical science are so rapid that assiduous attention to the subject cannot with safety be suspended for even a brief period.

Increase in Speeds Noted

"The fact that modern military aircraft require frequent replacement by improved types brings forcibly to our attention the necessity of basing their designs upon the best and most reliable data from research laboratories. New information is being obtained in the aeronautical laboratories of many nations and unless our own laboratories keep pace, the United States cannot hope to compete with for- activities of other nations to extend their commercial trade to cover all international routes and the result is, the committee declared, a serious competition in the international field which the United States must successfully meet if its air supremacy in these trades is to be maintained. In the maintenance of this supremacy research must, the committee added, play a commanding role.

"In the rapidly advancing science of aeronautics the technical development of aircraft," the committee concluded, "is directly dependent upon scientific laboratory research. The recent great expansion of research facilities by other nations will bring to an end the period of American leadership in the technical development of aircraft unless the United States also constructs additional research facilities."

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More Money to Be Asked

(By Science Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Provision of more money for research and laboratories will be urged in a special report to be issued next week, by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, it was learned. This special statement is referred to in the letter from NACA chairman, Dr. Joseph S. Ames to the President accompanying the annual report, made public today.

Many fundamental developments such as more efficient wings, propeller blades, fuselages and other airplane parts, have come out of the laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics which has served as a model for the entire world. Among the better known devices developed in its shops are the tricycle landing gear, the NACA cowling and the stall warning indicator. The landing gear is now coming into general use; the cowling added twenty miles an hour to the speed of every plane equipped with radial engines the world over; and the stall warning, only recently announced, has been hailed as a safety device of great importance.

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3,000 NEW ARMY AIRPLANES AUTHORIZED IN HOUSE BILL; STARTS U. S. DEFENSE PLAN

AIR CORPS PLAN TOLD

12,000 Ships Yearly in Three Years Predicted by General Arnold

NEEDED FLIERS PROVIDED

Both Senate and House to Get Measures to Speed Building and Other Items This Week

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—An Administration bill giving the Secretary of War blanket authority to provide up to 6,000 airplanes to the air corps, together with such airships and free and captive balloons as he deemed necessary for training purposes, was introduced in the House today by Representative May, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. A similar measure will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Sheppard, chairman of the companion committee in the upper branch.

The authorization bill was one of nine measures the War Department believes necessary to carry out the recommendations of President Roosevelt's national defense message to Congress. It was introduced in the exact form in which the department drafted it and Mr. Sheppard will follow the same course. The eight remaining bills are expected to be delivered at the Capitol tomorrow or Friday.

Further Military Bills

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Further Military Bills

These bills were outlined by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, to the Senate committee during the day as covering the following points:

Increased personnel for the air Corps and for the other branches of the service affected by the President's program.

An added number of reserve officers authorized to be taken into the air corps on active duty.

Increased authorization for training air force personnel in civilian schools; increased authorization for training civilian instructors in army flying schools, and additional training planes to be assigned to civilian schools.

More army housing for the Panama Canal Zone.

Broadened powers of procurement for the War Department, probably including the authority to negotiate contracts for airplanes without the delay of competitive bidding.

Larger authorization to place "educational orders" with industries needed for wartime production.

With this legislation, General Craig told the Senators, the Secretary of War will be able to carry out the defense program as soon as appropriations are available.

Other details of the suggested program were outlined to the House committee by Major Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Air Corps.

Planning Against Attack

Representative Short of Missouri asked General Arnold at one point what specific danger of attack the general staff had in mind in building up the air force, and the general replied that "I don't think I ought to answer." Afterward Mr. Short said General Craig had agreed to answer the question later to the committee.

General Arnold ended a formal statement of Air Corps plans as follows:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that this supplemental budget, plus the regular 1940 budget, will give us an air force for defense only, an air corps organized and equipped for the defense of this country and not for operation in the Eastern Hemisphere or for the attack of any other country.

"It is in no sense an aggressive, offensive force. It brings a level in air preparedness below which we cannot safely fall in view of world conditions now prevailing and in prospect."

The Air Corps chief said that it was intended to spend the $300,000,000 recommended by the President in the following way:

New airplanes, about 3,000—$170,000,000.

Ground establishments, including five new bases, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and two in continental United States—$62,000,000.

Increased personnel, including about 2,200 more officers and 25,000 more enlisted men, of whom 1,200

Continued on Page Two

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HOUSE BILL STARTS U. S. DEFENSE PLAN

Continued From Page One

would be flying cadets—$33,000,000.

Research—$3,000,000.

Maintenance and added equipment —$10,000,000.

Presumably the remaining $22,000,000 would be used in meeting generally increased costs of a larger Air Corps.

Projects 12,000 Planes a Year

Asked whether existing aviation plants could turn out the required number of planes, General Arnold estimated that the country's capacity was now about 2,500 a year. He said this could be trebled in two years and in three years the plants could be turning out 12,000 army planes.

He added that expansion of the industry should be in the center of the country, for strategic reasons.

He said the program had been drawn so that everything, airplanes, pilots, mechanics, bases and equipment, would be ready together at the end of two years.

To get the needed planes within two years, Congress was being asked to alter existing law requiring competitive bidding. In addition to the procurement of 3,000 or more planes in record time, General Arnold said, the Air Corps wanted to test what the country's airplane production could accomplish with all manufacturers working at top speed.

During the period of what he described as the present emergency, it was desired to place the orders in such a manner as to prevent the overloading of a few plants and the underloading of others.

He said that several factories, including Consolidated, Northrop, Seversky, Vought, Sikorsky and Glen Martin had no orders from the army now and were busy on foreign sales. All of these firms had supplied the army in the past.

While he favored competitive bidding in normal times, General Arnold said the entire aviation industry of the country must be put to work immediately if "we are to get these planes." He added that the Air Corps was familiar with the cost for every type of plane in every airplane plant in the country and that it could negotiate contracts permitting only a "fair profit" of 10 per cent.

Among the questions he declined to answer publicly was one seeking to find out how many of the planes authorized under the existing plan for 2,320 would be obsolescent when the program was completed.

General Arnold said that the useful life of a training plane was almost unlimited, as was that of observation planes. Bombing planes were good for from six to eight years; pursuit planes, which had to be better than anything brought against them, became obsolete in two to four years.

The General urged that an added $4,000,000 be put into the authorization for research work. At present the War Department Supply Bill would authorize $3,000,000 and the emergency program another $5,000,000 for research during the coming fiscal year; General Arnold thought the engineers ought to have $12,000,000.

For Development of Speed

"We don't know about speeds above 400 miles an hour," he said, illustrating the kind of research he had in mind. "We are told that engines in the wings will deliver 30 per cent more power at speeds over 300 miles an hour, and we ought to find that out, because we could use that added horsepower in more speed."

He added that the 1,000-horsepower motor used to be a thing to marvel at, that power was now "only a drop in the bucket." He said that the engineers needed 2,000-horsepower units and would soon need power plants of 3,000 and 4,000 horsepower, if they were to attain the speeds in excess of 500 miles an hour which are considered probable within a few years.

Germany, the general said, maintained five research centers as large as Wilbur Wright Field, the army's only experimental station for air research, at Dayton, Ohio.

"I don't know what they use for money," he remarked to a question of what this cust cost, "but they keep these fields running."

The necessary pilots could be turned out in time to man the new planes by a revised training method the Air Corps was prepared to put into effect, General Arnold testified.

Selected graduates of the fourteen private flying schools accredited by the Civil Aeronautics Authority would be put through the Air Corps training field at San Antonio to learn to fly service types. Their tactical training will be in the units to which they were assigned.

Another change he recommended was legislation permitting the War Department to pay for experimental planes built to its specifications. Under the present system, he explained, manufacturers must build, at their own expense, prototypes of machines they wanted to offer to the air corps, and these sometimes cost $600,000, including initial experimental work.

"We must poy for these prototypes and we must let them know we will pay for them," General Arnold said.

Work also started during the day on translating into legislative action the President's recommendations for a larger naval air force. Representative Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, let it be known he would soon introduce a bill authorizing the expenditure of $65,000,000 on airplane, destroyer and submarine bases for the navy.

He introduced a measure which would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to modernize the Argonaut, the Narwahl and the Nautilus at a cost of not more than $5,500,000, and a bill authorizing the President to acquire or convert vessels to provide one seaplane tender, one destroyer tender, a mine sweeper, a submarine tender, a fleet tug and an oiler, at a cost not to exceed $50,000,000.

The Houre Military Affairs Committee will continue its hearings tomorrow, with Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, on the stand. The Senate committee will meet again Friday to hear General Arnold.

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